



Overview

- Composition
- Corrosion resistance and corrosion
- Families of stainless steel
- Fabrication
- Care
- Cost savings



Corrosion Resistance

Stainless steel, unlike mild steel, suffers from many types of corrosion:

- General corrosion
- Pitting corrosion
- Crevice corrosion
- Stress corrosion cracking
- Intergranular corrosion
- Galvanic corrosion
- Corrosion fatigue



Welding of Stainless Steels

- Not just joining two pieces of metal as in mild steel
- During welding the chrome combines with carbon in the steel to form a chrome carbide
- The carbide has no corrosion resistance
- In the heat-affected zone, the chrome oxide content is lower – which is why L (low-carbon) grades are used in areas of high corrosion

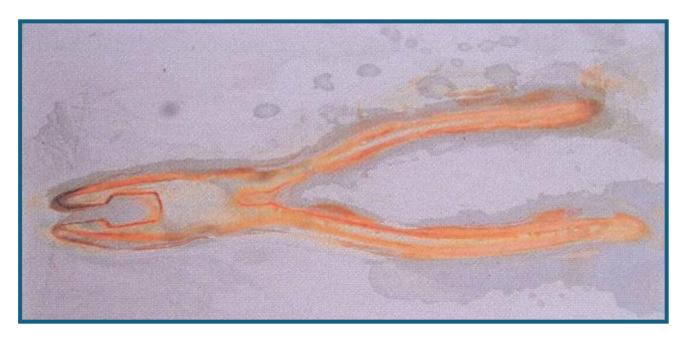


Fabrication - precautions

- Never do arc strikes on a stainless steel surface
- Never leave welds unpickled/ground and passivated
- Severe scratches should be blended out and then passivated
- Any dogs which have been removed need to have the tacks ground out and the discoloured metal pickled and passivated



Care of Stainless Steels



Staining caused by a pair of tongs left on a stainless steel plate



Summary

- Whilst the use of stainless steel in industry can reduce operational problems, it should not be thought that it eliminates them all.
- Provided that care is taken with:
 - use of the correct grade (specified by a specialist)
 - Correct design to ensure minimizing corrosion and mechanical problems

Stainless steels can offer highly successful and economically viable solutions to your plant both in first-off costs and life cycle costing.

