Designation: A 757/A757M – 00

Standard Specification for Steel Castings, Ferritic and Martensitic, for Pressure-Containing and Other Applications, for Low-Temperature Service[1]

This standard is issued under the fixed designation A 757/A757M; 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 carbon and alloy steel castings for pressure-containing and other applications intended primarily for petroleum and gas pipelines in areas subject to low-ambient temperatures. Castings shall be heat treated by normalizing and tempering or liquid quenching and tempering. All classes are weldable under proper conditions. Hardenability of some grades may limit usable section size.

1.2 The values stated in either inch-pound units or SI units are to be regarded separately as standard. Within the text, the SI units are shown in brackets. The values stated in each system are not exact equivalents; therefore, each system must be used independently of the other. Combining values from the two systems may result in nonconformance with the specification. Inch-pound units are applicable for material ordered to Specification A 757 and SI units for material ordered to Specification A 757M.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*

A 370 Test Methods and Definitions for Mechanical Testing of Steel Products[2]

A 488/A488M Practice for Steel Castings, Welding, Qualifications of Procedures and Personnel[3]

A 703/A703M Specification for Steel Castings, General Requirements, for Pressure-Containing Parts[3]

A 919 Terminology Relating to Heat Treatment of Metals[3]

E 29 Practice for Using Significant Digits in Test Data to Determine Conformance with Specifications[4]

E 30 Test Methods for Chemical Analysis of Steel, Cast Iron, Open-Hearth Iron, and Wrought Iron[5]

E 38 Methods for Chemical Analysis of Nickel-Chromium and Nickel-Chromium-Iron Alloys[5]

E 94 Guide for Radiographic Testing[6]

E 125 Reference Photographs for Magnetic Particle Indications on Ferrous Castings[6]

E 142 Method for Controlling Quality of Radiographic Testing[6]

E 165 Test Method for Liquid Penetrant Examination[6]

E 186 Reference Radiographs for Heavy-Walled (2 to 4 1/2 -in. (51 to 114-mm)) Steel Castings[6]

E 208 Test Method for Conducting Drop-Weight Test to Determine Nil-Ductility Transition Temperature of Ferritic Steels[7]

E 280 Reference Radiographs for Heavy-Walled (4 1/2 to 12-in. (114 to 305-mm)) Steel Castings[6]

E 350 Test Methods for Chemical Analysis of Carbon Steel, Low-Alloy Steel, Silicon Electrical Steel, Ingot Iron, and Wrought Iron[5]

E 353 Test Methods for Chemical Analysis of Stainless, Heat-Resisting, Maraging, and Other Similar Chromium-Nickel-Iron Alloys[5]

E 390 Reference Radiographs for Steel Fusion Welds[6]

E 446 Reference Radiographs for Steel Castings up to 2 in. (51 mm) in Thickness[6]

E 709 Guide for Magnetic Particle Examination[6]

2.2 *American Society of Mechanical Engineers:*

ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code[8]

2.3 *Manufacturers Standardization Society of the Valve and Fittings Industry Standards:*

MSS SP-53 Quality Standard for Steel Castings for Valves, Flanges and Fittings, and Other Piping Components (Dry Powder Magnetic Particle Inspection Method)[9]

MSS SP-54 Quality Standard for Steel Casting for Valves, Flanges and Fittings, and Other Piping Components (Radiographic Inspection Method)[9]

MSS SP-55 Quality Standard for Steel Castings for Valves, Flanges and Fittings, and Other Piping Components (Visual Method)[9]

[1] This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee A-1 on Steel, Stainless Steel, and Related Alloys and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee A01.18 on Castings.

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[2] *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 01.03.

[3] *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 01.02.

[4] *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 14.02.

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

[6] *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 03.03.

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

[8] Available from the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 345 E. 47th St., New York, NY 10017.

[9] Available from the Manufacturers' Standardization Society of the Valve and Fittings Industry, 127 Park St., North East Vienna, VA 22180.

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:*

3.1.1 Definitions in Test Methods and Definitions A 370 and Terminology A 919 are applicable to this specification.

3.1.2 Definition of nominal thickness, *T*, applies to quenched and tempered castings with a thickness exceeding 2 in. [50 mm]. Nominal thickness, *T*, is the maximum thickness of the pressure-containing wall of the casting exclusive of padding added for directional solidification, flanges, appendages, and sections designated by the designer as noncritical.

