

Choice of material

Unalloyed, high-temperature steel			
max. application temp.	mat.no.	material characteristics	application range
400°C	1.0305 (ASTM 105)	unalloyed steel	weld-in and screw-in protecting tubes in steam lines
500°C	1.5415 (AISI A204 Gr.A)	low-alloy and high-temp. steel with molybdenum addition	weld-in and screw-in protecting tubes
540°C	1.7335 (AISI A182 F11)	low-alloy and high-temp. steel with chromium and molybdenum addition	weld-in and screw-in protecting tubes
570°C	1.7380 (AISI A182 F22)	low-alloy and high-temp. steel with chromium and molybdenum addition	weld-in and screw-in protecting tubes
650°C	1.4961	high-temp. austenitic chromium nickel steel (Niobium stabilized)	weld-in and screw-in protecting tubes
Rust and acid resistant steel			
550°C*	1.4301 (AISI 304)	good resistance against organic acids with medium temperatures, saline solutions p.e. sulphates, sulphides, alkaline solvents with medium temp.	food and luxury, food industry, medical apparatus engineering
550°C*	1.4404 (AISI 316 L)	by the addition of molybdenum it is more corrosion-proof in oxidizing acids, p.e. acid of vinegar, acidity of wine, phosphoric acid, sulphuric acid and others. There is an elevated resistance against intercrystalline corrosion by a reduced carbon content.	chemical, pulp industry, nuclear technology, textile, colour, fatty acid, soup and pharmaceutical industries as well as dairies and breweries
550°C*	1.4435 (AISI 316L)	elevated resistance against corrosion compared with 1.4404, smaller delta ferrite portion	pharmaceutical industries
550°C*	1.4541 (AISI 321)	good intercrystalline corrosion resistance, good resistance against heavy oil products, vapour and combustion gases. Good resistance against oxidation.	Chemical industry, nuclear power plants, textile, colour, fatty acids, soap industry
550°C*	1.4571 (AISI 316 TI)	elevated corrosion resistance compared to certain acids due to the addition of molybdenum. Resistant against crevice corrosion, salt water and aggressive industrial influences.	pharmaceutical industry as well as dairies and breweries
Heat resistant steel			
1100°C	1.4749 (AISI 446)	very good resistance against sulphuric gases and salts due to the high chromium content, very good oxidation resistance as well as with constant and cyclic thermal stress, (low resistance against nitrogenated gases)	smoke and combustion gases, industrial furnaces
1200°C	1.4762 (AISI 446)	high resistance against sulphuric gases due to the high chromium content, (low resistance against nitrogenated gases)	smoke and combustion gases, industrial furnaces
1150°C	1.4841 (AISI 314)	high resistance against nitrogenated and lower oxygen gases. Permanent operation not below 900°C due to embrittlement (more heat resistant than 1.4749 and 1.4762)	power plant construction, petrochemistry, industrial furnaces
1150°C	1.4845 (AISI 310)	same characteristics as 1.4841, however advantage against sigma-phase- embrittlement due to the high portion of silicium	industrial furnace construction, apparatus construction, melting houses, power plant construction, petrochemistry, furnace tubes
1100°C	2.4816 (Inconel 600)	good corrosion resistance, resistance against stress corrosion cracking, excellent oxidation resistance, not recommended with CO ₂ and sulphuric gases above 550°C and sodium above	hydraulic reactors, nuclear power, industrial furnaces, steam boilers, turbines
1100°C	1.4876 (Incoloy 800)	due to the addition of titanium and aluminium the material shows very good heat resistant values. Appropriate for applications where high mechanical strength besides scaling resistance are demanded. Excellent resistance against carburization and nitrogen content increase.	hydraulic reactors, power plant construction, petrochemistry, industrial furnaces
1300°C	Pt 10% Rh platinum-rhodium alloy	1300°C with oxidizing conditions, in absence of oxygen, silicium and sulphur high heat resistance up to 1200°C, especially resistant in halogens, vinegar acid, NaOCl solutions etc., embrittlement by absorption of silicium out of armouring ceramics, phosphorous sensitiveness, inappropriate in reducing hydrogen atmospheres with sulphurous components.	glas, electrochemical and catalyst technique chemical industry, laboratories, melting houses, annealing furnaces

* In dependence on pressure stress and corrosion attack, the application temp. may reach up to 800°C