

Steel Numbering System

Figure 5-2. A steel's name usually consists of four digits. It supplies information about the alloy content and percentage of carbon.

Steel Numbering System						
Steel Numerical Name	Key Alloys					
10XX	Carbon only					
11XX	Carbon only (free cutting)					
13XX	Manganese					
23XX	Nickel					
25XX	Nickel					
31XX	Nickel-Chromium					
33XX	Nickel-Chromium					
303XX	Nickel-Chromium					
40XX	Molybdenum					
41XX	Chromium-Molybdenum					
43XX	Nickel-Chromium-Molybdenum					
44XX	Manganese-Molybdenum					
46XX	Nickel-Molybdenum					
47XX	Nickel-Chromium-Molybdenum					
48XX	Nickel-Molybdenum					
50XX	Chromium					
51XX	Chromium					
-501XX	Chromium					
511XX	Chromium					
521XX	Chromium					
514XX	Chromium					
515XX	Chromium					
61XX	Chromium-Vanadium					
81XX	Nickel-Chromium-Molybdenum					
86XX	Nickel-Chromium-Molybdenum					
87XX	Nickel-Chromium-Molybdenum					
88XX	Nickel-Chromium-Molybdenum					
92XX	Silicon-Manganese					
93XX	Nickel-Chromium-Molybdenum					
94XX	Nickel-Chromium-Molybdenum- Manganese					
98XX	Nickel-Chromium-Molybdenum					
XXBXX	Boron					
XXLXX	Lead					

Figure 5-3. This table relates the alloy content in steel to the first two digits in its name.

Effects of Alloying Elements on Steel							
Alloying Element	Effect on Steel						
Carbon	Hardness, strength, wear						
Chromium	Corrosion resistance, harden- ability						
Lead	Machinability						
Manganese	Strength, hardenability, more response to heat treatment						
Aluminum	Deoxidization						
Nickel	Toughness, strength						
Silicon	Deoxidization, hardenability						
Tungsten	High-temperature strength, wear						
Molybdenum	High-temperature strength, hardenability						
Sulfur	Machinability						
Titanium	Elimination of carbide precipitation						
Vanadium	Fine grain, toughness						
Boron	Hardenability						
Copper	Corrosion resistance, strength						
Columbium	Elimination of carbide precipitation						
Phosphorus	Strength						
Tellurium	Machinability						
Cobalt	Hardness, wear						

Figure 5-6. This table lists the effects of common alloying elements.

Examples of Alloying Elements in Steel													
Steel	Type of Steel	Tensile Strength (× 1000 psi)	С	Mn	Р	S	Si	Ni	Cr	Мо	v		
1025	Plain Carbon	60–103	0.22-0.28	0.30-0.60	0.04 max	0.05 max							
1045	Plain Carbon	80–182	0.43-0.50	0.60-0.90	0.04 max	0.05 max							
1095	Plain Carbon	90–213	0.90-1.03	0.30-0.50	0.04 max	0.05 max							
1112	Free Cutting Carbon	60–100	0.13 max	0.70–1.00	0.07–0.12	0.16–0.23							
1330	Manganese	90–162	0.28-0.33	1.60–1.90	0.035	0.040	0.20-0.35						
2517	Nickel	88–190	0.15-0.20	0.45-0.60	0.025	0.025	0.20-0.35	4.75-5.25					
3310	Nickel- Chromium	104–172	0.08–0.13	0.45–0.60	0.025	0.025	0.20-0.35	3.25–3.75	1.40–1.75				
4023	Molybdenum	105–170	0.20-0.25	0.70-0.90	0.035	0.040	0.20-0.35			0.20-0.30			
52100	Chromium	100–240	0.98–1.10	0.25-0.45	0.035	0.040	0.20-0.35		1.30-1.60				
6150	Chromium- Vanadium	96–230	0.48–0.53	0.70–0.90	0.035	0.040	0.20-0.35	2	0.80–1.10		0.15 min		
9840	Nickel- Chromium Molybdenum	120–280	0.38–0.43	0.70–0.90	0.040	0.040	0.20–0.35	0.85–1.15	0.70–0.90	0.20–0.30			
4140	Chromium- Molybdenum	95–125	0.38–0.43	0.75–1.00	0.035	0.040	0.20–0.35		0.80–1.10	0.15-0.25			

Figure 5-7. *This table shows the alloy content of common types of steel.*