Stainless Steel Floor Drains

Josam Company manufactures a complete line of cast and fabricated stainless steel floor drains and cleanouts. Stainless steel is a sanitary, durable, corrosion-resistant, long-lasting material ideally suited for building applications designed for a life expectancy in excess of fifty years. All stainless steels have inherent corrosion resistance, but the austenitic groups of stainless steels have greater resistance. Josam products are manufactured from high-grade austenitic stainless steel in grades 304, suitable for most environments such as food service, health care, pharmaceutical and power generating plants and 316L, suitable for more corrosive environments commonly found in laboratories. Josam cast stainless steel products meet the requirements of ASTM A-351-Grade CF8 and Josam fabricated stainless steel products meet the requirements of ASME A-112.3.1-93.

STAINLESS STEEL ACID RESISTANCE CHART (ROOM TEMPERATURE ASSUMED. DATA SHOULD BE USED AS A GUIDE ONLY.)

Chemical	3I6L	304	Chemical	316L	304
Acetic Acid, 100%	A	A	Lead acetate	A	A
Acetic Acid, (dilute) 50%	A	A	Magnesium chloride	B	B
Acetic anhydride	A	A	Magnesium sulfate	A	A
Acetone	A	A	Mercury	A	A
Aluminum chloride	F	F	Methanol	A	A
Aluminum sulfate	A	F	Methyl chloride	A	A
Ammonium carbonate	A	A	Methylene chloride	B	B
Ammonium chloride	B	B	Natphtalene	A	A
Ammonium fluoride	A	A	Nickel chloride	B	B
Ammonium hydroxide	A	A	Nickel sulfate	A	A
Amyl chloride	A	A	Nitric acid	C	C
Aniline	A	A	Oxalic acid	C	C
Aniline hydrochloride	F	F	Perchloric acid	F	F
Barium chloride	B	B	Phosphoric acid	A	A
Barium hydroxide	A	A	Picric acid	A	A
Benzalhude	A	A	Potassium bromide	A	A
Benzene	A	A	Potassium carbonate	A	A
Benzoic acid	A	A	Potassium chlorate	A	A
Borax	A	A	Potassium chloride	B	B
Boric Acid	A	A	Potassium cyanide	A	A
Bromine	F	F	Potassium hydroxide	A	A
Butane	A	A	Potassium nitrate	A	A
Butyl acetate	A	A	Potassium permaganate	A	A
Butyric acid	A	A	Potassium sulfate	A	A
Calcium bisulfate	A	A	Potassium sulfide	A	A
Calcium chloride	B	B	Propylene dichloride	A	A
Calcium hydroxide	A	A	Silver nitrate	A	A
Calcium hypochlorite	B	C	Sodium acetate	A	A
Carbon disulfide	A	A	Sodium bicarbonate	A	A
Carbon tetrachloride	A	A	Sodium bisulfate	A	C
Chloroacetic acid (mono)	F	F	Sodium bisulfite	A	A
Chloril acid	F	F	Sodium bromide	B	B
Chlorine (dry)	A	A	Sodium carbonate	A	A
Chlorobenzene	A	A	Sodium chlorate	A	A
Chloroform	B	B	Sodium cyanide	A	A
Chlorosulfonic acid	B	C	Sodium fluoride	A	A
Copper chloride	B	B	Sodium hydroxide	A	A
Copper nitrate	A	A	Sodium hypochlorite	F	F
Copper sulfate	A	A	Sodium nitrate	A	A
Ether	A	A	Sodium sulfate	A	A
Ethylene bromide	A	A	Sodium sulfide	A	A
Ethyl chloride	A	A	Sodium sulfite	A	A
Ethylene chloride	A	A	Standus chloride	B	C
Fatty acids	A	A	Sulfur	A	A
Fluorine	A	A	Sulfur chloride	A	A
Formaldehyde	A	A	Sulfur dioxide	A	B
Formic Acid	A	A	Sulfuric acid	F	F
Furfural	A	A	Sulfurous acid	A	C
Gallic acid	A	A	Thionyl chloride	A	A
Hydro bromic acid	F	F	Toluene	A	A
Hydro chloric acid	F	F	Trichloroethylene	A	A
Hydrofluoric acid	F	F	Turpentine	A	A
Hydrogen peroxide	A	A	Xylene	A	A
Iodine wet	F	F	Zinc sulfate	A	A

Note: Temperature concentration levels and duration of contact have a direct affect on the resistance of stainless steel to certain chemicals. Flushing small amounts of corrosive chemicals with adequate amounts of water will improve the resistance of stainless steel corrosion from harmful chemicals. Each application should be carefully reviewed to determine the suitability of stainless steel for the project conditions.