HONGCHEN METAL
INDUSTRIAL METAL MATERIALS

PRODUCT DATA SHEET
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PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS · PLATE

Duplex Steel F53 Plate

Chemical composition, mechanical properties and material characteristics

Features

- Duplex Steel F53 is a ferritic-austenitic duplex stainless steel with strong resistance to pitting, crevice corrosion, and general corrosion.
- Its combination of high mechanical strength, toughness, and corrosion performance supports use in demanding industrial environments.

Typical Applications

- Commonly selected for offshore platforms, chemical pressure vessels, desalination plants, oil & gas pipelines, FGD equipment and heat exchangers—where chloride resistance and higher strength than typical 300-series austenitic grades are needed. Confirm medium, temperature and crevice geometry against the project specification.

Product Parameters

Product Name	F53 Plate
Type	Duplex Stainless Steel
Standard	Super Duplex UNS S32750; EN 1.4410 (X2CrNiMoN25-7-4); ASTM A240; EN 10088-2.
Surface	No.1 / 1D, 2D, 2B, pickled, sandblasted, or shot-blasted; pickled/passivated finish preferred for severe chloride service.
Delivery Condition	Solution annealed and pickled (or equivalent condition per order).
Scope of Application	Commonly selected for offshore platforms, chemical pressure vessels, desalination plants, oil & gas pipelines, FGD equipment and heat exchangers—where chloride resistance and higher strength than typical 300-series austenitic grades are needed. Confirm medium, temperature and crevice geometry against the project specification.
Certificate	EN 10204 3.1 mill test certificate as standard; 3.2, PMI, ferrite, ASTM A923 / G48 and impact tests available on request. NACE MR0175 / ISO 15156 compliance available when specified.
Production Technology	Hot- or cold-worked, then solution annealed to restore the balanced ferrite–austenite microstructure and corrosion resistance. Cutting, leveling, slitting and end finishing available. Cut-to-length, leveling, plasma / waterjet cutting and surface grinding available.
Edge Processing	Mill, slit or trimmed edge; final edge condition confirmed by thickness, width tolerance and downstream welding / forming needs.
Thickness	0.3–200 mm
Length	2000 / 2438 / 3000 / 5800 / 6000 / 12000 mm; custom lengths.
Width	40–600 mm; 1000 / 1219 / 1500 / 1800 / 2000 / 2500 / 3000 / 3500 mm.

Chemical Composition

C	Si	Mn	Cr	Ni	Mo	S	P
≤ 0.03	≤ 0.8	≤ 1.2	24.0～26.0	6.0～8.0	3.0～5.0	≤ 0.02	≤ 0.035

Mechanical Properties

Tensile Strength Kb (MPa)	Yield Strength σ0.2 (MPa)	Elongation D5 (%)	Hardness
≥795	≥550	≥15	≤310HB

Physical Performance

Density(g/cm³)	Modulus of Elasticity(Gpa)	Coefficient of Thermal Expansion(10 -6 /°C)	Coefficient of Thermal Conductivity(W/m * K)	Resistivity(MΩ. cm)
7.75	200	13.0	17.0	80

Selection note: verify PREN, toughness and welding procedure against the chloride service and design code.

Related Properties

Corrosion Resistance	Offers stronger resistance to chloride pitting, crevice corrosion and stress-corrosion cracking than many 300-series austenitic grades in process, marine and brine duties. Final suitability still depends on chloride level, temperature, pH and whether stagnant crevices are present.
Strength Advantage	Yield and tensile strength are typically higher than common austenitic stainless of similar thickness, which can allow thinner wall or higher allowable stress where the design code permits. Confirm mechanical values against the ordered condition and product form.
Weldability	Can be welded with GTAW, GMAW and SMAW when heat input, interpass temperature and duplex-matched filler are controlled to keep a balanced ferrite–austenite weld microstructure. Poor practice may reduce toughness or corrosion resistance in the HAZ.
Forming & Fabrication	Cold forming is feasible but needs higher force and springback allowance than 304/316 because of the higher strength. Hot forming and subsequent solution annealing should follow the grade procedure to restore corrosion performance.
Service Window	Best suited to chloride-bearing aqueous service inside a limited temperature window. Prolonged holding in the 300–550 °C embrittlement range should be avoided unless the grade data explicitly allow it.

Material guidance for your next project

Send your grade, size and application requirements to our team.

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