

Type 304, Type 304H UNS S30400, UNS S30409

The basic austenitic stainless steel, a versatile corrosion resistant material for general purpose applications.

Description

Type 304/304H is the modern evolution of the original “18-8” austenitic stainless steel. Type 304H is a modification of Type 304 with carbon content controlled in the range of 0.04 to 0.10 for increased strength at temperatures above about 800°F.

Type 304/304H is non-magnetic in the annealed condition but may become slightly magnetic as a result of cold working or welding

Dual Certification

It is common for 304H to be dual certified as 304 and 304H when the material meets the higher carbon and grain size requirements of 304H. The producer of the steel must certify the material as Type 304H if it is to be used as Type 304H instead of Type 304.

Specifications

Type 304/304H can be supplied to meet AMS, ASTM, ASME, QQS, and MIL-S specifications.

Product Forms Available

Plate
Sheet
Tubular Products
Bar
Angle
Wire Rod
Billet
Welding Consumables

Corrosion Resistance

Type 304/304H is a versatile, general purpose stainless steel with good resistance to atmospheric corrosion, to many organic and inorganic chemicals, and to foods and beverages.

Mechanical Properties

Table 1

| | Typical* | ASTM | |
|---------------------------------|----------|--------|--------|
| | | 304 | 304H |
| Ultimate Tensile Strength, ksi | 91 | 75 min | 70 min |
| 0.2% Offset Yield Strength, ksi | 43 | 30 min | 30 min |
| Elongation in 2 inches, % | 58 | 40 min | 40 min |
| Reduction in Area, % | 68 | — | — |
| Hardness, Rockwell B | 83 | 92 max | 92 max |

*0.375 inch plate

Chemical Composition, wt. pct.

Table 2

| | 304 | 304H |
|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Carbon | 0.08 max | 0.04-0.10 |
| Manganese | 2.00 max | 2.00 max |
| Phosphorus | 0.045 max | 0.045 max |
| Sulfur | 0.030 max | 0.030 max |
| Silicon | 0.75 max | 0.75 max |
| Chromium | 18.0-20.0 | 18.0-20.0 |
| Nickel | 8.0-10.5 | 8.0-10.5 |
| Nitrogen* | 0.10 max | 0.10 max |

*flat-rolled products only

Physical Properties

Table 3

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| Density, lb/in ³ | 0.285 |
| Modulus of Elasticity, psi | 29 x 10 ⁶ |
| Coefficient of Thermal Expansion, 68-212°F, /°F | 8.9 x 10 ⁻⁶ |
| Thermal Conductivity, Btu/ft hr°F | 8.7 |
| Heat Capacity, Btu/lb°F | 0.12 |
| Electrical Resistivity, Ω-inch | 28.7 x 10 ⁻⁶ |

Heat Treatment Annealing

Type 304/304L should be heated to 1900°F minimum and water quenched or rapidly cooled by other means.

Hardening

Type 304/304H cannot be hardened by heat treatment. However, Type 304/304H can be hardened by cold working.

Workability Cold Working

Type 304/304H is readily formed and fabricated through a full range of cold working operations. It can be used in heading, drawing, bending, and upsetting. Any cold working operations will increase the strength and hardness of the material, and may leave it slightly magnetic.

Hot Working

Type 304/304H can be forged in the 1700-2200°F range. For maximum corrosion resistance, forgings

should be annealed at 1900°F minimum and water quenched or rapidly cooled by other means after hot working operations.

Corrosion Performance of Stainless Steels

Table 4 compares the performance of Type 304 with other stainless steels in a variety of common corrosive environments. The table shows the lowest temperature at which the corrosion rate exceeds 5 mpy. All testing was done in accordance with the requirements of the Materials Technology Institute of the Chemical Process Industries (MTI).

