Surgical Implants

Why stainless?

- Biocompatibility
- Good mechanical properties.

Fabrication process:

Cold or hot forging, followed by machining and polishing.

Grade:

EN: 1.4441 (ISO-5832-1) and
EN: 1.4472 (ISO-5832-9).

Manufacturer:

Not available.

Stainless steel, together with titanium and cobalt-based alloys, is widely used for surgical implants such as hip and knee joints, fasteners, and plates. These implants may either be temporary or permanent.

The stainless is re-melted to ensure a high level of purity for optimum biocompatibility and mechanical properties. Stainless steel is also the preferred material for all surgical, dental and medical tools and equipment.

Images courtesy of Ugitech SA, France.