

Alloy 310 (UNS S31000, S31008, S31009) .N r. 1.4845

A Multi-Purpose Austenitic Heat Resistant Stainless Steel with Oxidation Resistance Under Mildly Cyclic Conditions to 2010°F (1100°C)

Alloy 310 (UNS S31000) is an austenitic stainless steel developed for use in high temperature applications. Alloy 310H (UNS S31009) is a high carbon version of the alloy. Alloy 310S (UNS S31008) is a low carbon version of the alloy. Alloy 310 resists oxidation up to 2010°F (1100°C) under mildly cyclic conditions.

Applications: Catalytic Converters, Recuperators, Furnace Internals, Pulverized Coal Burners

Because of its high chromium and moderate nickel content, Alloy 310 can be used in moderately oxidizing atmospheres. The more severe carburizing atmospheres of thermal process equipment usually require nickel alloys such as Alloy 310 (UNS N08330). Alloy 310 can be utilized in slightly oxidizing, nitriding, cementing and thermal cycling applications, albeit, the maximum service temperature must be reduced. Alloy 310 also finds usage in cryogenic applications with low magnetic permeability and toughness down to -450°F (-268°C).

When heated between 1202–1742°F (650–950°C) the alloy is subject to sigma phase precipitation. A solution annealing treatment at 2012–2102°F (1100–1150°C) will restore a degree of toughness.

310S (UNS S31008) is the low carbon version of the alloy. It is utilized for ease of fabrication. 310H (UNS S31009) is a high carbon modification developed for enhanced creep resistance. In most instances the grain size and carbon content of the plate can meet both the 310S and 310H requirements.

Alloy 310 can be easily welded and processed by standard shop fabrication practices.

- A A 240
- A SA 240
- A 5521

Chemical Composition

Element	310	310	310
Cr min	24.0 min. – 26.0 max.	24.0 min. – 26.0 max.	24.0 min. – 26.0 max.
Ni min	19.0 min. – 22.0 max.	19.0 min. – 22.0 max.	19.0 min. – 22.0 max.
C max	0.25	0.08	0.04 min. – 0.10 max.
Cu max	2.00	2.00	2.00
P max	0.045	0.045	0.045
S max	0.030	0.030	0.030
Si max	1.50	1.50	0.75
Fe	Balance	Balance	Balance

Physical Properties

Density	0.285 lbs/in ³ 7.89 g/cm ³	Specific Heat	0.12 BTU/lb·°F (32–212°F) 502 J/kg·°K (0–100°C)
Electrical Resistivity	30.7 Microhm-in at 68°F 78.0 Microhm-cm at 20°C	Modulus of Elasticity	28.5 x 10 ⁶ psi 196 GPa
Operating Temperature	2470–2555°F 1354–1402°C	Thermal Conductivity	8.0 BTU/hr/ft ² /ft/°F 10.8 W/m·°K



SANDMEYER STEEL COMPANY

ONE SANDMEYER LANE HILADELPHIA, PA 19116-3598
800-523-3663 +1-215-464-7100 FAX +1-215-677-1430

www.SandmeyerSteel.com

Providing Solutions, With Materials and Value Added Products, for Process Industries

Corrosion Resistance

Wet Corrosion

Alloy 310 is not designed for service in wet corrosive environments. The high carbon content, which is present to enhance creep properties, has a detrimental effect on aqueous corrosion resistance. The alloy is prone to intergranular corrosion after long term exposure at high temperatures. However, due to its high chromium content (25%), Alloy 310 is more corrosion resistant than most heat resistant alloys.

High Temperature Corrosion

The high chromium (25%) and silicon (0.6%) content of Alloy 310 make it more resistant to high temperature corrosion in most in-service environments. Operating temperatures are listed below.

Oxidizing conditions (max sulfur content – 2 g/m³)

1922°F (1050°C) continuous service

2012°F (1100°C) peak temperature

Oxidizing conditions (max sulfur greater than 2 g/m³)

1742°F (950°C) maximum temperature

Low oxygen atmosphere (max sulfur content – 2 g/m³)

1832°F (1000°C) maximum temperature

Nitriding or carburizing atmospheres

1562–1742°F (850–950°C) maximum

The alloy does not perform as well as Alloy 600 (UNS N06600) or Inconel 625 (UNS N06625) as well as Alloy 600 (UNS N06600) or Inconel 625 (UNS N06625) in wet corrosive environments. (Nitriding or carburizing atmospheres)