SLOVENSKI STANDARD
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SIST EN ISO 4885:2017

Železove zlitine - Toplotna obdelava - Slovar (ISO 4885:2018)

Ferrous materials - Heat treatments - Vocabulary (ISO 4885:2018)

Matériaux ferreux - Traitements thermiques - Vocabulaire (ISO 4885:2018)

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European foreword

This document (EN ISO 4885:2018) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 17 "Steel" in collaboration with Technical Committee ECISS/TC 100 “General issues” the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by October 2018, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 2018.

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 4885

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Ferrous materials — Heat treatments — Vocabulary

Matériaux ferreux — Traitements thermiques — Vocabulaire

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 17, *Steel*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 4885:2017), of which it constitutes a minor revision with a corrected Figure 1 d).

Ferrous materials — Heat treatments — Vocabulary

1 Scope

This document defines important terms used in the heat treatment of ferrous materials.

NOTE The term ferrous materials include products and workpieces of steel and cast iron.

Annex A provides an alphabetical list of terms defined in this document, as well as their equivalents in French, German, Chinese and Japanese.

Table 1 shows the various iron-carbon (Fe-C) phases.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

3.1
acicular structure
structure which appears in the form of needles in a micrograph

3.2
activity
effective concentration of species under non-ideal (e.g. concentrated) conditions; for *heat treatment* (3.108), this means the effective concentration of carbon or nitrogen (or both) in heat treatment media and in ferrous materials

Note 1 to entry: Ratio of the vapour pressure of a gas (usually carbon or nitrogen) in a given state (e.g. in *austenite* (3.12) of specific carbon/nitrogen concentration) to the vapour pressure of the pure gas, as a reference state, at the same temperature.

3.3
ageing
change in the properties of steels depending on time and temperature after hot working or *heat treatment* (3.108) or after cold-working operation, due to the migration of interstitial elements

Note 1 to entry: The ageing phenomenon can lead to higher strength and lower ductility.

Note 2 to entry: The ageing effect can be accelerated either by cold forming and/or subsequent *heating* (3.109) to moderate temperatures (e.g. 250 °C) and soaking (e.g. for 1 h).

3.4
air-hardening steel
DEPRECATED: self-hardening steel
steel, the *hardenability* (3.103) of which is such that *cooling* (3.45) in air produces a martensitic structure in objects of considerable size

3.5
alpha iron
stable state of pure iron at temperatures below 911 °C

Note 1 to entry: The crystalline structure of an alpha iron is body-centred cubic.

Note 2 to entry: Alpha iron is ferromagnetic at temperatures below 768 °C (the Curie point).

3.6
alpha mixed crystal
iron with body-centred cubic lattice structure with alloying elements in interstitial or substitutional solution

Note 1 to entry: The material science for alpha mixed crystal is ferritic.

Note 2 to entry: Alpha mixed crystal is ferromagnetic.

3.7
aluminizing
DEPRECATED: calorizing
surface treatment into and on a workpiece (3.201) relating to aluminium

3.8
annealing
heat treatment (3.108) consisting of *heating* (3.109) and *soaking* (3.185) at a suitable temperature followed by *cooling* (3.45) under conditions such that, after return to ambient temperature, the metal will be in a structural state closer to that of equilibrium

Note 1 to entry: Since this definition is very general, it is advisable to use an expression specifying the aim of the treatment. See *bright annealing* (3.29), *full annealing* (3.89), *softening/soft annealing* (3.186), *inter-critical annealing* (3.122), *isothermal annealing* (3.127) and subcritical annealing.

3.9
ausferrite
fine-grained mixture of *ferrite* (3.85) and stabilized *austenite* (3.12) which should lead to high hardness and ductility of austempered ductile cast iron (ADI)

3.10
ausforming
thermomechanical treatment (3.208) of a workpiece which consists of plastically deforming the metastable *austenite* (3.12) before subjecting it to the martensitic and/or bainitic transformation

3.11
austempering
isothermal heat treatment for producing bainitic (see 3.17 and 3.18) or ausferritic (see 3.9) structure of a workpiece

Note 1 to entry: The final *cooling* (3.45) to ambient temperature is not at a specific rate.

3.12
austenite
solid solution of one or more elements in *gamma iron* (3.91)

Note 1 to entry: See also Table 1.

3.13
austenitic steel
steel where the structure consists of *austenite* (3.12) at ambient temperature

Note 1 to entry: Cast austenitic steels can contain up to about 20 % of *ferrite* (3.85).

3.14
austenitizing
heating (3.109) a workpiece to *austenitizing temperature* (3.15) and holding at this, so that the microstructure is predominantly *austenitic* (3.12)

Note 1 to entry: The minimum temperature required depends on the speed of heating and the steel composition. The length of the hold period will depend on the heating conditions used.

3.15
austenitizing temperature
temperature at which the workpiece is maintained during *austenitization* (3.14)

3.16
auto-tempering
self-tempering
tempering (3.203) undergone by *martensite* (3.137) during *quenching* (3.168) or subsequent *cooling* (3.45)

3.17
bainite
microstructure resulting from the transformation of *austenite* (3.12) at temperatures above *martensite* (3.137) start temperature (M_s) and outside the *pearlite* (3.155) range consisting of ferrite laths and carbides which are dispersed either inside the ferrite laths (lower bainite) or between the ferrite laths (upper bainite)

Note 1 to entry: See also Table 1.