4. Ordering Information

4.1 Orders for material to this specification should include the following, as required, to describe the material adequately:

4.1.1 Description of the casting by pattern number or drawing (dimensional tolerances shall be included on the casting drawing),

4.1.2 Grade,

4.1.3 Options in the specification,

4.1.4 Detailed drawing including areas that are suitable for marking, the proposed nondestructive testing techniques and areas to be so tested, and the test dimension, *T* (see 3.1.2), and

4.1.5 Supplementary requirements desired, if any, including standards of acceptance.

5. Materials and Manufacture

5.1 *Melting Process*—The steel shall be made by the electric furnace process or other primary processes approved by the purchaser. The primary melting may incorporate separate degassing or refining and may be followed by secondary melting.

5.2 *Heat Treatment*:

5.2.1 All castings shall be heat treated by either normalizing and tempering or quenching and tempering. Tempering temperature shall be 1100°F [595°C] minimum, except grades B4N and B4Q, which shall be tempered at 1050°F [565°C] minimum.

5.2.2 E3N castings shall be heat-treated by heating to 1850°F [1010°C] minimum, and air cooling to 200°F [95°C] maximum before any optional intermediate temper, but shall cool to 100°F [40°C] maximum before the final temper, which shall be between 1050 and 1150°F [565 and 620°C].

5.2.3 Furnace temperatures for heat treating shall be controlled by pyrometers.

5.2.4 Castings shall be allowed to cool below the transformation range directly after pouring and solidification before they are reheated for normalizing or liquid quenching.

6. Chemical Composition

6.1 *Heat Analysis*—An analysis of each heat shall be made by the manufacturer to determine the percentages of the elements specified in Table 1. The analysis shall be made from a test sample preferably taken during the pouring of the heat. When drillings are used, they shall be taken not less than ¼ in. [6.4 mm] beneath the surface. The chemical composition thus determined shall be reported to the purchaser or his representative, and shall conform to the requirements specified in Table 1 for the grade being poured.

6.2 *Product Analysis*—A product analysis may be made by the purchaser from material representing each heat, lot, or casting. The analysis shall be made on representative material. Due to the possibility of decarburization, samples for carbon analysis shall be taken no closer than ¼ in. [6.4 mm] to a cast surface, except that castings too thin for this shall be analyzed

TABLE 1 Chemical Requirements (Maximum Percent Unless Range is Given)

Grade	A1Q	A2Q	B2N B2Q	B3N B3Q	B4N B4Q	C1Q	D1N1 D1Q1 D1N2 D1Q2 D1N3 D1Q3	E1Q	E2N, E2Q	E3N
Type	Carbon	Carbon-Manganese	2 ½Nickel	3½ Nickel	4½Nickel	Nickel Molybdenum	Chromium Molybdenum	Nickel Chromium Molybdenum	Nickel Chromium Molybdenum	Martensitic Chromium Nickel
Carbon	0.30	0.25[A]	0.25	0.15	0.15	0.25	0.20	0.22	0.20	0.06
Manganese	1.00	1.20[A]	0.50/0.80	0.50/0.80	0.50/0.80	1.20	0.40/0.80	0.50/0.80	0.40/0.70	1.00
Phosphorus	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.020	0.030
Sulfur	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.025	0.020	0.030
Silicon	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	1.00
Nickel	—	—	2.0/3.0	3.0/4.0	4.0/5.0	1.5/2.0	—	2.5/3.5	2.75/3.90	3.5/4.5
Chromium	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0/2.75	1.35/1.85	1.50/2.0	11.5/14.0
Molybdenum	—	—	—	—	—	0.15/0.30	0.90/1.20	0.35/0.60	0.40/0.60	0.40/1.0
Specified Residual Elements:										
Vanadium	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	—
Copper	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Nickel	0.50	0.50	—	—	—	—	0.50	—	—	—
Chromium	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	—	—	—	—
Molybdenum	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	—	—	—	—	—
Tungsten	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.10	—	0.10	0.10
Total residuals (maximum %)[B]	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.70	0.70	0.50

[A] For each 0.01 % of reduction in carbon below the maximum specified, an increase of 0.04 % manganese over the maximum specified will be permitted up to 1.40 %.
[B] Total residuals includes phosphorus and sulfur.

on representative material. When a product analysis is performed, the chemical composition thus determined may vary from the specified limits in Table 1 by the amounts shown in Table 2. When the analysis exceeds the permitted variance specified in Table 2, the material shall be subject to rejection by the purchaser.

