



# Metals as Implantable Materials

Tom Duerig, Ph.D

President, NDC

[tom.duerig@nitinol.com](mailto:tom.duerig@nitinol.com)

[www.nitinol.com](http://www.nitinol.com)

## Disclosures

---

- **The author is employed by Nitinol Devices & Components, Inc. (“NDC”),**
- **a supplier and development partner to many companies developing Nitinol medical devices.**

# Common Metallic Materials for Medical Implants

---

- Stainless Steel (316L)
- Cobalt–Chrome (MP35N, L-605, and Elgiloy)
- Titanium (Ti-6Al-4V and CP titanium)
- Nickel-Titanium (Nitinol)

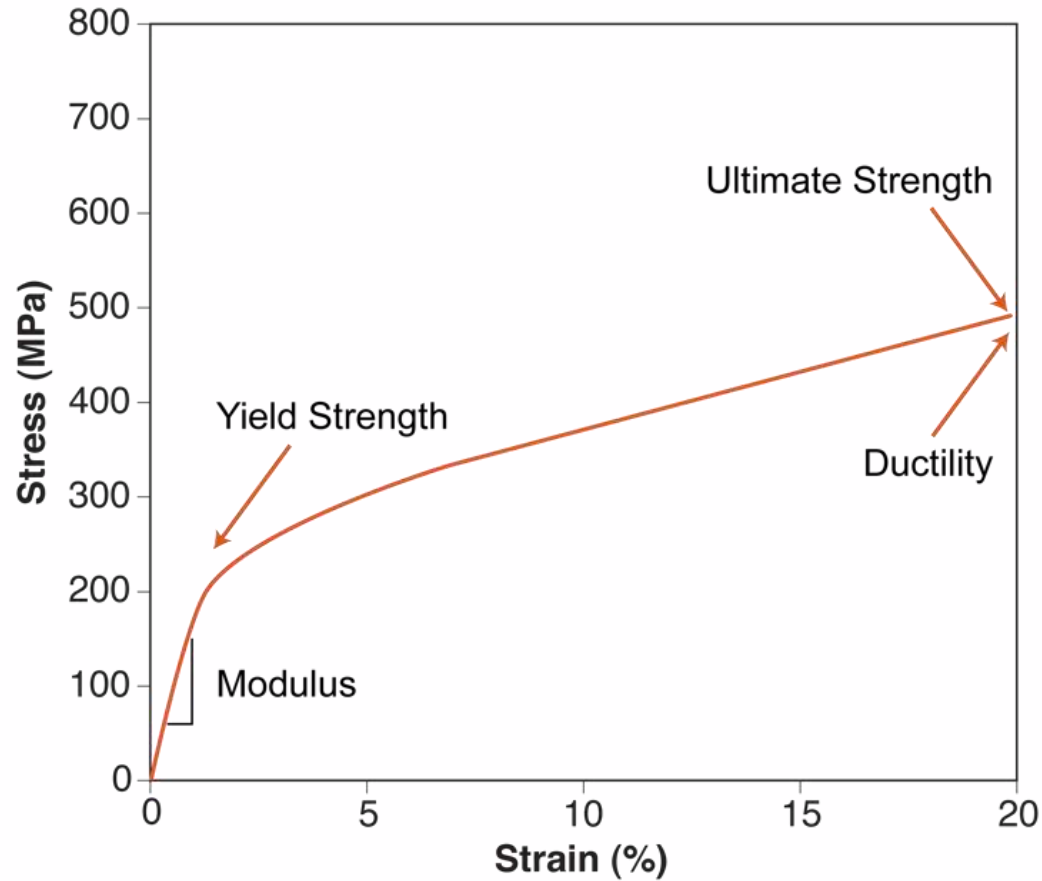
# Compositions (in weight percent)

Key Element	Stainless Steel (316L)	Cobalt-Chrome (Elgiloy, MP35N, L-605)	Titanium (CP, Ti-6-4)	Nitinol
Iron	63%	1-15%		
Titanium			90-100%	45%
Nickel	14%	15-35%		55%
Chromium	18%	20%		
Cobalt		40-50%		
Other	Mo, Mn	Mo, Mn, W	Al, V	