Welding

Type 304/304H is readily welded by a full range of conventional welding procedures (except oxyacetylene). AWS E308H/ER308H filler metals

Lowest Temperature (°F) at Which the Corrosion Rate Exceeds 5 mpy

Table 4

| Corrosion Environment | 654 SMO® | 254 SMO® | 904L | Type 316L (2.7 Mo) | Type 304 | 2507 | 2205 Code Plus Two® | 2304 |
|---|-------------|----------|----------|--------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|----------|
| 0.2% Hydrochloric Acid | >Boiling | >Boiling | >Boiling | >Boiling | >Boiling | >Boiling | >Boiling | >Boiling |
| 1% Hydrochloric Acid | 203 | 158 | 122 | 86 | 86p | >Boiling | 185 | 131 |
| 10% Sulfuric Acid | 158 | 140 | 140 | 122 | — | 167 | 140 | 149 |
| 60% Sulfuric Acid | 104 | 104 | 185 | <54 | — | <57 | <59 | <<55 |
| 96% Sulfuric Acid | 86 | 68 | 95 | 113 | — | 86 | 77 | 59 |
| 85% Phosphoric Acid | 194 | 230 | 248 | 203 | 176 | 203 | 194 | 203 |
| 10% Nitric Acid | >Boiling | >Boiling | >Boiling | >Boiling | >Boiling | >Boiling | >Boiling | >Boiling |
| 65% Nitric Acid | 221 | 212 | 212 | 212 | 212 | 230 | 221 | 203 |
| 80% Acetic Acid | >Boiling | >Boiling | >Boiling | >Boiling | 212p | >Boiling | >Boiling | >Boiling |
| 50% Formic Acid | 158 | 212 | 212p | 104 | ≤50 | 194 | 194 | 59 |
| 50% Sodium Hydroxide | 275 | 239 | Boiling | 194 | 185 | 230 | 194 | 203 |
| 83% Phosphoric Acid + 2% Hydrofluoric Acid | 185 | 194 | 248 | 149 | 113 | 140 | 122 | 95 |
| 60% Nitric Acid + 2% Hydrochloric Acid | >140 | 140 | >140 | >140 | >140 | >140 | >140 | >140 |
| 50% Acetic Acid + 50% Acetic Anhydride | >Boiling | >Boiling | >Boiling | 248 | >Boiling | 230 | 212 | 194 |
| 1% Hydrochloric Acid + 0.3% Ferric Chloride | >Boiling, p | 203ps | 140ps | 77p | 68p | 203ps | 113ps | 68p |
| 10% Sulfuric Acid + 2000ppm Cl ⁻ + N ₂ | 149 | 104 | 131 | 77 | — | 122 | 95 | <55 |
| 10% Sulfuric Acid + 2000ppm Cl ⁻ + SO ₂ | 167 | 140 | 122 | <<59p | — | 104 | <59 | <<50 |
| WPA1, High Cl ⁻ Content | 203 | 176 | 122 | ≤50 | <<50 | 203 | 113 | 86 |
| WPA2, High F ⁻ Content | 176 | 140 | 95 | ≤50 | <<50 | 167 | 140 | 95 |

ps = pitting can occur
ps = pitting/crevice corrosion can occur

| WPA | P ₂ O ₅ | Cl ⁻ | F ⁻ | H ₂ SO ₄ | Fe ₂ O ₃ | Al ₂ O ₃ | SiO ₂ | CaO | MgO |
|-----|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|------|------|
| 1 | 54 | 0.20 | 0.50 | 4.0 | 0.30 | 0.20 | 0.10 | 0.20 | 0.70 |
| 2 | 54 | 0.02 | 2.0 | 4.0 | 0.30 | 0.20 | 0.10 | 0.20 | 0.70 |

should be used with Type 304/304H steel. After welding Type 304/304H it may be necessary to fully anneal to restore the corrosion resistance lost by sensitization to intergranular corrosion when chromium carbides were precipitated in the grain boundaries in the weld heat-affected zone.

Machinability

Type 304/304H is a tough austenitic stainless steel subject to work hardening during deformation and, unless modified for improved machining response, is resistant to chip breaking. The best machining results are achieved with slower speeds, heavier feeds, excellent lubrication, sharp tooling, and powerful, rigid equipment.

Technical Support

Outokumpu Stainless, Inc. assists users and

fabricators in the selection, qualification, installation, operation, and maintenance of Type 304/304H stainless steel. Technical personnel, supported by the research laboratory of Outokumpu Stainless, can draw on years of field experience with Type 304/304H to help you make the technically and economically correct materials decision.

Outokumpu Stainless is prepared to discuss individual applications and to provide data and experience as a basis for selection and application of Type 304/304H.

Outokumpu Stainless works closely with its distributors to ensure timely availability of Type 304/304H in the forms, sizes, and quantities required by the user. For assistance with technical questions and to obtain top quality Type 304/304H, call Outokumpu Stainless, Inc. at 1-800-833-8703.

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