HONGCHEN METAL
INDUSTRIAL METAL MATERIALS

PRODUCT DATA SHEET
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PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS · COIL

Stainless Steel 420 Coil

Chemical composition, mechanical properties and material characteristics

Features

- 420 stainless steel is a high-carbon stainless steel, mainly composed of chromium, carbon and molybdenum, with good corrosion resistance and strength.

Typical Applications

- Widely used in high temperature and electrical industry, medical equipment construction, chemical, food industry, agriculture and ship parts, food and beverage packaging, Kitchen supplies, trains, airplanes, conveyor belts, vehicles, bolts, nuts, springs and screens, etc.

Product Parameters

Product Name	420 Stainless Steel Coil
Type	Precision Machining / Hardenable Stainless Grade
Standard	ASTM, AISI, JIS, GB, DIN, EN, etc.
Surface	Peeled, turned, ground or polished; black / annealed bar and plate also available.
Delivery Condition	Annealed for machining, or quench-tempered / age-hardened to the ordered hardness.
Scope of Application	Widely used in high temperature and electrical industry, medical equipment construction, chemical, food industry, agriculture and ship parts, food and beverage packaging, Kitchen supplies, trains, airplanes, conveyor belts, vehicles, bolts, nuts, springs and screens, etc.
Certificate	EN 10204 3.1 MTC with chemistry and hardness / mechanical results as ordered.
Production Technology	Supplied for CNC turning, milling and drilling; heat treatment (quench-temper or aging) is applied after rough machining when final strength or wear resistance is required. Slitting, cut-to-length and recoiling available to ordered width and length.
Edge Processing	Mill or slit edge; trimmed edge available. Coil ID / OD and packing method confirmed with the order.
Thickness	2.5mm-10.0mm
Length	2000mm, 2440mm, 3000mm, 5800mm, 6000mm, etc.
Width	610mm-2000mm

Chemical Composition

C	Si	Mn	Cr	S	P
≤ 0.15	≤1.0	≤1.0	12.0～14.0	≤ 0.03	≤ 0.04

Mechanical Properties

Tensile Strength Kb (MPa)	Yield Strength σ0.2 (MPa)	Elongation D5 (%)	Hardness
≥634	≥440	≥20	Annealing ≤223HB; quenching and tempering ≥192HB

Physical Performance

Density(g/cm³)	Modulus of Elasticity(Gpa)	Coefficient of Thermal Expansion(10 -6 /°C)	Coefficient of Thermal Conductivity(W/m * K)	Resistivity(MΩ. cm)
7 .74	200	10.2	24.9	55

Selection note: leave finishing stock when hardening after rough machining to hold final tolerances.

Related Properties

Machinability	Suitable for CNC turning, milling, drilling and grinding when sharp tooling, stable fixturing and adequate coolant are used. Free-machining or annealed conditions cut more easily; hardened or heavily cold-worked stock needs reduced speed and more frequent tool changes.
Heat-Treatment Response	Martensitic and precipitation-hardening grades can be quench-tempered or age-hardened after rough machining to raise hardness, strength and wear resistance. Final dimensional stability depends on leaving finishing stock for post-heat-treat grinding.
Wear Resistance	Can reach higher hardness after heat treatment, supporting cutlery, molds, surgical tools and wear parts. Corrosion resistance is lower than austenitic grades—keep surfaces clean and consider coating in wet service.
Formability	Best bent, straightened or cold-formed in the softer annealed condition, then hardened if the finished part needs high strength. Attempting severe forming in the hardened state risks cracking.
Dimensional Control	Distortion during heat treatment and residual stress from heavy machining are the main risks for precision parts. Stress-relief steps, balanced stock removal and final grind after hardening help hold tight tolerances.

Material guidance for your next project

Send your grade, size and application requirements to our team.

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