# Physical Properties of Implanted Metals

Attribute	Stainless Steel	Cobalt-Chrome	Titanium	Nitinol
Strength				
Stiffness				
Fatigue				
Corrosion				
Other				

# Strength: What is it?



# Physical Properties of Implanted Metals

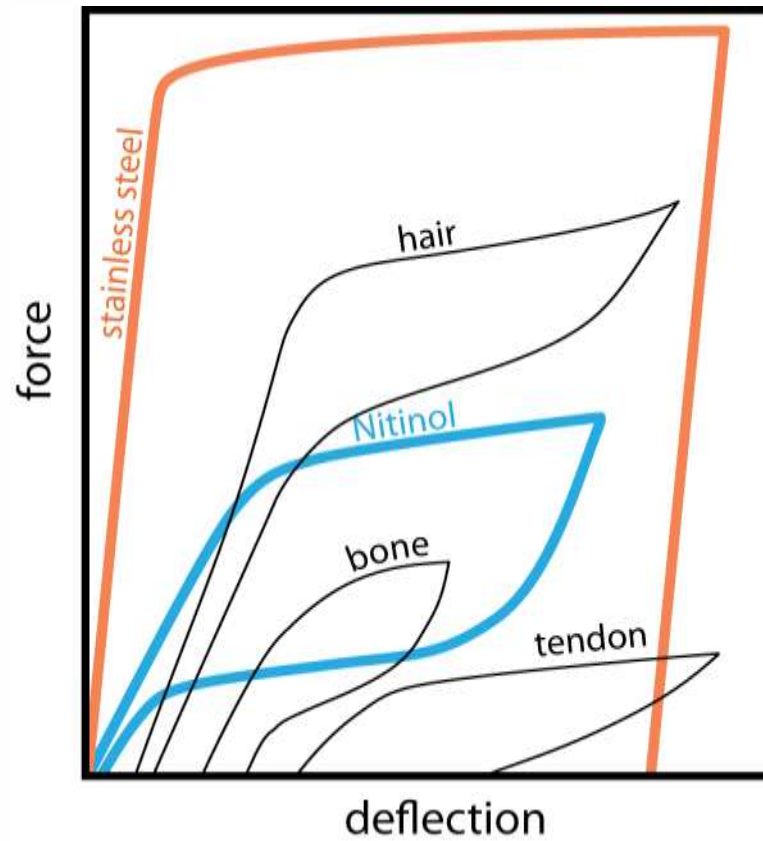
Attribute	Stainless Steel	Cobalt-Chrome	Titanium	Nitinol
Strength	medium (300/560 MPa)	high (600/1140 MPa)	high (880/950 MPa)	high (500/1400 MPa)
Stiffness				
Fatigue				
Corrosion				
Other				

