

Part #	Length	Box Count	Box Weight
T15N150SFN	1-1/2"	4000	9
T15N200SFN	2"	4000	10
T15N250SFN	2-1/2"	4000	12

- Accuset A250FB
- Craftsman 18442
- DeWalt D51275K
- Duofast DAFN-6480
- Hitachi NT65AA & NT65MA
- MAX NF550/15-65
- Porter Cable DA250A
- Porter Cable CDA250
- Senco AirFree 41
- Senco FinishPro 35, FinishPro 41XP
- Senco SFN40 & SFN1+ (up to 2")
- Senco SFN30 (1-1/4" to 2")

→ Appearance and Corrosion Resistance

Exposure to extreme weather conditions, high moisture levels, salt air or other caustic conditions pose a serious threat to both wood—and wood substitute—based construction applications alike. Our solid stainless steel, copper and copper alloy fasteners are not subject to corrosion most commonly caused by breaches or failures in surface finishes found on their galvanized and ceramic coated counterparts distributed by other suppliers.



Although corrosion of fasteners can eventually impact structural integrity, unsightly staining, streaking and discoloration are often more common and immediate concerns. Given the high costs of labor, lumber and other building materials, paying a little more for top quality stainless steel fasteners (compared to plain or galvanized steel) is a good step toward preventing corrosion and protecting your investment.

→ About Stainless Steel Alloys

We use only top-grade stainless steel alloys as designated by the American Iron and Steel Institute (AISI). Furthermore, we carry our commitment to quality all the way to the retail shelf by clearly labeling each and every package with its specific alloy grade (e.g. Type 316, 305, 304, etc). This practice not only sets us apart in the marketplace, it assures our customers throughout the supply chain of our dedication to the highest of manufacturing standards and providing exactly the right fastener for the job.

Stainless steel is comprised of iron base alloys containing a minimum of 11.5% chromium. This presence of chromium is key to stainless steel's corrosion resistant qualities—as it combines with oxygen to form a tough, thin, clear film of chrome oxide on the metal's surface, insulating the alloy against caustic attack.

Types **304**, **305** and **316** used in Swan Secure fasteners are inherently non-magnetic, nickel/chromium Austenitic grades of stainless steel. Although they're not hardenable by heat treatment, their mechanical properties may be enhanced through wrought processes such as cold heading and roll threading. Types 304 and 305 provide more than adequate corrosion protection in most instances.

Type **316** contains slightly more nickel than 304 and 2-3% molybdenum, giving it better resistance to corrosion than 304, especially in high chloride (salt) environments that tend to cause pitting. It offers superior performance when exposed to sea water and even resists corrosion in sulfuric acid compounds. In fact, we always recommend our Type 316 stainless fasteners for seaside applications.

Type **410** stainless steel used in our self-drilling screws intended for steel substrates is a Martensitic alloy containing 12% chromium but no nickel, making it somewhat less resistant to corrosion than grades 304, 305 and 316. It is magnetic and hardenable by heat treatment, lending it the mechanical properties necessary to penetrate most metals.