6.3 *Referee Analysis*—Test Methods E 350 or Test Methods E 353 shall be used for referee purposes. Test Methods E 30 or E 38 shall be used if Test Methods E 350 or Test Methods E 353 do not include a method for some element present in the material. When a comparison is made between the heat analysis and the referee analysis, the reproducibility data, R 2, in the precision statement of Test Methods E 350 or Test Methods E 353 shall be used as a guide.

6.4 *Rounding*—Chemical analysis results shall be rounded, in accordance with Practice E 29, to the nearest unit in the last right-hand place of values in the table of chemical requirements.

7. Tensile Requirements

7.1 One tension test shall be made from each heat. The mechanical properties thus determined shall conform to the requirements specified in Table 3. The bar from which the tension specimen is machined shall be in accordance with Section 12.

TABLE 2 Product Analysis Tolerances

Element	Range,[A] %	Tolerances[B,C] Over Maximum or Under Minimum Limit, %
C	up to 0.65	0.03 × % C_L + 0.02
	above 0.65	0.04
Mn	up to 1	0.08 × % Mn_L + 0.01
	above 1	0.09
Si	up to 0.60	0.22 × % Si_L − 0.01
	above 0.60	0.15
P	all	0.13 × % P_L + 0.005
S	all	0.36 × % S_L + 0.001
Ni	up to 2	0.10 × % Ni_L + 0.03
	above 2	0.25
Cr	up to 2	0.07 × % Cr_L + 0.04
	above 2	0.18
Mo	up to 0.6	0.04 × % Mo_L + 0.03
	above 0.6	0.06
V	up to 0.25	0.23 × % V_L + 0.004
	above 0.25	0.06
W	up to 0.10	0.08 × % W_L + 0.02
	above 0.10	0.02
Cu	up to 0.15	0.18 × % Cu_L + 0.02
	above 0.15	0.05
A1	up to 0.10	0.08 × % Al_L + 0.02
	above 0.10	0.03

[A] The range denotes the composition limits up to which tolerances are computed by the equation and above which the tolerances are given by a constant.

[B] The subscript *L* for the elements in each equation indicates that the limits of the element specified by the applicable specification are to be inserted into the equation to calculate the tolerance for the upper limit and the lower limit (if applicable), respectively. Examples of computing tolerances are presented in the Footnote *C* below.

[C] To illustrate, consider the manganese limits 0.50 to 0.80 % of E 1Q. According to Table 4, the maximum permissible deviation of a product analysis below the lower limit 0.50 is 0.05 % = (0.08 × 0.50 + 0.01). The lowest acceptable product analysis of E 1Q, therefore, is 0.45 %. Similarly, the maximum permissible deviation above the upper limit of 0.80 % is 0.074 % = (0.08 × 0.80 + 0.01). The highest acceptable product analysis of E 1Q, therefore, is 0.874 %. For A 2Q, the maximum manganese content is 1.40 % if the carbon content is 0.20 % or lower. In this case, the highest acceptable product analysis is 1.49 % = (1.40 + 0.09).

7.2 Tension test specimens shall be machined to the form and dimensions shown in Fig. 2 of Test Methods and Definitions A 370 and tested in accordance with Test Methods and Definitions A 370.

7.3 If a specimen is machined improperly or flaws are revealed, the specimen may be discarded and another substituted from the same heat.

7.4 To determine conformance with the tension test requirements, an observed value or calculated value shall be rounded off in accordance with Practice E 29 to the nearest 500 psi [5 MPa] for yield and tensile strengths and to the nearest 1 % for elongation and reduction of area.

8. Impact Requirements

8.1 Impact properties shall be determined on each heat by testing a set of three Charpy V-notch specimens. The bar from which the impact specimens are machined shall be prepared in accordance with Section 12. The longitudinal axis of the Charpy specimens shall be parallel to the longitudinal axis of the tensile bar. Testing shall be in accordance with Test Methods and Definitions A 370 using the Charpy V-notch Type A specimen.