# “Strength” is often confused with “Stiffness”



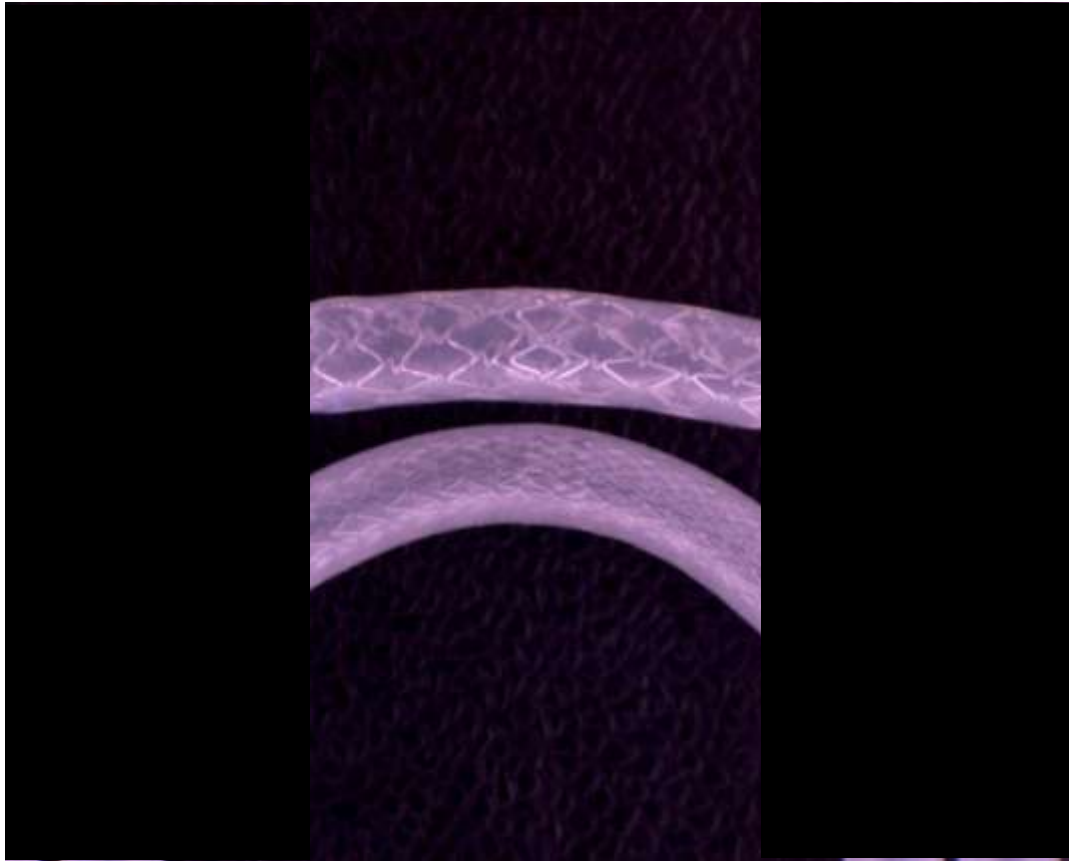


# Stiffness is the opposite of compliance



# Significance to a stent

---



# Significance to a stent

---

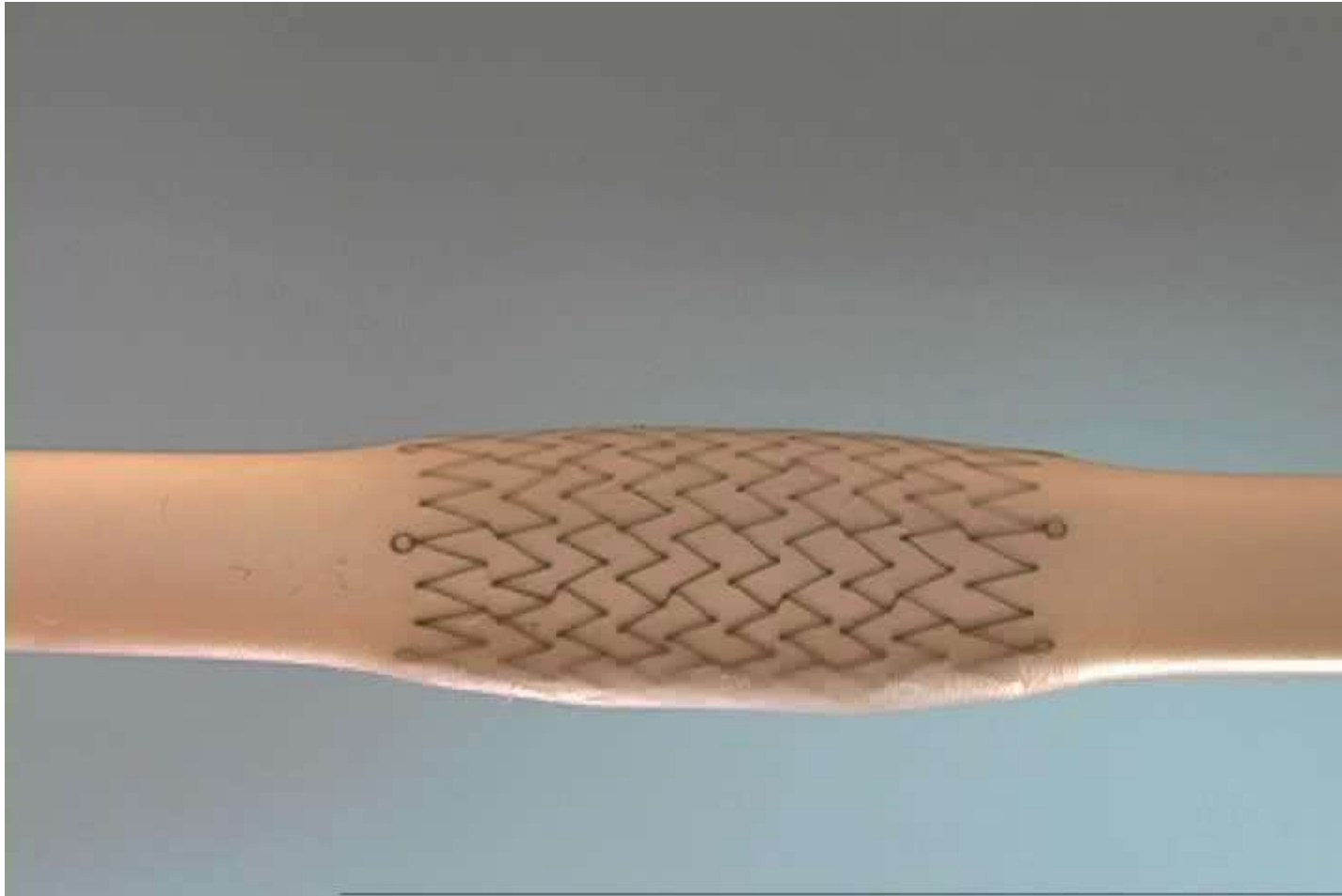


# Physical Properties of Implanted Metals

Attribute	Stainless Steel	Cobalt-Chrome	Titanium	Nitinol
Strength	medium (300/560 MPa)	high (600/1140 MPa)	high (880/950 MPa)	high (500/1400 MPa)
Stiffness	high (200 GPa)	High (200 GPa)	moderate (90 GPa)	very low (~25 GPa)
Fatigue				
Corrosion				
Other				

