1912

Incorporated as the Duriron Casting Company.

DURIRON

1912

Dayton Malleable Iron received exclusive licensing agreement to pour metal and furnish castings made from Duriron.

1918

A new foundry was built to meet the increased demand brought on by WWI for Duriron's products since it was the sole domestic source of the corrosion-resistant, high-silicon iron alloy which was essential to the control of chemical acids for the production of munitions.

1912

1918

Government officials agreed to refrain from nationalizing the company and deferred all Duriron employees from military service during the war since the company was considered an "essential industry" to the U.S. military effort. By the end of the war, the company employed over 1000 men and women and produced more than 40,000 tons of Duriron.

1918

1920s

Duriron developed Alcumite, an aluminum and bronze alloy with magnesium and iron added for strength and corrosive resistance. Duriron begins producing high-quality stainless steel, one of the most important materials used during the 20th Century.

1920s

1929

Duriron Company is not as severely affected by the Great Depression as other U.S. businesses. One of the most important developments during this time was an austenitic stainless steel named Durimet 20, a product that became the basis for an entire range of alloys that quickly set Duriron apart from the rest of the industry as a leader in process equipment.

1929

1939

Introduced over 20 additional corrosion-resistant metals formulated for the manufacture of steel, magnesium, copper, aluminum, synthetic rubber, plastics, petroleum, alcohol, vitamins, paper, textiles, and pharmaceuticals.

1939

Alloy 20 invented – remains standard industrial material for corrosive services.

1939

1940

The advent of WWII again lead Duriron to being classified as an essential industry for the production of munitions, and its employees were exempted from conscription. Duriron thrives from the production of processing equipment for making munitions and Duriron's research is instrumental in making products that could successfully process and concentrate uranium and plutonium, the two essential ingredients for the atomic bomb.

1940

1954

Acquisition of Filtration Systems Division in Angola, NY. Research led to the introduction of the first cathodic protection anodes, which were designed to protect buried metal structures from corrosion through the process of electrical transfer with the anodes manufactured at Dayton Foundry.

1954

1965

Invention of CD4MCu duplex stainless steel.

1965

1968

1968

Coal furnaces are replaced with electric induction furnaces at foundry.

1972

DurcoShell, a proprietary ceramic shell molding technique that reduces carbon content, removed doubt from anyone within the industry that Duriron was the technological leader in foundry processing equipment.

1972

1977

Installed new British molding machine and spent $800,000 to enlarge foundry capacity in Dayton, purchasing an AOD melt refining process from Union Carbide Corp – one of the first stainless steel foundry installations in the world.

1978

Duriron was selected by Fortune magazine as one of the largest and most successful manufacturing companies in the United States.

1977

1978

1983

Duriron became one of the first to make castings from exotic metals.

DURCO

FLOWSERVE

1983

1997

Became Durco International Inc.

1997

Durco and BW/IP merged to form Flowserve Corp., headquartered in Dallas, TX.

2012

Flowserve Dayton Foundry is the single largest source of corrosion resistant castings to parent company.

1997

2012 CELEBRATING 100 YEARS