8.2 Test temperature and absorbed energy requirements for the grade shall be as specified in Table 4, except for those grades that have no values specified, in which case, impact energy values and test temperatures shall be agreed upon between the manufacturer and the purchaser. The average energy value of three specimens shall not be less than the minimum average specified, with only one value permitted below the minimum average specified and this value not permitted to fall below the minimum specified for a single specimen. Supplementary Requirement S8 may be specified if lateral expansion or percent shear area, or both, are desired by the purchaser.

8.3 Impact properties shall also be determined on both the heat-affected zone of the base metal and the weld metal of the welding procedure qualification test. Test temperature, energy absorption, specimen type, and test method shall be the same as specified for the base material.

8.3.1 *Coupons Representing the Weld Deposits*—Impact specimens shall be located so that the longitudinal axis of the specimen is at least one fourth of the thickness of the weld test plate, *t*, from the surface of the test assembly and is transverse to the longitudinal axis of the weld with the area of the notch located in the weld metal. The length of the notch of the Charpy specimen shall be normal to the surface of the weld (see Fig. 1).

8.3.2 *Coupons Representing the Heat-Affected Zone*:

8.3.2.1 Impact specimens in test plate thicknesses greater than ⅝ in. [16 mm] shall be from coupons removed from a location as near as practical to a point midway between the surface and center thickness. Heat-affected zone coupons for impact specimens shall be taken transverse to the weld and etched to define the heat-affected zone. The notch shall be cut normal to the material surface in the heat-affected zone to include as much heat-affected zone as possible in the resulting fracture (see Fig. 2).

TABLE 3 Tensile Requirements

Grade	Heat Treatment[A,B]	Tensile Strength,[C] min, ksi [MPa]	Yield Strength (0.2 % offset), min, ksi [MPa]	Elongation in 2 in. [50 mm], min, %	Reduction of Area, min, %
A1Q	QT	65 [450]	35 [240]	24	35
A2Q	QT	70 [485]	40 [275]	22	35
B2N, B2Q	NT/QT[D]	70 [485]	40 [275]	24	35
B3N, B3Q	NT/QT	70 [485]	40 [275]	24	35
B4N, B4Q	NT/QT	70 [485]	40 [275]	24	35
C1Q	QT	75 [515]	55 [380]	22	35
D1N1, D1Q1	NT/QT	85 [585]	55 [380]	20	35
		115 [795]			
D1N2, D1Q2	NT/QT	95 [655]	75 [515]	18	35
		125 [860]			
D1N3, D1Q3	NT/QT	105 [725]	85 [585]	15	30
		135 [930]			
E1Q	QT	90 [620]	65 [450]	22	40
E2N1, E2Q1	NT/QT	90 [620]	70 [485]	18	35
		120 [825]			
E2N2, E2Q2	NT/QT	105 [725]	85 [585]	15	30
		135 [930]			
E2N3, E2Q3	NT/QT	115 [795]	100 [690]	13	30
		145 [1000]			
E3N	NT	110 [760]	80 [550]	15	35

[A]QT = Quenched and tempered.
[B]NT = Normalized and tempered.
[C] Minimum ksi (MPa), unless range is given.
[D]NT/QT indicates that either a normalized and tempered or quenched and tempered heat treatment may be used.

TABLE 4 Charpy V-Notch Energy Requirements for Standard Size (10 mm by 10 mm) Specimens[A]

Grade	Heat Treatment[B,C]	Effective Section Size, max, in. [mm]	Test Temperature		Energy value, ft·lbf [J], min value for two specimens and min average of three specimens	Energy Value, ft·lbf [J], min for single specimen
			°F	[°C]		
A1Q	QT	1 1/4 [32]	−50	[−46]	13 [17]	10 [14]
A2Q	QT	3 [75]	−50	[−46]	15 [20]	12 [16]
B2N, B2Q	NT/QT[D]	5 [125]	−100	[−73]	15 [20]	12 [16]
B3N, B3Q	NT/QT	1 1/4 [32]	−150	[−101]	15 [20]	12 [16]
B4N, B4Q	NT/QT	1 1/4 [32]	−175	[−115]	15 [20]	12 [16]
C1Q	QT	5 [125]	−50	[−46]	15 [20]	12 [16]
D1N1, D 1Q1	NT/QT	[E]	[E]	[E]	[E]	[E]
D1N2, D 1Q2	NT/QT	[E]	[E]	[E]	[E]	[E]
D1N3, D 1Q3	NT/QT	[E]	[E]	[E]	[E]	[E]
E1Q	QT	[E]	−100	[−73]	30 [41]	25 [34]
E2N1, E 2Q1	NT-QT	5 [125]	−100	[−73]	30 [41]	25 [34]
E2N2, E 2Q2	NT-QT	1 1/4 [32]	−100	[−73]	20 [27]	15 [20]
E2N3, E 2Q3	NT/QT	1 1/4 [32]	−100	[−73]	15 [20]	12 [16]
E3N	NT	1 1/4 [32]	−100	[−73]	20 [27]	15 [20]