# Pulasatile durability

---



**Which is more fatigue resistant,  
a rubber band, or a steel band?**

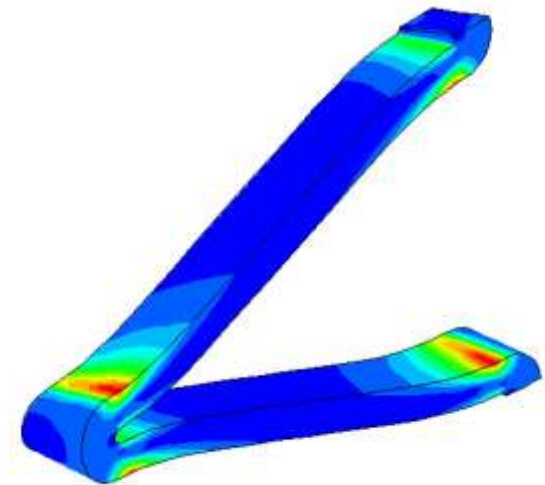
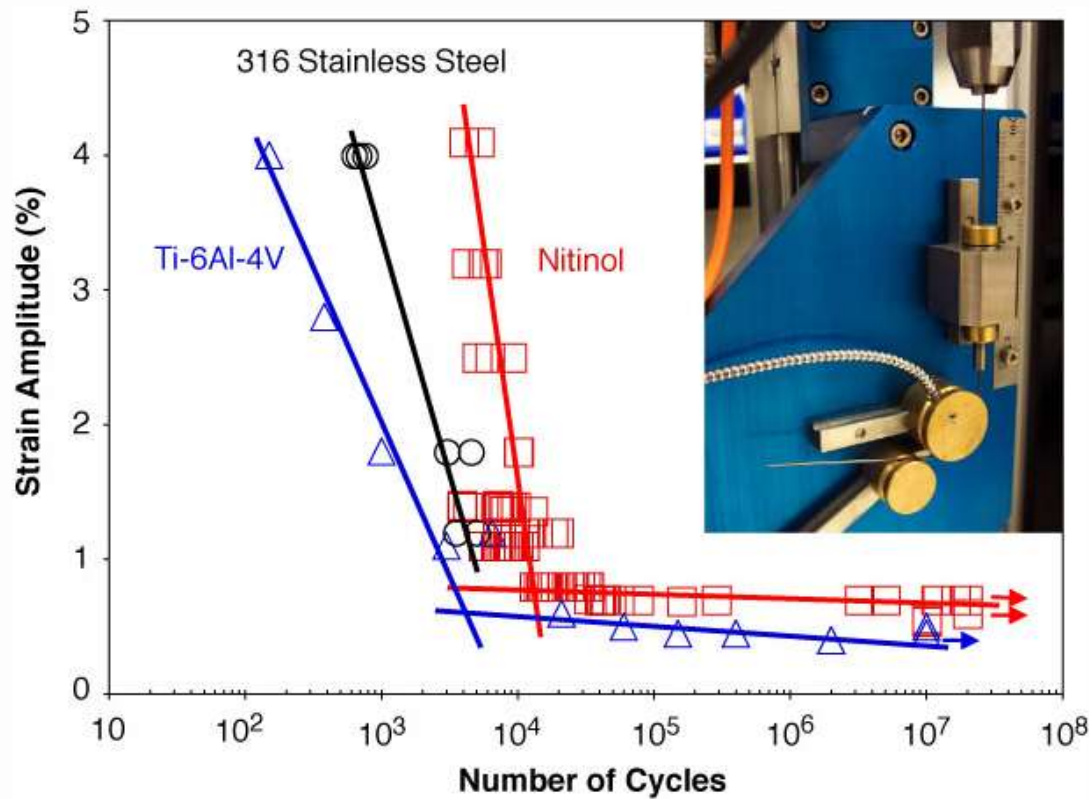
---

**They both are.