Designation: F 136 – 02

Standard Specification for Wrought Titanium-6Aluminum-4Vanadium ELI (Extra Low Interstitial) Alloy for Surgical Implant Applications (UNS R56401)[1]

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F 136; 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.

1. Scope *

1.1 This specification covers the chemical, mechanical, and metallurgical requirements for wrought annealed titanium-6aluminum-4vanadium ELI (extra low interstitial) alloy (R56401) to be used in the manufacture of surgical implants.

1.2 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as the standard. The SI equivalents in parentheses are provided for information only.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*

E 8 Test Methods of Tension Testing of Metallic Materials[2]

E 120 Test Methods for Chemical Analysis of Titanium and Titanium Alloys[3]

E 290 Test Method for Bend Testing of Materials for Ductility[3]

E 527 Practice for Numbering Metals and Alloys (UNS)[4]

E 1409 Test Methods for Determination of Oxygen in Titanium and Titanium Alloys by the Inert Gas Fusion Technique[3]

E 1447 Test Method for Determination of Hydrogen in Titanium and Titanium Alloys by the Inert Gas Fusion Thermal Conductivity Method[3]

F 981 Practice for Assessment of Compatibility of Biomaterials for Surgical Implants with Respect to Effect of Materials on Muscle and Bone[5]

2.2 *ASQ Standard:*

ASQ C1 Specifications of General Requirements for a Quality Control Program[6]

2.3 *Aerospace Material Specifications:*[7]

AMS 2249 Chemical Check Analysis Limits, Titanium and Titanium Alloys

AMS 4930 Titanium Alloy Bars, Forgings, and Rings 6AL-4V Extra Low Interstitial Annealed

2.4 *Society of Automotive Engineers Standard:*

SAE J1086 Practice for Numbering Metals and Alloys (UNS)[8]

3. Product Classification

3.1 *Strip*—Any product under 0.1875 in. (4.75 mm) in thickness and under 24 in. (610 mm) wide.

3.2 *Sheet*—Any product under 0.1875 in. (4.75 mm) in thickness and 24 in. (610 mm) or more in width.

3.3 *Plate*—Any product 0.1875 in. (4.75 mm) thick and over and 10 in. (254 mm) wide and over, with widths greater than five times thickness. Plate up to 4.00 in. (101.60 mm), thick inclusive is covered by this specification.

3.4 *Bar*—Round bars and flats from 0.1875 in. (4.75 mm) to 4.00 in. (101.60 mm) in diameter or thickness (other sizes and shapes by special order).

3.5 *Forging Bar*—Bar as described in 3.4, used for production of forgings, may be furnished in the hot rolled condition.

3.6 *Wire*—Rounds less than 0.1875 in. (4.75 mm) in diameter.

4. Ordering Information

4.1 Include with inquiries and orders for material under this specification the following information:

4.1.1 Quantity,

4.1.2 ASTM designation and date of issue,

4.1.3 Form (sheet, strip, plate, bar, or wire),

4.1.4 Condition (See 5.3),

4.1.5 Mechanical properties (if applicable, for special conditions),

4.1.6 Finish (See 5.2),

4.1.7 Applicable dimensions including size, thickness, width, or drawing number,

4.1.8 Special tests, if any, and

4.1.9 Other requirements.

[1] This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F04 on Medical and Surgical Materials and Devices and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F04.12 on Metallurgical Materials.

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[2] *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 03.01.

[3] *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 03.05.

[4] *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 01.01.

[5] *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 13.01.

[6] Available from American Society for Quality, 600 N. Plankinton Ave., Milwaukee, WI 53203.

[7] Available from Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE), 400 Commonwealth Dr., Warrendale, PA 15096-0001.

[8] New designation established in accordance with E 527 and SAE J1086.

***A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard.**

5. Materials and Manufacture

5.1 The various titanium mill products covered in this specification normally are formed with the conventional forging and rolling equipment found in primary ferrous and nonferrous plants. The alloy is usually multiple melted in arc furnaces (including furnaces such as plasma arc and electron beam) of a type conventionally used for reactive metals.

5.2 *Finish*—The mill product may be furnished to the implant manufacturer as mechanically descaled or pickled, sandblasted, chemically milled, ground, machined, peeled, polished, combinations of these operations, or as specified by the purchaser.

