



# DAIKOWT 410

GTAW

FERRITIC - MARTENSITIC STAINLESS  
STEEL  
410

## DESCRIPTION

### Rod for 12% Cr martensitic stainless steels

This 12% chromium alloy is an air-hardening steel, requiring preheat and post-weld heat treatments to achieve welds with adequate ductility for many technical applications. The most common use of this filler material is welding of similar composition alloys, but it can also be used for overlays on carbon steels to resist corrosion, erosion, or abrasion. Typical applications include chemical reactors, refinery piping, furnace parts, turbine components, and cast valves.

## SPECIFICATIONS

EN ISO 14343-A	W 13	AWS A5.9	ER410
Shielding	I1	Positions	PA, PB, PC, PD, PE, PF
Current	DC-	Packaging Type	5kg carton tube

## ASME QUALIFICATIONS

	PREN	HARDNESS
F-No (QW432)	6 13.165	230HV
A-No (QW442)	6	

CHEM. COMP. %	DEFAULT	MECHANICAL PROPERTIES	MIN. PER STANDARD	PRODUCT
C	0.05	Tensile strength R <sub>m</sub> MPa	450	690
Mn	0.45	Yield strength R <sub>p0.2</sub> MPa	250	530
Ni	0.2	Elongation A (L <sub>0</sub> =5d <sub>0</sub> ) %	15	22
Cr	13	Impact Charpy ISO-V	-	50J @ 20°C
P	0.02	Impact Charpy ISO-V	-	-
S	0.005			
Mo	0.05			
Si	0.3			
Cu	0.1			

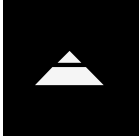
WELDING PARAMETERS	1.6 mm	2.4 mm
Ampere	80A - 100A	110A - 160A
Voltage	-	-
Packaging	Ø 1,0÷4,0mm	Ø 1,0÷4,0mm
Packaging Type	5kg carton tube	5kg carton tube

## ANTI-WEAR CHARACTERISTICS

Adhesive wear	▲ ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲
Abrasive wear	▲ ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲
Impact	▲ ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲
Corrosion	▲ ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲
Heat	▲ ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲



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DESCRIPTION

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STEEL

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## APPLICATION

These consumables are specifically designed for welding 12% Cr martensitic stainless steels, such as type 410, in both wrought and cast conditions. It is crucial that fabrication welds, with a similar composition, undergo appropriate post-weld heat treatment (PWHT) due to high hardness (~450 HV) and low ductility in the as-welded condition. Type 410 contains a sufficient amount of carbon to promote transformation through air hardening into a primarily martensitic microstructure. Structural performance below room temperature is limited by the relatively high ductile-brittle transition temperature (especially in welds) and modest creep resistance up to about 550 °C. It has good general corrosion resistance in non-aggressive environments, sulfide stress corrosion cracking resistance in sour crude oil conditions, and oxidation resistance up to about 800 °C. Typical applications include hydrocrackers, reaction vessels, distillation units, and associated piping in refineries; furnace components, linings; cladding for pinch rolls in steel mills; cast valve bodies, turbine parts, and burner nozzles.

## ALLOY TYPE

12%Cr (410) martensitic stainless steel.

## MICROSTRUCTURE

In the PWHT condition the microstructure consists of tempered martensite with some retained ferrite.

## MATERIALS

**EN W.Nr.:** 1.4006 (X10Cr13), 1.4006 (G-X10Cr13), 1.4000 (X6Cr13), 1.4024 (X15Cr13)

**ASTM:** 410, 410S, 403, A487 gr. CA15

**UNS:** S41008, S40300

## WELDING & PWHT

For thicker sections, preheating to a temperature between 150 and 250 °C is essential. After welding, components should be allowed to cool to room temperature before PWHT. Weld metal and heat-affected zones (HAZ) exhibit poor ductility and toughness in the as-welded condition; therefore, careful handling is advised prior to PWHT to minimize any physical impacts. A typical industrial PWHT for unalloyed 410 involves slow cooling to room temperature to ensure complete transformation (range: MS-350 °C, MF-100 °C), followed by tempering at 680-760 °C and subsequent air cooling. To ensure a hardness below 22 HRC (per NACE) in the weld area, a PWHT at 745 °C is preferred.