**

**A rubber band resists cyclic  
displacements better, but**

**a steel band resists cyclic loads  
better.**

# Fatigue Resistance is Related to Stress/Strain



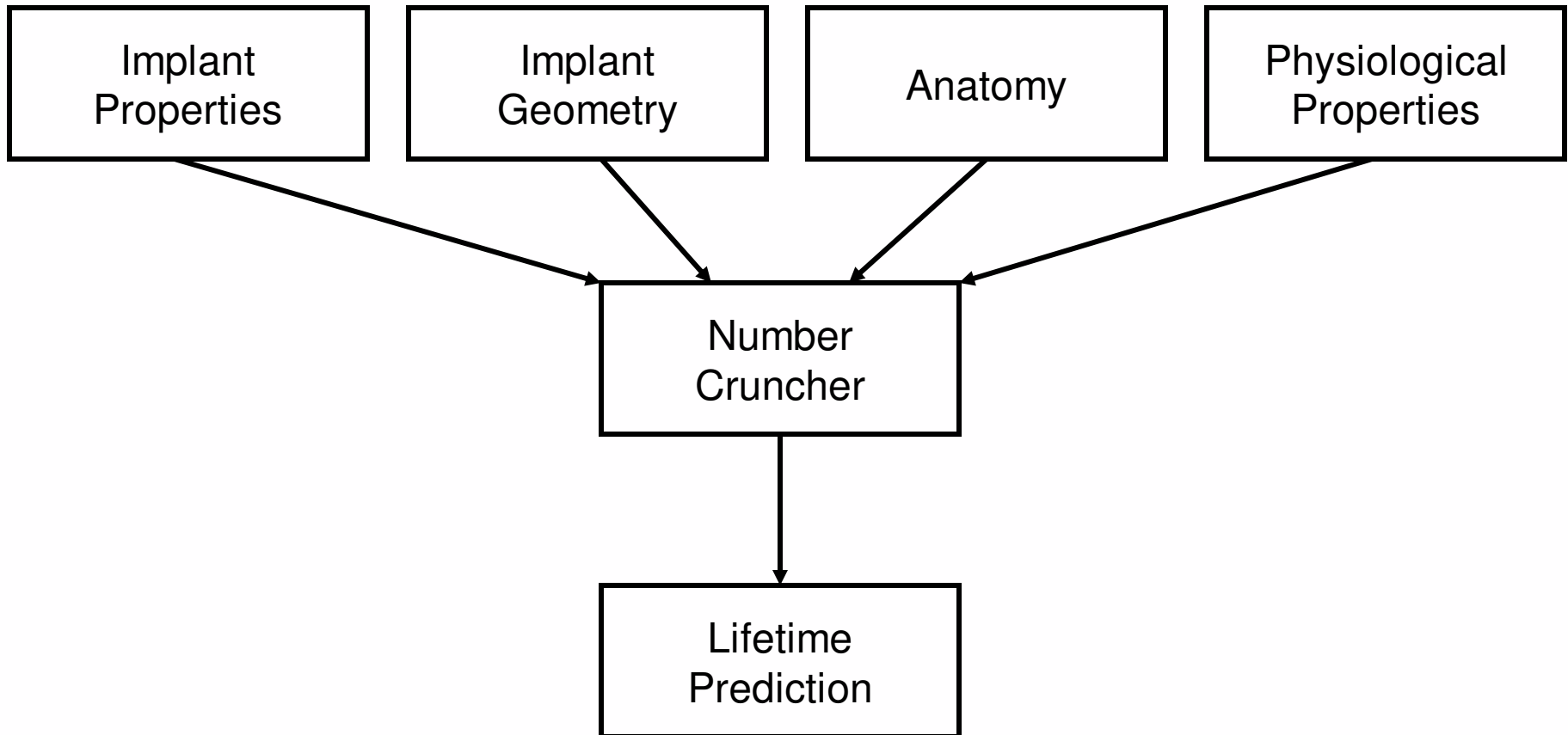
# Physical Properties of Implanted Metals