5.3 *Condition*—Material shall be furnished in the annealed or cold-worked condition.

6. Chemical Requirements

6.1 The heat analysis shall conform to the chemical composition of Table 1. Ingot analysis may be used for reporting all chemical requirements, except hydrogen. Samples for hydrogen shall be taken from the finished mill product. Supplier shall not ship material with chemistry outside the requirements specified in Table 1.

6.1.1 Requirements for the major and minor elemental constituents are listed in Table 1. Also listed are important residual elements. Analysis for elements not listed in Table 1 is not required to verify compliance with this specification.

6.2 *Product Analysis*—Product analysis tolerances do not broaden the specified heat analysis requirements but cover variations between laboratories in the measurement of chemical content. The supplier shall not ship material that is outside the limits specified in Table 1. The product analysis tolerances shall conform to the product tolerances in Table 2.

6.2.1 The product analysis is either for the purpose of verifying the composition of a heat or manufacturing lot or to determine variations in the composition within the heat.

6.2.2 Acceptance or rejection of a heat or manufacturing lot of material may be made by the purchaser on the basis of this product analysis.

6.2.3 For referee purposes, use Test Methods E 120, E 1409, and E 1447 or other analytical methods agreed upon between the purchaser and the supplier.

6.3 Ensure that the samples for chemical analysis are representative of the material being tested. The utmost care must be used in sampling titanium for chemical analysis because of its affinity for elements such as oxygen, nitrogen, and hydrogen. In cutting samples for analysis, therefore, the operation should be carried out insofar as possible in a dust-free atmosphere. Cutting tools should be clean and sharp. Samples for analysis should be stored in suitable containers.

TABLE 1 Chemical Requirements

Element	Composition, %
Nitrogen, max	0.05
Carbon, max	0.08
Hydrogen, max	0.012[A]
Iron, max	0.25
Oxygen, max	0.13
Aluminum	5.5–6.50
Vanadium	3.5–4.5
Titanium[B]	balance

[A] Material 0.032 in. (0.813 mm) and under may have hydrogen content up to 0.0150 %.

[B] The percentage of titanium is determined by difference and need not be determined or certified.

TABLE 2 Product Analysis Tolerance[A]

Element	Tolerance Under the Minimum or Over the Maximum Limit (Composition %)[B]
Nitrogen	0.02
Carbon	0.02
Hydrogen	0.0020
Iron	0.10
Oxygen	0.02
Aluminum	0.40
Vanadium	0.15

[A] See AMS 2249.

[B] Under minimum limit not applicable for elements where only a minimum percentage is indicated.

7. Mechanical Requirements

7.1 The material supplied under this specification shall conform to the mechanical property requirements in Table 3.

7.2 Specimens for tension tests shall be machined and tested in accordance with Test Methods E 8. Tensile properties shall be determined using a strain rate of 0.003 to 0.007 in./in./min (mm/mm/min) through yield and then the crosshead speed may be increased so as to produce fracture in approximately one additional minute.

7.3 For sheet and strip, the bend test specimen shall withstand being bent cold through an angle of 105° without fracture in the outside surface of the bent portion. The bend shall be made around a mandrel which has a diameter equal to that shown in Table 3.

7.4 *Number of Tests*—Perform a minimum of two tension tests from each lot. A lot is defined as the total number of mill products produced under the same conditions at essentially the same time. Should either of the two test specimens not meet the specified requirements, test two additional test pieces representative of the same lot in the same manner. The lot will be considered in compliance only if both additional test pieces meet the specified requirements. If a specimen fails outside the gage, the test is null in accordance with Test Methods E 8, and a retest shall be performed.

8. Special Requirements

8.1 The microstructure shall be a fine dispersion of the alpha and beta phases resulting from processing in the alpha plus beta field. There shall be no continuous alpha network at prior beta grain boundaries. There shall be no coarse, elongated alpha platelets.

8.2 Determine the beta transus temperature for each heat by a suitable method and report on the material certification if required by the purchaser.

8.3 Alpha case is not permitted for products supplied with a machined, ground, or chemically milled surface finish. For other products, there will be no continuous layer of alpha case when examined at 100× magnification.

9. Certification

9.1 The supplier shall provide a certification that the material was tested in accordance with this specification. A report of