3.18
bainitizing
austenitizing (3.14) and *quenching* (3.168) to a temperature above M_s and isothermal soaking to ensure a transformation of the *austenite* (3.12) to *bainite* (3.17)

3.19
bake hardening steel
steel with the ability to gain an increase of yield strength after a plastic pre-strain and a subsequent *heat treatment* (3.108) in the usual industrial paint processes (in the region of 170 °C for 20 min)

Note 1 to entry: These steels have a good suitability for cold forming and present a high resistance to plastic straining (which is increased on finished parts during heat treatment) and a good dent resistance.

3.20
baking
heat treatment (3.108) permitting the release of hydrogen absorbed in a ferrous product without modifying its structure

Note 1 to entry: The treatment is generally carried out following electrolytic plating or pickling, or a welding operation.

3.21
banded structure
lines of constituents in the microstructure caused by *segregation* (3.179) during solidification

3.22
blacking
operation carried out in an oxidizing medium at a temperature such that the polished surface of a workpiece becomes covered with a thin, continuous, adherent film of dark-coloured oxide (see 3.151)

3.23
black nitriding
nitriding (3.143) followed by *oxidation* (3.150) of the steel surface

Note 1 to entry: After *nitrocarburizing* (3.144), *blacking* (3.22) will improve the corrosion resistance and the surface properties.

3.24
blank nitriding
blank nitrocarburizing
simulation treatment which consists of reproducing the thermal cycle of *nitriding* (3.143)/ *nitrocarburizing* (3.144) without the nitriding/nitrocarburizing medium

Note 1 to entry: This treatment makes it possible to assess the metallurgical consequences of the thermal cycle of nitriding/nitrocarburizing.

3.25
batch annealing
box annealing
process in which strip is annealed in tight coil form, within a protective atmosphere, for a predetermined time-temperature cycle

3.26
blueing
treatment carried out in an oxidizing medium (see 3.152) at a temperature such that the bright surface of a workpiece becomes covered with a thin, continuous, adherent film of blue-coloured oxide

Note 1 to entry: If the blueing is carried out in superheated water vapour, it is also called steam treatment.

3.27
boost-diffuse carburizing
carburizing (3.36) carried out in two or more successive stages and/or different temperatures with different carbon potentials

3.28
boriding
thermochemical treatment (3.207) of a workpiece to enrich the surface of a workpiece with boron

Note 1 to entry: The medium in which boriding takes place should be specified, e.g. pack boriding, paste boriding, etc.

3.29
bright annealing
annealing (3.8) in a medium preventing the *oxidation* (3.150) of the surface and keeps the original surface quality

3.30
burning
irreversible change in the structure and properties brought about by the onset of melting at the grain boundaries and surface

3.31
carbon activity
effective concentration of carbon under non-ideal (e.g. concentrated) conditions; for *heat treatment* (3.108), this means the effective concentration of carbon in heat treatment media and in ferrous materials

3.32
carbon mass transfer coefficient
coefficient of the mass of carbon transfer from the carburizing medium into steel (per unit surface area and time)

Note 1 to entry: Also defined as the mass of carbon transferred from the carburizing medium into the steel, per unit surface area per second, for a unit difference between the carbon potential and actual surface carbon content.

3.33
carbon level
carbon content in percent of mass in an austenitized probe of pure iron at a given temperature in the equilibrium with the carburizing medium

Note 1 to entry: The "carbon level" has been defined for practical use, because the carbon potential of steels cannot be measured directly in carburizing media; see Reference [13].

3.34
carbon profile
carbon content depending on the distance from the surface

3.35
carbonitriding
thermochemical treatment (3.207) to enrich the surface layer with carbon and nitrogen

Note 1 to entry: The elements are in solid solution in the *austenite* (3.12), usually the carbonitrided workpiece undergoes *quench hardening* (3.167) (immediately or later).

Note 2 to entry: Carbonitriding is a *carburizing* (3.36) process.

Note 3 to entry: The medium in which carbonitriding takes place should be specified, e.g. gas, salt bath, etc.

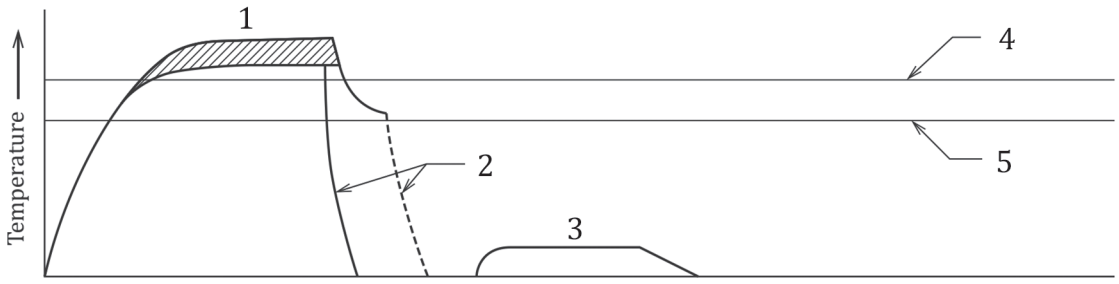
3.36
carburizing
DEPRECATED: cementation
thermochemical treatment (3.207) which is applied to a workpiece in the austenitic state, to obtain a surface enrichment in carbon, which is in solid solution in the *austenite* (3.12)

Note 1 to entry: The carburized workpiece undergoes *quench hardening* (3.167) (immediately or later).

Note 2 to entry: The medium in which carburizing takes place should be specified, e.g. gas, pack, etc.

3.37
case hardening
treatment consisting of *carburizing* (3.36) or *carbonitriding* (3.35) followed by *quench hardening* (3.167)

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 1.



a) Direct-hardening treatment