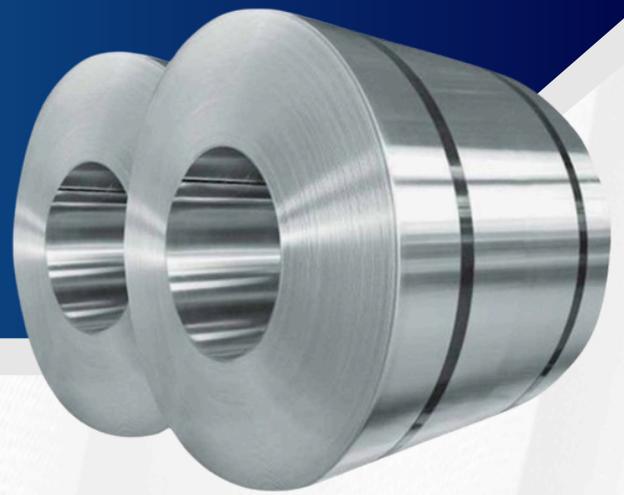


STAINLESS SHEET



Austenitic Stainless steels is so call because they retain FCC (Face Centered Cubic) structure of iron at room temperature. The high structure stability of austenitic grade enable them to handle both extremely low (cryogenic) and high, temperature up to 925 °C.

Austenitic stainless steel is non-magnetic and cannot be hardened by quenching at room temperature, but only by cold working. Austenitic stainless steel are divided into 4 groups:

- Medium Chromium (18 to 20%) and Nikel: Ex. AISI 304L, AISI 304
- High Chromium (20 to 28%) and high Nikel: Ex. AISI 309, AISI310
- Medium Chromium, Nikel and Molybdenum: Ex. AISI 316L
- Stabilize grade: AISI 316Ti

In less stable austenitic grade (low Nikel grade) partial transformation to martensitic can be induced by cold work. Prolonged exposure in the range 425 °- 800 °C can promote sensitization to intergranular corrosion in high carbon content grades. Usually used in the fully annealed condition in which they are non-magnetic. However, they could become slightly magnetic after cold deformation.

Product Attributes Corrosion Resistance.

Corrosion resistance of Austenitic stainless steels can range from moderate to excellent depending on the alloy content, thus explains its use in contact with food products and beverages, hot or cold. TNX S189 does not affect the purity of product in contact with. The glazed surface of the cold rolled can be decontaminated as readily as for glass.

