AUSTENITIC STAINLESS STEELS

WHAT ARE AUSTENITIC STAINLESS STEELS?

Austenitic stainless steels are characterized by their high nickel and chromium content. This contributes greatly to their formability, corrosion and wear resistance against the elements of nature.

Originally, austenitic stainless steel started off in 1940s with the development of the 200 series stainless steel with a higher Nitrogen content but with a lower Nickel due to the high cost back then. Fast forwarding to the present, the most common grade of Austenitic stainless steel now is the 300 series stainless steel such as grade 304 and 316 which are the two most popular grades world-wide.

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Categories	Grades	UNS	Bars	Round Bar Size Range (in mm)	Condition
CHROMIUM STEELS / ALLOY STEELS	304/304L	S30400/ S30403	•	3.18 - 400.00	Annealed
	316/316L	S31600/ S31603	•	3.18 - 508.00	Annealed
	310S	S31008	•	6.00 - 85.00	Annealed
	NITRONIC 50	S20910	•	9.53 - 139.70	Strain Hardened / Cold Work

SS 304/304L (UNS S30400 / S30403)

Stainless Steel 304 is also commonly known as 18/8 or in short for 18% Chromium and 8% Nickel. This is currently the most popular grade of stainless steel due to its excellent formability, corrosion and wear resistance.

ensile Strength 70 KS Songation 40%	
Innestion 40%	SI Min
	Min
Details for hot-finished	

cor	NDITIO	ON

Oromium	Carbon	composition, by % n Manganese	Silicon	Nickel
Cr	C	Mn	Si	Ni
18.00 - 20.00%	0.03% Max	2.00% Max	1.00% Max	8.00 - 12.00%
Nitrogen	Phosporous	Sulphur	Iron	
N	P	S	Fe	
0.10% Max	0.045% Max	0.03% Max	Balance	

KEY PROPERTIES (Annealed)

Yield Strength	25 KSI Min
Tensile Strength	70 KSI Min
Elongation	40% Min
Details for hot-finished	

SPECIFICATIONS

ASTM SA479/SA182 NACE MR0103/MR0175/ISO 15156-01

CONDITION

Marganese	Silicon	
Mn 2.00% Max	Si 1.00% Max	
Sulphur	Iron	

Stainless steel 316 is the 2nd most popular grade after Stainless Steel 304. The key defining difference between the two is the addition of Molybdenum. The addition of Molybdenum greater increases the corrosion resistance of grade 316 materials, hence its widespread use in outdoors and in the marine industry.

SS 316/316L (UNS S31600/S31603)

SS 310S (UNS S31008)

Stainless Steel 310 is known for its high corrosion resistance and strength in high working temperatures. It has very good oxidation resistance in general and good oxidation resistance in mildly cyclic conditions that is best employed in temperatures up to 1050°C/1920°F.

This is commonly used in heat exchange systems, furnace equipment and other high temperature usage conditions.

KEY PROPERTIES (Annealed)

rield Strength	30 KSI Min
Tensile Strength	75 KSI Min
Elongation	40% Min
* Details for hot-finished	

SPECIFICATIONS

ASTM A276/A276M	
ASTM SA479/SA182	
NACE MR0175/MR0103/A262 P	RACTICE E

CONDITION

Chromium	Nickel	Manganese	Silicon
Cr 24.0 - 26.0%	Ni 19.0 - 22.0%	Mn 2.00% Max	Si 1.50% Max
Carbon	Phosporous	Sulphur	Iron
С	P	s	Fe
0.08% Max	0.045% Max	0.03% Max	Balance

KEY PROPERT	IES (Annealed)	Chomium	Nickel	Manganese	Molybdenum	Silicon
Yield Strength	1000 Mpa Min	1				
Tensile Strength	860 MPAMin		l			٠.
Elongation	12% Min	Cr	Ni	Mn	Mo	Si
Hardness	35 HRC Max	2).5 - 23.5%	11.5 - 13.5%	4.00 - 6.00%	1.50 - 3.00%	1.00% Max
SPECIFICATIO	NS	Nirogen	Carbon	Phosporous	Sulphur	Noblum + Tantalum
ASTM A479/ASME SA471	9	1			1	
NACE MR0175/ISO 151	156 & NACE R0103	l N	C	P	S	Nb + Ta
		O20 - 0.40%	0.06% Max	0.045% Max	0.030% Max	0.10 - 0.30%
CONDITION						
STRAIN-HARDNED (COL	.D-	Tugsten	Iron			
WORKED)/CENTRELESS	GROUND AND	I	1	1		
SOLUTION ANNEALED/	HOT WORKED	Ιv	l Fe			
FOLLOWED BY WARM V	WORKED TO					

NITRONIC 50 / XM-19 (UNS \$20910)

Nitronic 50 / XM-19 is a manganese alloyed austenitic steel with improved corrosion resistance as compared to grade 316L. Due to the increase in chromium content, this puts it at around double the yield strength of 316L at room temperature conditions. Unlike many austenitic alloys, Nitronic ___ 50 is capable of retaining low magnetic permeability even after exposure to sub-zero temperatures or severe cold working conditions. Nitronic 50 has excellent resistance to sulfide stress cracking and intergranular attack.