[A]Hardenability and residual elements (primarily P & S levels) in some of the grades may limit the maximum section size in which these impact values can be obtained.
[B]QT = Quenched and tempered.
[C]NT = Normalized and tempered.
[D]NT/QT indicates that either a normalized and tempered or quenched and tempered heat treatment may be used.
[E]Requirements shall be subject to agreement between the manufacturer and the purchaser.

8.3.2.2 Where the material thickness permits, the axis of a specimen may be inclined to allow the root of the notch to align parallel to the fusion line (see Fig. 2).

8.4 Test temperature and impact values for section thickness in excess of those specified in Table 4 may be agreed upon between the manufacturer and the purchaser, in which case, Supplementary Requirement S 22 shall be specified. Castings shall be marked with this test temperature in accordance with 17.2.

9. Workmanship, Finish, and Appearance

9.1 Castings shall conform to the shapes, tolerances, and sizes indicated by patterns or drawings submitted by the purchaser.

10. Quality

10.1 The surface of the casting shall be examined visually and shall be free of adhering sand, scale, cracks, and hot tears. Other surface discontinuities shall meet the visual acceptance standards specified in the order. Visual Method MSS SP-55 or other visual standards may be used to define acceptable surface discontinuities and finish. Unacceptable visual surface discontinuities shall be removed and their removal verified by visual examination of the resultant cavities. When methods involving high temperatures are used in the removal of discontinuities, the casting shall be preheated to at least the minimum temperatures in Table 5.

