

Stainless Steel

Grades 304, 316

<u>Guage</u>	<u>Thickness</u>
20	.035
18	.049
16	.062
14	.083
12	.109
11	.120
9	.148
7	.180

304: Dominant in the manufacture of drawn stainless parts, it is readily brake or roll formed into a variety of parts for the industrial, architectural and transportation fields.

Heat Resistance: Good oxidation resistance in intermittent service to 1600 degrees Fahrenheit and in continuous service to 1700 degrees. Continuous use of 304 in 800-1575 degree range not recommended but often performs well in temperatures fluctuating above and below this range.

Welding: Excellent. All standard methods. Use type 308 rods of electrodes. Heavy welded sections in type 304 may require post-weld annealing for maximum corrosion resistance.

Typical Applications:

Heat exchangers	Beer Barrels
Chemical Containers	Winding wire
Fire extinguisher parts	Bulk Milk Coolers
Food processing equipment	

316: Better corrosion resistance than 304, and higher creep strength at elevated temperatures. Resists attack of marine and corrosive industrial atmospheres. Gives useful service at room temperature in sulphuric acid of concentration lower than 15% and higher than 85%. It also resists chloride attack and is often selected for use in marine atmospheres.

Heat Resistance: Good oxidation resistance in intermittent service to 1600 degrees Fahrenheit and in continuous service to 1700 degrees. Continuous use of 316 in 800-1575 degree range not recommended but often performs well in temperatures fluctuating above and below this range.

Welding: Good characteristics suited to all standard methods. Use type 316Cb, or 309Cb filler rods or electrodes depending on application. Welded sections in type 316 require post-weld annealing for maximum corrosion resistance

Typical applications:

Dyeing equipment	Fittings
Pulp & paper equipment	Heat exchangers
Photographic developing equipment	propeller shafts