

SPECIFICATIONS

Commercial	304H
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Stainless steel types 1.4301 and 1.4307 are also known as grades 304 and 304L respectively. Type 304 is the most versatile and widely used stainless steel. It is still sometimes referred to by its old name 18/8 which is derived from the nominal composition of type 304 being 18% chromium and 8% nickel.

Type 304 stainless steel is an austenitic grade that can be severely deep drawn. This property has resulted in 304 being the dominant grade used in applications like sinks and saucepans.

Type 304L is the low carbon version of 304. It is used in heavy gauge components for improved weldability. Some products such as plate and pipe may be available as "dual certified" material that meets the criteria for both 304 and 304L.

304H, a high carbon content variant, is also available for use at high or low temperatures.

Property data given in this document is typical for bar products covered by EN 10269:2013. ASTM, EN or other standards may cover products sold. It is reasonable to expect specifications in these standards to be similar but not necessarily identical to those given in this datasheet.

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION

EN 10269:2013 Stainless Steel Bar	
Element	% Present
Chromium (Cr)	17 - 19
Nickel (Ni)	8 - 11
Manganese (Mn)	2 max
Silicon (Si)	1 max
Nitrogen (N)	0.1 max
Carbon (C)	0.04 - 0.08
Phosphorous (P)	0.04 max
Sulphur (S)	0.02 max
Iron (Fe)	Balance

ALLOY DESIGNATIONS

Stainless Steel Grade 1.4948

SUPPLIED FORMS

- Sheet
- Strip
- Tube
- Bar
- Fittings & Flanges
- Pipe
- Plate

GENERIC PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Property	Value
Density	8.0 g/cm ³
Melting Point	1450 °C
Thermal Expansion	17.2 x10 ⁻⁶ /K
Modulus of Elasticity	193 GPa
Thermal Conductivity	16.2 W/m.K
Electrical Resistivity	0.72 x10 ⁻⁶ Ω .m

MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

EN 10269:2013 Bar Up to 160mm	
Property	Value
Proof Stress	185 Min MPa
Tensile Strength	500 to 700 MPa
Elongation A50 mm	40 Min %

APPLICATIONS

304 stainless steel is typically used in:

- Sinks and splashbacks
- Saucepans
- Cutlery and flatware
- Architectural panelling
- Sanitaryware and troughs
- Tubing
- Brewery, dairy, food and pharmaceutical production equipment
- Springs, nuts, bolts and screws

304H is often used in high or low temperature applications and also for fasteners

CORROSION RESISTANCE

304 has excellent corrosion resistance in a wide variety of environments and when in contact with different corrosive media. Pitting and crevice corrosion can occur in environments containing chlorides. Stress corrosion cracking can occur at temperatures over 60°C.

HEAT RESISTANCE

304 has good resistance to oxidation in intermittent service up to 870°C and in continuous service to 925°C. However, continuous use at 425-860°C is not recommended if corrosion resistance in water is required. In this instance 304L is recommended due to its resistance to carbide precipitation.

Where high strength is required at temperatures above 500°C and up to 800°C, grade 304H is recommended. This material will retain aqueous corrosion resistance

FABRICATION

Fabrication of all stainless steels should be done only with tools dedicated to stainless steel materials. Tooling and work surfaces must be thoroughly cleaned before use. These precautions are necessary to avoid cross contamination of stainless steel by easily corroded metals that may discolour the surface of the fabricated product.

COLD WORKING

304 stainless steel readily work hardens. Fabrication methods involving cold working may require an intermediate annealing stage to alleviate work hardening and avoid tearing or cracking. At the completion of fabrication a full annealing operation should be employed to reduce internal stresses and optimise corrosion resistance.

HOT WORKING

Fabrication methods, like forging, that involve hot working should occur after uniform heating to 1149-1260°C. The fabricated components should then be rapidly cooled to ensure maximum corrosion resistance.

MACHINABILITY

304 has good machinability. Machining can be enhanced by using the following rules:

Cutting edges must be kept sharp. Dull edges cause excess work hardening.

Cuts should be light but deep enough to prevent work hardening by riding on the surface of the material.

Chip breakers should be employed to assist in ensuring swarf remains clear of the work

Low thermal conductivity of austenitic alloys results in heat concentrating at the cutting edges. This means coolants and lubricants are necessary and must be used in large quantities.

HEAT TREATMENT

304 stainless steel cannot be hardened by heat treatment.

Solution treatment or annealing can be done by rapid cooling after heating to 1010-1120°C.

WELDABILITY

Fusion welding performance for type 304 stainless steel is excellent both with and without fillers. Recommended filler rods and electrodes for stainless steel 304 is grade 308 stainless steel. For 304L the recommended filler is 308L. Heavy welded sections may require post-weld annealing. This step is not required for 304L. Grade 321 may be used if post-weld heat treatment is not possible.

304H is not a good choice for welding.

CONTACT

Address:	Aldridge Warehouse No. 1 Wharf Approach Anchor Brook Industrial Park Aldridge Walsall WS9 8BX
Tel:	+44 (0)19 2245 3982
Email:	sales@durbinmetals.co.uk
Web:	www.durbinmetals.co.uk

REVISION HISTORY

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DISCLAIMER

This Data is indicative only and as such is not to be relied upon in place of the full specification. In particular, mechanical property requirements vary widely with temper, product and product dimensions. All information is based on our present knowledge and is given in good faith. No liability will be accepted by the Company in respect of any action taken by any third party in reliance thereon.

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