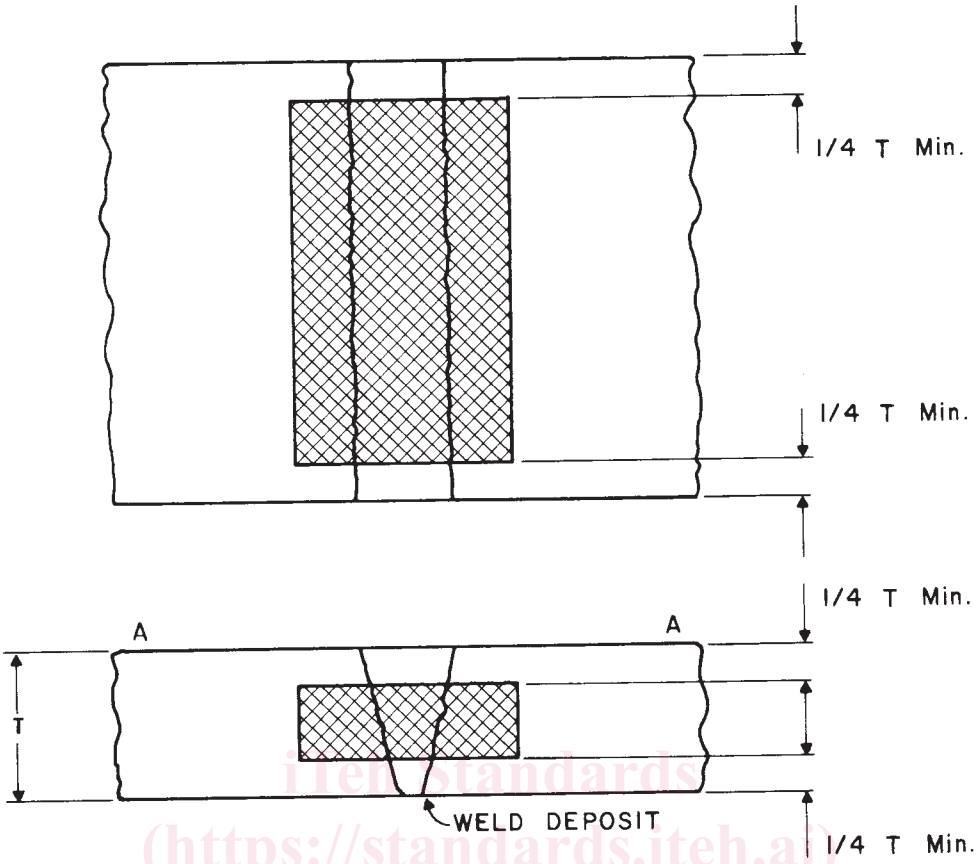

FIG. 1 Charpy V-Notch Specimen Must Be Within Cross-Hatched Zone With Notch in the Weld Metal Perpendicular to Surface A-A

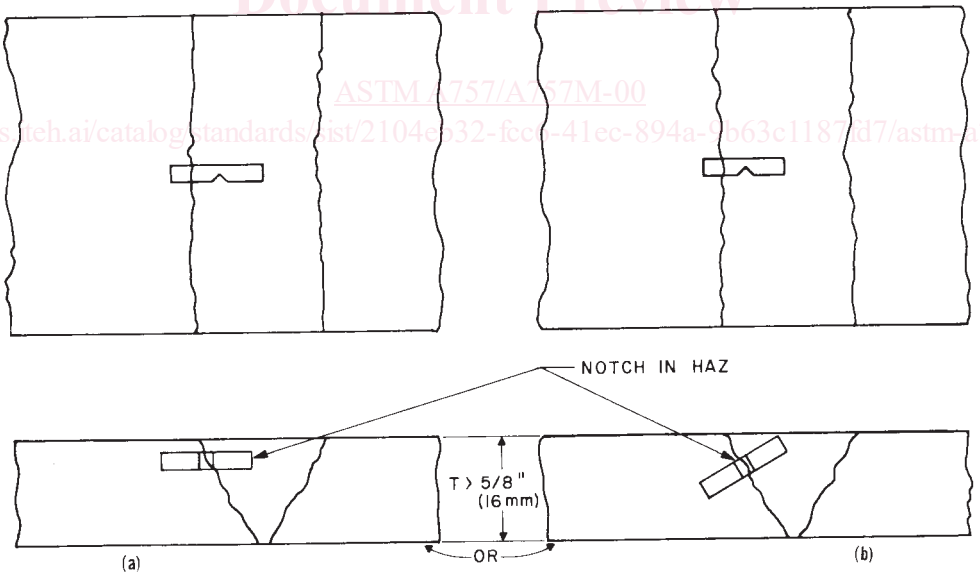

FIG. 2 Location of Notch in Charpy Specimens Shall Be In HAZ Midway Between Center and Surface

10.2 When additional inspection is desired, Supplementary Requirements, S4, S5, and S10 may be ordered.

11. Retests

11.1 If the results of the mechanical tests for any heat, lot, or casting do not conform to the requirements specified, retests are permitted as outlined in Test Methods and Definitions A 370. At the manufacturer's option, castings may be reheat-treated and retested. When castings are reheat-treated, they may not be reaustenitized more than three times without the approval of the purchaser. Testing after reheat treatment shall

TABLE 5 Minimum Preheat Temperatures

Grade	Minimum Preheat Temperature	
	°F	[°C]
A1Q	50	[10]
A2Q	50	[10]
B2N, B 2Q	300	[150]
B3N, B 3Q	300	[150]
B4N, B 4Q	300	[150]
C1Q	300	[150]
D1N, D 1Q	400	[200]
E1Q	300	[150]
E2N, E 2Q	400	[200]
E3N	50	[10]

consist of the full number of specimens taken from locations complying with the specification or order.

12. Test Coupons and Specimen Location

12.1 Test blocks may be cast integrally with the casting or as separate blocks. Test coupons shall be heat treated in production furnaces to the same procedure as the castings they represent.

12.2 *Normalized and Tempered Castings*— Test blocks shall be similar to those shown in Fig. 2 and Table 2 in Specification A 703/A 703M.

12.3 *Quenched and Tempered Castings T ≤ 2 in. [50 mm]*—Requirements in 12.2apply.

12.4 *Quenched and Tempered Castings T > 2 in. [350 mm]*—Requirements of 12.2 may be applied when agreed upon between the manufacturer and the purchaser, in place of 12.4.1, 12.4.2, 12.4.3, and 12.4.4, one of which otherwise shall apply.

