RA 253 MA ${ }^{\oplus}$ is a lean austenitic heat resistant alloy with high strength and outstanding oxidation resistance. RA 253 MA obtains its heat resistant properties by advanced control of microalloying additions. The use of rare earth metals in combination with silicon gives superior oxidation resistance to $2000^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. Nitrogen, carbon and to some extent, rare earth and alkali metal oxides, combine to provide creep rupture strength comparable to the nickel base alloys. RA 253 MA has only fair resistance to carburization. 309 is somewhat better in this respect. Austenite stability in RA 253 MA is enhanced by the nitrogen addition, so that formation of embritting sigma phase is retarded.

RA 253 MA is welded using matching composition RA 253 MA AC/DC covered electrodes, fluxcored and bare wire. GMAW shielding gas may be $100 \%$ argon. Improved wetting and bead contour may be had with a mix of $80 \%$ minimum argon, $18 \%$ maximum helium and $2 \%$ maximum $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$. For short circuiting arc transfer $68 \% \mathrm{Ar} 30 \% \mathrm{He} 2 \% \mathrm{CO}_{2}$ has been satisfactory.

Specifications
UNS: S30815 W. Nr./EN: 1.4893, 1.4835 ASME: SA-240, SA-479, SA-312, SA-249
ASTM: A 240, A 276, A 312, A 358, A 409, A 473, A 479, A 813, A 814

| Chemical Composition, \% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cr | Ni | Mn | Si | C | N | $\mathrm{Ce}^{\text {e }}$ | s | P | Fe |
| MIN | 20.0 | 10.0 | . | 1.4 | 0.05 | 0.14 | 0.03 | . | . |  |
| MAX | 22.0 | 12.0 | 0.80 | 2.0 | 0.10 | 0.20 | 0.08 | 0.03 | 0.04 | $\star \mathrm{bal}$ |

## Physical Properties

Density: $0.282 \mathrm{lb} / \mathrm{in}^{3} \quad$ Melting Range: $2500-2610^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$

| Temperature, ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | 70 | 1400 | 1600 | 1800 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coefficient* of Thermal Expansion, in/in ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \times 10^{-6}$ |  | 10.5 | 10.6 | 10.8 |
| Thermal Conductivity Btu $\bullet \mathrm{ft} / \mathrm{ft} 2 \bullet \mathrm{hr} \bullet{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | 8.6 | 14.3 | 15.4 | 16.5 |
| Electrical Conductivity, $68^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$, \% IACS | 29.0 | 20.0 | 18.7 | 17.6 |

$* 70^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ to indicated temperature. Note: Modulus for information only. Elastic behavior ceases above about $1000^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$
Mechanical Properties
Representative Tensile Properties

| Temperature, ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | 68 | 1292 | 1562 | 1832 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ultimate Tensile Strength, ksi | 102 | 56.4 | 24.8 | 10.8 |
| $0.2 \%$ Yield Strength, ksi | 51.6 | 23 | 14.6 | 6.2 |
| Elongation, $\%$ | 51 | 44 | - | - |

## Typical (reep-Rupture Properties

| Temperature, ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ | 1400 | 1600 | 1800 | 2000 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Minimum Creep 0.0001\%/Hour, ksi | 5.0 | 2.3 | 0.09 | - |
| 10,000 Hour Rupture Strength, ksi | 5.2 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 0.7 |



- Pulverized coal burners in power boilers
- Recuperators
- Petrochemical, refinery and steam superheater tube hangers
- Radiant heating tubes for steel and aluminum annealing
- Thermal oxidizers
- Expansion bellows
- Furnace fans, dampers
- Fluidized bed combustor cyclones
- Rotary kilns and calciners