Attribute	Stainless Steel	Cobalt-Chrome	Titanium	Nitinol
Strength	medium (300/560 MPa)	high (600/1140 MPa)	high (880/950 MPa)	high (500/1400 MPa)
Stiffness	high (200 GPa)	High (200 GPa)	moderate (90 GPa)	very low (< 50 GPa)
Fatigue	Good in load control	Good in load control	Good in load control	Good in strain control
Corrosion				
Other				



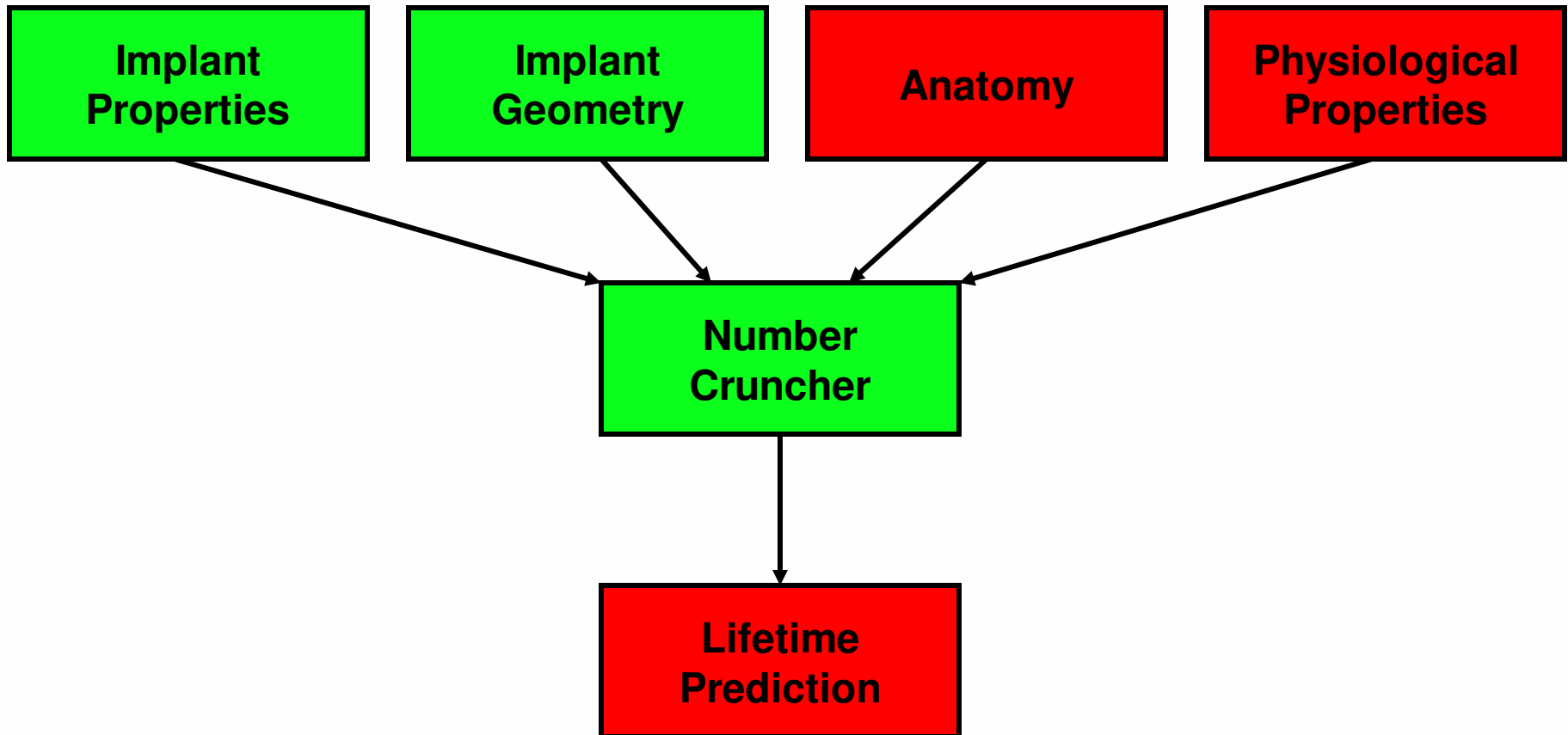
# Why do we still design devices that fracture?

---



# Why do we still design devices that fracture?

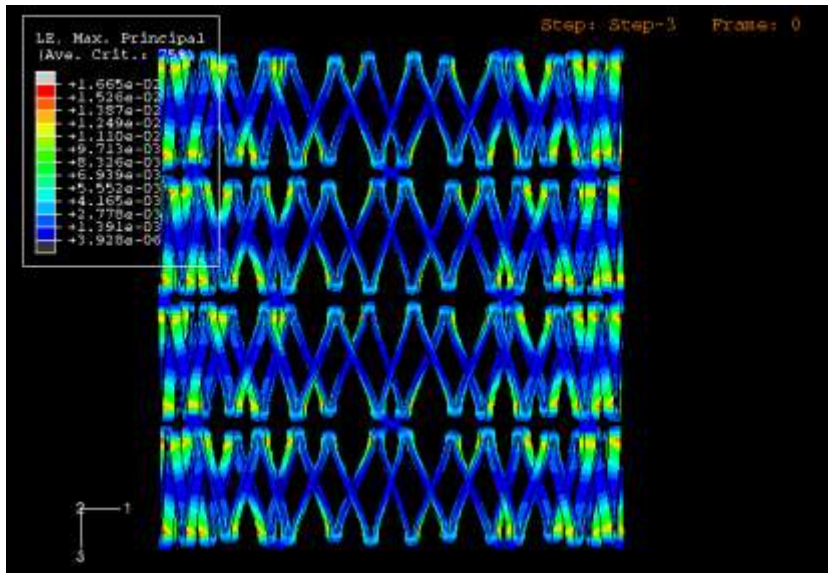
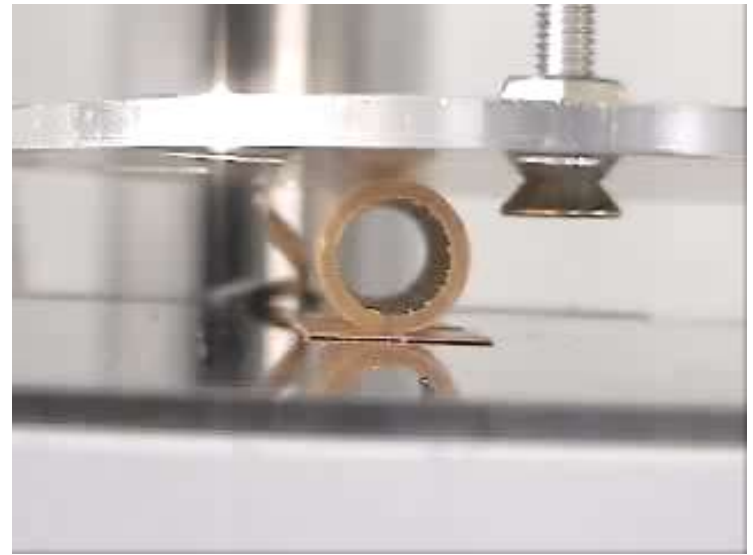
---



