

**AVAILABILITY**

Weld Pipe 3/4"-12"  
Butt-Weld Fittings 3/4"-12"  
Flanges 3/4"-12"  
Bar 1"-8"

**SPECIFICATIONS**

ASTM A312, A403, A182  
ASME SA312, SA403, SA182

**CHEMICAL COMPOSITION %**

C	Cr	Cu	Mn	Mo	N	Ni	P	Si	S
Max			Max				Max	Max	Max
0.02	19.5-20.5	0.5-1.0	1.0	6.0-6.5	0.18-0.22	17.5-18.5	0.03	0.80	1.01

**DESCRIPTION**

254SMO is an austenitic stainless steel designed for maximum resistance to pitting and crevice corrosion. With high levels of chromium, molybdenum, and nitrogen, 254SMO is especially suited for high chloride environments such as brackish water, seawater, pulp mill bleach plants and other high chloride process streams. 254SMO offers chloride resistance superior to that of Alloy 904L, Alloy 20, Alloy 825 and Alloy G. 254SMO is compatible with the common austenitic stainless steels. It is often used as a replacement in critical components of larger constructions where Type 316L or 317L has failed by pitting, crevice attack, or chloride stress corrosion cracking. In new construction, 254SMO has been found in many cases to be a technically adequate and much less costly substitute for nickel-based alloys and titanium. 254SMO is substantially stronger than the common austenitic grades, but is also characterized by high ductility and impact strength. 254SMO is readily fabricated and welded.

® 254SMO IS A REGISTERED TRADEMARK  
OF AVESTA SHEFFIELD

**DESIGN FEATURES**

- High resistance to pitting, crevice and general corrosion.
- Very high resistance to chloride stress corrosion cracking.
- 50% stronger than 300-series austenitic stainless steels.
- Excellent impact toughness.
- Excellent workability and weldability.

**TYPICAL APPLICATIONS**

Seawater handling equipment  
Pulp mill bleach systems  
Tall oil distillation columns and equipment  
Chemical processing equipment  
Food processing equipment  
Desalination equipment  
Flue gas desulfurization scrubbers  
Oil and gas production equipment

**TENSILE REQUIREMENTS**

Tensile Strength (KSI)	Yield Strength (KSI)
94	44

KSI can be converted to MPA (Megapascals)  
by multiplying by 6.895.