产品名称	纯镍Ni200
国内通称	纯镍N6
各国标准	ASTM B162，UNS NO2200，JIS NW2200，GB/T2054-2005，EN2.4066
主要成分	Ni≥99.5%
机械性能	抗拉强度：σb≥380Mpa 延伸率：δ≥40%
材料说明	镍在许多酸性和碱性的环境中都表现出良好的耐蚀性，多被应用在还原性介质中。 镍最大的特点是耐碱性介质的腐蚀，如苛性钾，苛性钠等，被广泛应用于离子膜烧碱工艺。镍在干燥氟中的耐蚀性良好。镍还成功应用于常温到540℃的干燥氯气和氯化氢中。也可应用在静止的氢氟酸溶液。镍在相对较宽的温度范围内有着良好的机械性能，易于冷加工，加工特性与低碳钢相近。
典型工况	在碱性环境和氯离子环境下表现良好
应用领域	板式换热器、波纹管补偿器膨胀节、制碱、化工装备等

Product Name	Pure nickel Ni200
Domestic known as	Pure nickel N6
National standard	ASTM B162, UNS NO2200, JIS NW2200, GB/T2054-2005, EN2.4066
Main ingredients	Ni>99.5
Mechanical	: σb ≥ 380Mpa ≥ 40%
Material specification	Nickel exhibits good corrosion resistance in many acidic and alkaline environments and is often used in reducing media. Nickel is the most characteristic of alkaline medium corrosion resistance, such as caustic potash, caustic soda, etc., is widely used in ionic membrane caustic soda process. Nickel has good corrosion resistance in dry fluorine. Nickel has also been successfully used in dry chlorine and hydrogen chloride from room temperature to 540℃. It can also be used in stationary hydrocyanic acid solution. Nickel has good mechanical properties in a relatively wide temperature range, easy to cold working, processing characteristics similar to low carbon steel.
Typical operating condition	It performs well in alkaline environment and chloride ion environment.
Application field	Plate heat exchanger, bellows compensator expansion joint, alkali, chemical equipment, etc.

Ni201 与 Ni200 的区别在于前者最高含碳量为 0.02%，后者为 0.15%

The difference between Ni201 and Ni200 is that the maximum carbon content of the former is 0.02% and that of the latter is 0.15%