



Designation: ~~A532/A532M – 10 (Reapproved 2014)~~ A532/A532M – 10 (Reapproved 2019)

Standard Specification for Abrasion-Resistant Cast Irons¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation A532/A532M; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the U.S. Department of Defense.

1. Scope

1.1 This specification covers a group of white cast irons that have been alloyed to secure high resistance to abrasive wear in the applications of the mining, milling, earth-handling, and manufacturing industries.

1.2 Simple and low-alloy white cast irons that consist essentially of iron carbides and pearlite are specifically excluded from this specification.

1.3 The values stated in either SI units or inch-pound units are to be regarded separately as standard. The values stated in each system may not be exact equivalents; therefore, each system shall be used independently of the other. Combining values from the two systems may result in ~~non-conformance~~ nonconformance with the standard.

1.4 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

[E10 Test Method for Brinell Hardness of Metallic Materials](#)

[E18 Test Methods for Rockwell Hardness of Metallic Materials](#)

[E92 Test Methods for Vickers Hardness and Knoop Hardness of Metallic Materials](#)

[E350 Test Methods for Chemical Analysis of Carbon Steel, Low-Alloy Steel, Silicon Electrical Steel, Ingot Iron, and Wrought Iron](#)

[E351 Test Methods for Chemical Analysis of Cast Iron—All Types](#)

3. Ordering Information

3.1 Orders for material in this specification should include the following information:

3.1.1 Quantity,

3.1.2 Specification number, class, and type,

3.1.3 Description of the casting, pattern number, or drawing,

3.1.4 Chilling of the casting, if required (see [4.2](#)),

3.1.5 ~~Heat treat~~ Heat-treat condition (see [5.1](#)),

3.1.6 Hardness level, if supplied hardened or hardened and stress relieved, and

3.1.7 Hardness method, Brinell, Rockwell, Vickers (see Section [9](#)). If the hardness method is not specified, it shall be at the manufacturer's option.

4. Method of Manufacture

4.1 These alloys may be made by any suitable melting process.

4.2 If the casting is to be chilled or otherwise specially treated on any portion, the inquiries and the purchase order shall so state and a properly marked drawing of the casting will accompany both the inquiry and the purchase order.

¹ This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee [A04](#) on Iron Castings and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee [A04.01](#) on Grey and White Iron Castings.

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² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

5. Heat Treatment

5.1 The casting will be supplied in one of the following conditions:

- 5.1.1 ~~As-cast, As cast,~~
- 5.1.2 ~~As-cast As cast~~ and stress relieved,
- 5.1.3 Hardened,
- 5.1.4 Hardened and stress relieved, or
- 5.1.5 Softened for machining.

5.2 Unless otherwise specified by the purchaser, the manufacturer shall supply the castings in the heat treatment he deems best for the application.

5.3 If the heat treatment specified for delivered condition is not that of final use, it shall be the responsibility of the purchaser to provide the additional heat treatment.

5.4 Class II and Class III alloys are frequently ordered in the annealed condition with a maximum hardness of 400 HB. After machining operations are performed the castings may then be hardened. If both annealing and machining are to be performed by the manufacturer, as specified in the inquiry, contract, or order, the purchaser may then specify delivery in the hardened condition. If the purchaser specifies delivery in the annealed condition, subsequent hardening (and ~~stress-relief, stress relief,~~ if it is desired) is the responsibility of the purchaser.

6. Chemical Composition

6.1 The composition of the metal of a class and type produced under this specification shall fall within the ranges prescribed in **Table 1** for that class and type.

6.2 Spectrographic, X-ray, or wet chemical laboratory techniques are acceptable for routine and control determinations, but shall be standardized against, and give essentially the same results as, the umpire methods specified in **6.3** of this specification.

6.3 In case of dispute, umpire determinations of the chemical analysis of the metal shall be made using ASTM standard methods detailed as follows:

6.3.1 The following is in accordance with Test Methods **E351**:

- 6.3.1.1 Carbon, Total by the Combustion Gravimetric Method.
- 6.3.1.2 Chromium by the Peroxydisulfate-Oxidation Titrimetric Method.
- 6.3.1.3 Copper by the Sulfide Precipitation-Electrodeposition Gravimetric Method.
- 6.3.1.4 Manganese by the Peroxydisulfate-Arsenite Titrimetric Method.
- 6.3.1.5 Nickel by the Dimethylglyoxime Gravimetric Method.
- 6.3.1.6 Phosphorus by the Molybdenum Blue Photometric Method.
- 6.3.1.7 Sulfur by the Combustion-Iodate Titration Method.

6.3.2 The following is in accordance with Test Methods **E350**:

- 6.3.2.1 Molybdenum by the Photometric Method.

7. Microstructure

7.1 The alloys covered by this specification are expected to have microstructures that consist essentially of carbides, martensite, bainite, austenite; and in exceptional cases minor amounts of graphite or pearlite.

7.2 The microstructure will not be routinely determined nor reported except in accordance with special agreement between the manufacturer and the purchaser, or in cases of dispute.

TABLE 1 Chemical Requirements, Weight %

Class	Type	Designation	Carbon	Manganese	Silicon	Nickel	Chromium	Molybdenum	Copper	Phosphorus	Sulfur
I	A	Ni-Cr-He	2.8–3.6	2.0 max	0.8 max	3.3–5.0	1.4–4.0	1.0 max	—	0.3 max	0.15 max
I	A	Ni-Cr-Hc	2.8–3.6	2.0 max	0.8 max	3.3–5.0	1.4–4.0	1.0 max	...	0.3 max	0.15 max
I	B	Ni-Cr-Le	2.4–3.0	2.0 max	0.8 max	3.3–5.0	1.4–4.0	1.0 max	...	0.3 max	0.15 max
I	B	Ni-Cr-Lc	2.4–3.0	2.0 max	0.8 max	3.3–5.0	1.4–4.0	1.0 max	...	0.3 max	0.15 max
I	G	Ni-Cr-GB	2.5–3.7	2.0 max	0.8 max	4.0 max	1.0–2.5	1.0 max	...	0.3 max	0.15 max
I	C	Ni-Cr-GB	2.5–3.7	2.0 max	0.8 max	4.0 max	1.0–2.5	1.0 max	...	0.3 max	0.15 max
I	D	Ni-HiCr	2.5–3.6	2.0 max	2.0 max	4.5–7.0	7.0–11.0	1.5 max	...	0.10 max	0.15 max
I	D	Ni-HiCr	2.5–3.6	2.0 max	2.0 max	4.5–7.0	7.0–11.0	1.5 max	...	0.10 max	0.15 max
II	A	12 % Cr	2.0–3.3	2.0 max	1.5 max	2.5 max	11.0–14.0	3.0 max	1.2 max	0.10 max	0.06 max
II	B	15 % Cr-Mo	2.0–3.3	2.0 max	1.5 max	2.5 max	14.0–18.0	3.0 max	1.2 max	0.10 max	0.06 max
II	D	20 % Cr-Mo	2.0–3.3	2.0 max	1.0–2.2	2.5 max	18.0–23.0	3.0 max	1.2 max	0.10 max	0.06 max
III	A	25 % Cr	2.0–3.3	2.0 max	1.5 max	2.5 max	23.0–30.0	3.0 max	1.2 max	0.10 max	0.06 max