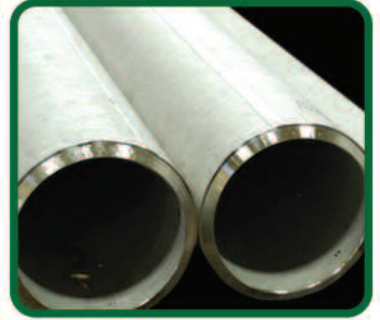
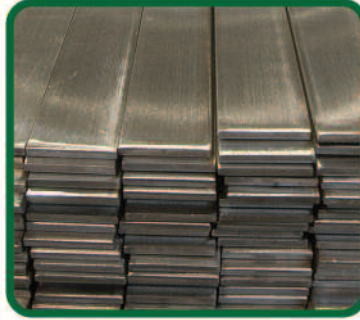
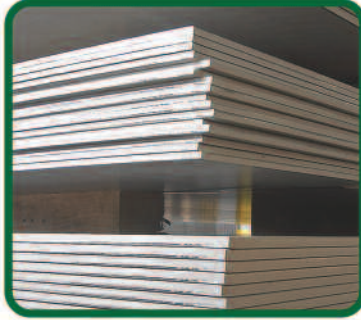
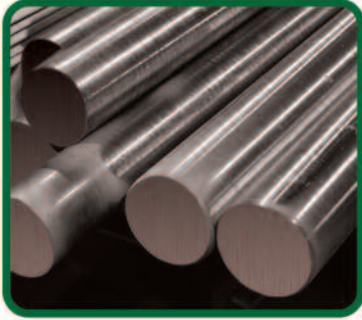


Stainless Steel Grade Super Duplex 2507 (UNS S32750)



DUPLEX 2507 (UNS S32750)

Penn Stainless inventory now includes Duplex 2507 (UNS S32750) in sheet, sheet coil, plate, round bar, processed flat bar and tubular products.

GENERAL PROPERTIES

Duplex 2507 is a super duplex, 25% chromium, 4% molybdenum, and 7% nickel, stainless steel that is used for applications that require exceptional strength and corrosion resistance. The high chromium, molybdenum, and nickel content results in outstanding resistance to pitting, crevice, and general corrosion, while the duplex structure provides exceptional resistance to chloride stress corrosion cracking. Duplex 2507 should not be used in applications above 600°F (316°C) because exposure to elevated temperatures over an extended period of time can reduce Duplex 2507's toughness and corrosion resistance.

APPLICATIONS

Applications that consistently use Duplex 2507 include:

- Desalination equipment
- Chemical process pressure vessels, piping, and heat exchangers
- Oil and gas industry equipment
- Offshore oil production/technology
- Firefighting systems
- Power industry FGD systems
- Marine Applications
- Utility and industrial scrubber systems

STANDARDS DUPLEX 2507

ASTM/ASMEUNS S32750
EURONORMFeMi35Cr20Cu4Mo2
DIN2.4660

DUPLEX 2507 (UNS S32750) CAN BE PROCESSED BY PENN STAINLESS UTILIZING THE FOLLOWING METHODS:

- SHEAR CUTTING
- PLASMA CUTTING
- HQ PLASMA CUTTING
- DYNAMIC WATER JET CUTTING
- LASER CUTTING
- SAW CUTTING
- GAUER PROCESSING
- MACHINE CUTTING



PRODUCT OFFERING:

- SHEET
- PLATE
- ROUND BAR
- S/E PROCESSED BAR
- TUBULAR PRODUCTS
- STRUCTURALS

What is the difference between 2205 and 2507?

Duplex 2205 is a standard duplex stainless steel, while Super Duplex 2507 is a higher-performance grade with significantly more Chromium (25% vs 22%), Molybdenum, and Nitrogen, resulting in superior strength (higher yield/tensile) and dramatically better resistance to pitting, crevice, and stress corrosion cracking in harsh, chloride-rich environments, though it comes at a higher cost. Essentially, 2507 offers enhanced performance for extreme conditions where 2205 might not suffice, making it a "high-performance upgrade".

CORROSION RESISTANCE

- High chromium and molybdenum content provides excellent resistance to uniform corrosion by organic acids
- Also demonstrates good resistance to inorganic acids, especially those that contain chlorides
- Can be used in dilute hydrochloric acid
- Low carbon content greatly lowers the risk of carbide precipitation at the grain boundaries during heat treatment—highly resistant to carbide related intergranular corrosion
- Duplex structure provides excellent resistance to chloride stress corrosion cracking
- Superior to Duplex 2205 in corrosion resistance and strength
- Highly resistant to crevice corrosion

WELDING CHARACTERISTICS

- Possess good weldability
- Filler metal is suggested when welding because it will produce the appropriate duplex weld structure
- Preheating is not necessary except to prevent condensation on cold metal
- Interpass welding temperature should not exceed 300°F (149°C)

HEAT TREATMENT

- Should be annealed and quenched after hot and cold forming
- Solution annealing done at a minimum of 1925°F (1052°C)

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Type	C	Mn	P	Si	Cr	Ni	Mo	N	Fe	Cu
2507	0.03 max	1.2 max	0.035 max	0.02 max	min: 24.0 max: 26.0	min: 6.0 max: 8.0	min:3.0 max: 5.0	min: 0.24 max: 0.320	balance	0.5 max

MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

Grade	Tensile Strength ksi (MPa) min	Yield Strength 0.2% offset ksi (MPa) min	Elongation (% in 50mm) min	Hardness (Brinell) MAX	Hardness (Rockwell B) MAX
Duplex 2507	116 (795)	80 (550)	15	310	32 ¹

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

	Duplex 2307
Density	lbm/in ³
at 68°F (20°C)	0.28
Modulus of Elasticity	psi x 10 ⁶
at 68°F to 212°F (20 to 100°C)	29
Coefficient of Thermal Expansion	x10 ⁻⁶ /°F
at 68°F to 212°F (20 to 100°C)	7.2
Thermal Conductivity	Btu/h ft °F
at 68°F to 212°F (20 to 100°C)	8.7
Heat Capacity	Btu/lb/°F
at 68°F to 212°F (20 to 100°C)	0.12
Electrical Resistivity	W-in x 10 ⁻⁶
at 68°F to 212°F (20 to 100°C)	31.5

What is the difference between ferrallium 255 and 2507?

Ferrallium 255 (UNS S32550) and 2507 (UNS S32750) are both super duplex stainless steels, but Ferrallium 255 has a significant copper addition (around 2%) for better resistance to strong acids like sulfuric, while 2507 has higher molybdenum (around 4%) and is superior in chloride-rich environments, especially marine settings, offering excellent pitting and crevice corrosion resistance for extreme conditions. Ferrallium 255 is known as the original super duplex and provides higher yield strength and acid resistance, whereas 2507 excels in chloride pitting.