



ZHEHENG STEEL

Wenzhou Zheheng Steel Industry Co.,Ltd
stainless-steelseamlesspipe.com

DIN / EN1.4057 Martensitic Stainless Steel Pipe Large / Small Diameter SS Pipe

Our Product Introduction

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Basic Information

- Place of Origin: Wenzhou, China
- Brand Name: Zheheng
- Certification: ISO9001
- Model Number: 1.4057
- Minimum Order Quantity: MOQ500kg
- Packaging Details: In wooded cases or pallets, or as for clients requirement
- Delivery Time: 7-15 working days after receiving payment
- Payment Terms: L/C, D/P, T/T, Western Union
- Supply Ability: 1000 Ton/Tons per Month



Product Specification

- Thickness: 0.5-60mm
- Size: 1/4" - 24"
- OD: 6-2000mm
- Section Shape: Round
- Surface Finish: Polishing, Hair Line, Pickling
- Price Terms: FOB, CIF, CFR, EXW
- Length: 6-7 M
- Usage: Industry
- Technique: Cold Drawn Or Hot Rolled
- Highlight: 60mm Stainless Seamless Pipe,
Martensitic Stainless Steel Pipe,
EN1.4057 Stainless Steel Pipe



Product Description

Characteristic

Chromium is the primary alloying element of martensitic steels such as 1.4057 stainless steel, imparting moderate corrosion resistance to a material with inherently high hardness and strength. In the unquenched and un-tempered condition, martensitic grades are brittle and unsuitable for engineering applications. Typically, nickel concentrations of 2 – 2.5% are added as a stabilizing element to ensure a martensitic steel retains its toughness properties through heat treatment, enabling the fabrication of numerous component types. Medical tools and mechanical components are among the most common devices constructed from martensitic steels.

Use

Laboratory equipment
Marine systems
Beater bars
Pump and propeller shafts
Nuts and bolts

Chemical Composition

Grade		C	Mn	Si	P	S	Cr	Ni
1.4057	min.	–	–	–	–	–	15	1.25
	max.	0.2	1	1	0.04	0.03	17	2.5

Physical Properties

Physical Properties	
Density, g/cm ³ (lb/in ³)	7,7 (0.278)
Magnetic	Yes
Specific heat capacity, J/(Kg·K)	460 at 20 °C (68 °F)
Electrical resistivity, $\mu\Omega\cdot m$	0.70 at 20 °C (68 °F)
Modulus of elasticity (Elastic Modulus) , Gpa (10 ³ ksi)	215 (31.2) at 20 °C (68 °F)
	212 (30.7) at 100 °C (212 °F)
	205 (29.7) at 200 °C (392 °F)
	200 (29) at 300 °C (572 °F)
Thermal conductivity, (W/m·K)	25 at 20 °C (68 °F)
Mean coefficient of thermal expansion, (10 ⁻⁶ /K)	10,0 at 20-100 °C (68-212 °F)
	10,5 at 20-200 °C (68-392 °F)
	10,5 at 20-300 °C (68-572 °F)
	10,5 at 20-400 °C (68-752 °F)

The difference between martensitic stainless steel and austenitic stainless steel:

The main alloying element in martensitic stainless steel is chromium.

Usually used in weakly corrosive media, such as sea water, fresh water and steam, the use of temperature less than or equal to 580 ° C, usually as a large force parts and tools of the production of materials, due to the poor welding performance of this steel, it is generally not used as welding parts.

The main alloying elements in austenitic stainless steel are chromium and nickel. This kind of steel has high toughness, low brittle transition temperature, good corrosion resistance and high temperature strength, good oxidation resistance and good pressure processing and welding properties.

Martensitic stainless steel: Through heat treatment can adjust its mechanical properties of stainless steel, in popular terms, is a class of hardened stainless steel. The typical grade is Cr13 type, such as 2Cr13,3Cr13,4Cr13, etc. High hardness after quenching, different tempering temperature has different strength and toughness combination, mainly used in steam turbine blades, tableware, surgical instruments. According to the difference in chemical composition, martensitic stainless steel can be divided into martensitic chromium steel and martensitic chromium-nickel steel two categories.

Austenitic stainless steel: It refers to stainless steel with austenitic structure at room temperature. When Cr is about 18%, Ni 8%-10% and C is about 0.1%, the steel has a stable austenitic structure. Austenitic chromium-nickel stainless steel includes the famous 18Cr-8Ni steel and the high Cr-Ni series steel developed on this basis by increasing the content of Cr and Ni and adding Mo, Cu, Si, Nb, Ti and other elements. Austenitic stainless steel is non-magnetic and has high toughness and plasticity, but the strength is low, it is impossible to strengthen it through phase change, and it can only be strengthened by cold working, such as adding S, Ca, Se, Te and other elements, it has good machinability.

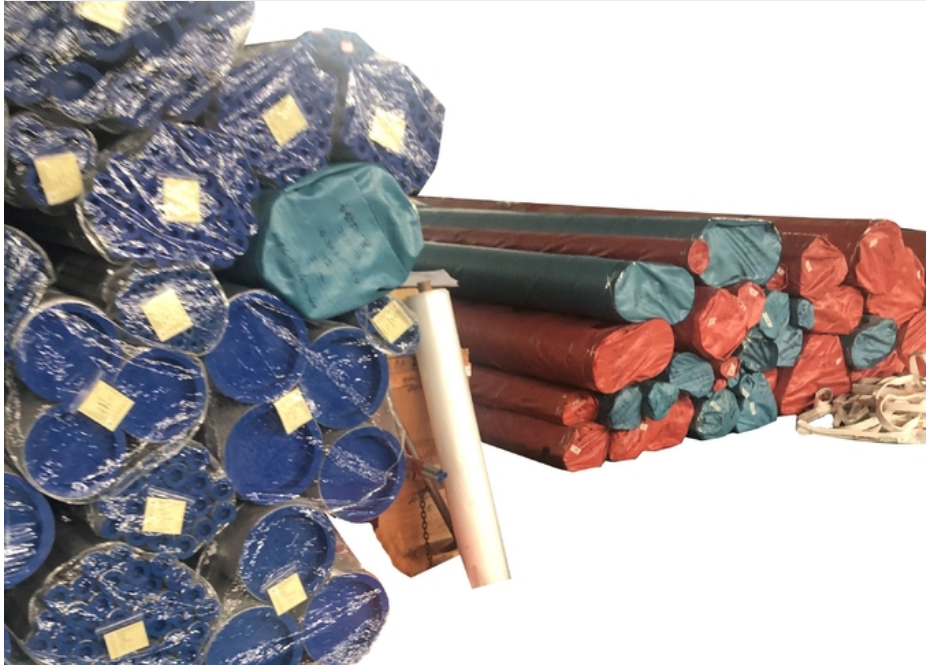
Product Testing

Coating Thk Test
Geometry inspection
Ultrasonic Inspection
Nondestructive Testing
Hydrostatic Testing

Package Process

- 1.with plastic cap to protect both ends
- 2.weaving bag wrapped outside the pipe
- 3.then pack into wooden case.

Image



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