12.4.1 The longitudinal centerline of the tensile test specimen shall be taken at least ¼*T* from the *T* dimension surface and all of the gage length must be at least 1*T* from any other heat-treated surface, exclusive of the surface opposite the *T* dimension surface. For cylindrical castings, the longitudinal centerline of the specimens shall be taken at least ¼*T* from the outside or inside and all of the gage length must be at least *T* from the as-heat-treated end (see Fig. 3).

12.4.2 Where separately cast test coupons are used, the dimension shall not be less than 3*T* by 3 *T* by *T* and each specimen shall meet the requirements of 12.4.1. The test coupon shall be of the same heat of steel and shall receive substantially the same casting practices as the production casting it represents. Centrifugal castings may be represented by statically cast coupons (see Fig. 4).

12.4.3 Where specimens are to be removed from the body of the casting, either the requirements of 12.4.1 shall be met or a steel thermal buffer pad or thermal insulation or other thermal barriers shall be used during heat treatment. Steel thermal buffer pad shall be a minimum of *T* by *T* by 3 *T* in length and shall be joined to the casting surface by a partial penetration weld completely sealing the buffered surface. Test specimens shall be removed from the casting in a location adjacent to the center third of the buffer pad. They shall be located at a minimum distance of ½in. [13 mm] from the buffered surface and ¼*T* from other heat-treated surfaces (see Fig. 5). When thermal insulation is used, it shall be applied adjacent to the casting surface where the test specimens are to be removed. The producer shall demonstrate that the cooling rate of the test specimen location is no faster than that of specimens taken by the method described in 12.4.1.

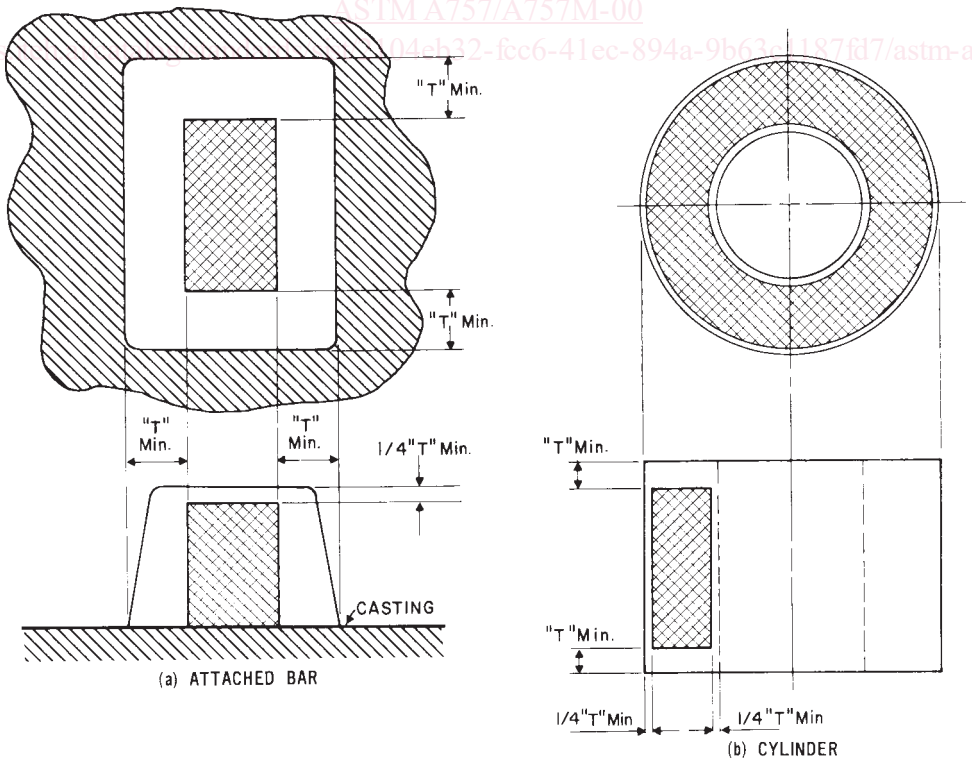

FIG. 3 Longitudinal Axis and Gage Length of Test Specimen Must Be Within Cross-Hatched Zone