# Non-pulsatile Influences

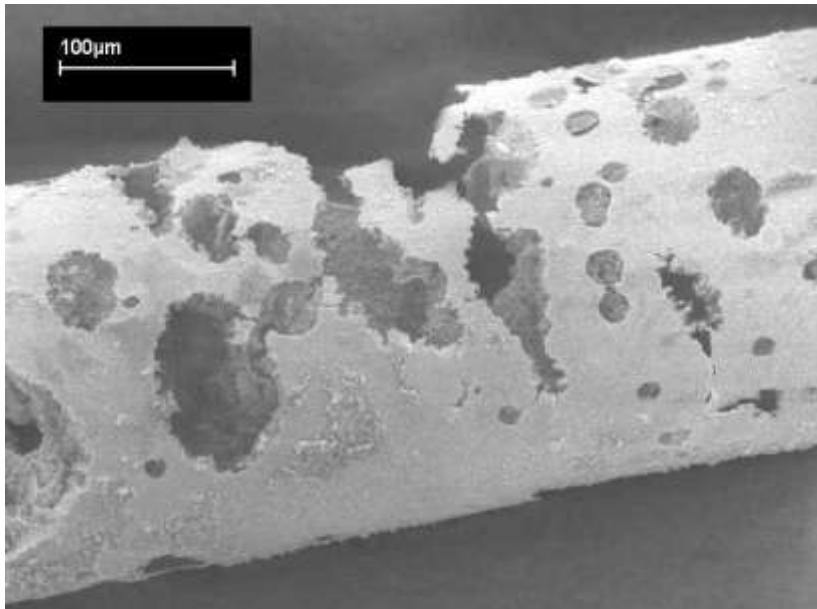


# Non-Pulsatile durability



# Corrosion Resistance

---



# Physical Properties of Implanted Metals

Attribute	Stainless Steel	Cobalt-Chrome	Titanium	Nitinol
Strength	medium (300/560 MPa)	high (600/1140 MPa)	high (880/950 MPa)	high (500/1400 MPa)
Stiffness	high (200 GPa)	High (200 GPa)	moderate (90 GPa)	very low (~25 GPa)
Fatigue	Good in load control	Good in load control	Good in load control	Good in strain control
Corrosion	Good – Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> (500 mV)	Good – Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> (500 mV)	Excellent – TiO <sub>2</sub> (800 mV)	Excellent – TiO <sub>2</sub> (800 mV)
Other				

# Physical Properties of Implanted Metals

Attribute	Stainless Steel	Cobalt-Chrome	Titanium	Nitinol
Strength	medium (300/560 MPa)	high (600/1140 MPa)	high (880/950 MPa)	high (500/1400 MPa)
Stiffness	high (200 GPa)	High (200 GPa)	moderate (90 GPa)	very low (~25 GPa)
Fatigue	Good in load control	Good in load control	Good in load control	Good in strain control
Corrosion	Good – Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> (500 mV)	Good– Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> (500 mV)	Excellent – TiO <sub>2</sub> (800 mV)	Excellent – TiO <sub>2</sub> (800 mV)
Other	MRI artifacts	L-605 is radiopaque	Can be radiopaque	Shape Memory