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Compressor and Blower Intake	... Noise Reduction ... Combination Noise Reduction and Air Cleaning ... Surge Control
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ture of 1350 F.

The first part of the program with the testing of alloys under field conditions has been completed. It was described in a paper presented at the ASME last year by Black and Jackson. In these field tests of selected alloys were suspended various steam-generating units. They would attain an average temperature of about 1350 F, while exposed to the hot products of combustion. The units chosen for these tests were representative of coal, oil and gas and thus provided a variety of corrosion atmospheres. The corrosion reported in this paper showed that the atmospheres varied widely in their corrosive effects. It appeared that the degree of corrosion was related to the sulfur, vanadium, and alkali-metal contents of the fuels burned. Under highly corrosive conditions most of the alloys tested were practically unattacked. From a corrosion-resistance standpoint, they should be suitable for use in superheaters at 1350 F. Under very corrosive conditions, however, all the alloys corroded, with AISI 309S, 310, and 316 the most resistant of the alloys tested.

The next phase of the program was to evaluate the alloys in laboratory tests designed to simulate some of the corrosive conditions existing in actual service. It was expected that the variables could be controlled more closely in these tests than in field tests, and that the effects of specific variables would be more readily observed.

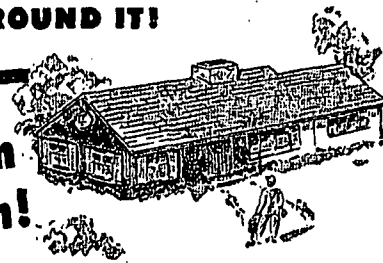
Accordingly a group of commercially available alloys was tested for resistance to synthetic combustion atmospheres at 1350 F in controlled laboratory experiments to determine their suitability for use as superheater tubing material. Variables in the corrosive environment included two concentration levels of sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, and alkali-metal salts. Evaluation on the basis of resistance to both scaling and surface corrosion showed that alloys of the 25-12 and 25-20 types were superior. AISI 304 also behaved very well in the tests. These results verify the conclusions of the field tests in installations burning low-sulfur natural gas or oil. The conditions obtained in burning high-sulfur, high-vanadium oil were not included in the laboratory tests. ASME Paper No. 52-A-36.

Resistance of Cast Alloys to Corrosion in Flue-Gas Atmospheres. By J. H. Jackson, C. J. Slunder, O. H. Harder, Boston.

Directions for ordering papers on p. 154

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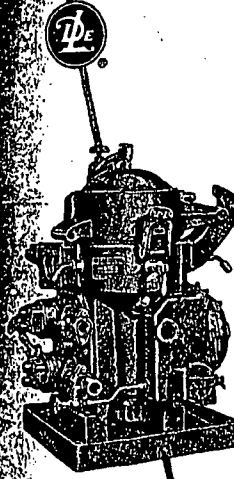


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