Stainless steel

It resists the corrosion of weakly corrosive media such as air, steam and water as well as chemically aggressive media such as acids, bases and salts. Also known as stainless acid-resistant steel.

In practical applications, steels resistant to weakly corrosive media are often referred to as stainless steel, while steels resistant to chemical media are referred to as acid-resistant steels. Due to the difference in chemical composition between the two, the former is not necessarily resistant to chemical media corrosion, while the latter usually has the property of not rusting.

The corrosion resistance of stainless steel depends on the alloying elements contained in the steel. Chromium is an essential element in the corrosion resistance of stainless steel. When the chromium content in the steel reaches about 1.2%, the chromium reacts with oxygen in the corrosive medium to form a thin oxide film (self-passivation film) on the steel surface. Further corrosion of the steel substrate can be prevented. In addition to chromium, commonly used alloying elements are nickel, molybdenum, titanium, tantalum, copper, nitrogen, etc., to meet the performance requirements of stainless steel structures and various applications.

Austenite：SUS430

Martensite：SUS410,SUS420,SUS420J2,SUS416

Ferrite: SUS201, SUS202, SUS301, SUS302, SUS304, SUS304L, SUS309S, SUS310,SUS310S,SUS316,SUS316L,SUS321.

Application

Household items (tableware, kitchen cabinets, stoves, indoor pipes, water heaters, boilers, bathtubs), auto parts, medical equipment, architectural decoration, chemicals, chemicals, food and beverage, agriculture, marine machinery, etc.

Exhaust pipe, heat treatment furnace, heat exchanger, marine industrial equipment, petrochemical, expansion joint, boiler cover, heat-resistant equipment parts, etc.