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Standard Guide for Specifying Harmonized Standard Grade Compositions for Wrought Stainless Steels¹

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1. Scope*

1.1 This document provides a guide to ASTM Subcommittees A01.06, A01.10, A01.17, A01.22, and A01.28 for specifying chemical composition limits of wrought stainless steels. It is intended that these recommended grade composition limits be suitable for adoption by other standardization bodies that prepare standards for stainless steel products.

1.2 Included in this guide are the recommendations for determining the number of significant figures for specifying chemical composition from Test Methods, Practices, and Terminology A 751.

1.3 All stainless steel UNS numbers and the stainless steel grades in all standards overseen by the aforementioned ASTM subcommittees have been included, except those grades applicable to restricted special end uses and alloys containing less than 10.5 % minimum chromium.

1.4 Not addressed are minor composition modifications which a specific product subcommittee may find necessary to accommodate effects of normal processing or to enhance fabricability by the producer or user, or both.

1.5 Also not generally addressed (except when established by ASTM product subcommittees) is a complete rationalization of all limits, especially when such would conflict with long-standing practices and is not justified by special technical effect.

1.6 Excluded from this guide are cast material and welding filler metal.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

A 751 Test Methods, Practices, and Terminology for Chemical Analysis of Steel Products
E 527 Practice for Numbering Metals and Alloys in the Unified Numbering System (UNS)

2.2 SAE Standards:³

J 1086 Recommended Practice for Numbering Metals and Alloys
HS-1086 Metals and Alloys in the Unified Numbering System

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.1.1 *austenitic grade, n*—metallurgical term meaning that the material is usually predominantly face-centered cubic in structure and hardenable only by cold working.

3.1.2 *austenitic-ferritic (duplex) grade, n*—metallurgical term meaning that the material is a mixture of austenitic and ferritic structures, with at least one-fourth of the lesser phase, and hardenable only by cold working.

3.1.3 *ferritic grade, n*—metallurgical term meaning that the material is body-centered cubic in structure (with little, if any, tempered martensite) and hardenable only slightly by cold working (responding little or only slightly to conventional heat treatment by quenching and tempering).

3.1.4 *martensitic grade, n*—metallurgical term meaning that the material is capable of being produced in a distorted body-centered cubic structure by conventional heat treating and quenching, and that the quenched structure is capable of conventional tempering. Martensitic grades are delivered in the annealed (ferritic) condition or the hardened and tempered (martensitic) condition.

3.1.5 *precipitation hardening grade, n*—metallurgical term meaning that the material may be basically austenitic or martensitic in structure and hardenable by precipitation hardening (sometimes called age hardening).

¹ This guide is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee A01 on Steel, Stainless Steel and Related Alloys and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee A01.17 on Flat-Rolled and Wrought Stainless Steel.

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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.

³ Available from Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE), 400 Commonwealth Dr., Warrendale, PA 15096-0001, <http://www.sae.org>.

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

3.1.6 *standard stainless steel grade, n*— listed chemical composition associated with a stainless steel grade identified by a particular UNS number appearing in SAE publication HS-1086, except as modified by an ASTM subcommittee having oversight of a wrought stainless steel product where such a modification is justified by a specific technical effect.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 It is anticipated that the ASTM Subcommittees A01.06, A01.10, A01.17, A01.22, and A01.28 will use the standard composition limits listed in this guide for the grades identified by the corresponding UNS designation in the product specification unless there is a specific technical justification for doing otherwise. The compositions in this guide shall not be considered as chemical requirements for any particular product until adopted by the subcommittee overseeing that product.

4.2 Assuming that uniform compositions among the many product standards for stainless steel are desirable, the composition limits provided in this standard are to be used as guides in determining limits for each of the elements included in the total composition of each grade. The composition limits have been established with the intent that each product subcommittee will find it necessary to require only a minimum number of changes to reflect specific technical effects. Section 5 lists the general guidelines followed for determining the limits for each element; the limits established in this guide are based on these guidelines.

4.3 Not included in this standard stainless steel grade harmonization effort is an attempt to unify stainless steel compositions in ASTM product standards by any means other than recognizing current industry practices.

5. General Guidelines Used for Determining Composition Limits

5.1 *Carbon*—It is recommended that limits be to only two decimal places for levels of 0.04 % and higher because it is not necessary to control to such precision at levels above 0.04 %. (It should be recognized that limits such as 0.045 % maximum may also be simply stated as 0.04 % maximum.) It is also recommended that three decimal places be used at levels of 0.030 % and lower, unless, for example, it is clearly recognized that 0.03 % maximum means that 0.035 % is satisfactory.

5.2 *Manganese*—Except for the Cr-Ni-Mn grades (S2XXXX), it is recommended that limits of 2 % maximum and 1 % maximum be used for the austenitic and other grades respectively, except for the free machining grades with high sulfur or selenium, or when necessary to promote nitrogen solubility.

5.3 *Phosphorus*—It is recommended that 0.045 % maximum be applied to austenitic grades, and 0.040 % maximum to other grades unless the sponsoring producer recommends a lower limit for specific technical effect. *Exception*—some of the Cr-Ni-Mn austenitic grades have always been produced to 0.060 % maximum.

5.4 *Sulfur*—It is recommended that 0.030 % maximum be applied to all grades except the free-machining grades unless lower limits have been required for specific technical effects.

5.5 *Silicon*—Past practice has been to establish 0.75 % maximum for tubular related products such as flat rolled and tubulars, and 1.00 % maximum for long products and forgings. For grades produced both as long and flat-rolled products, 1 % maximum was chosen since it will also include products melted to lower limits. Use of lower or higher limits should be based on specific technical effect.

5.6 *Chromium*—A composition spread of 2 % is recommended; existing broader limits were not reduced to less than a 3 % spread.

5.7 *Nickel*—It is recommended that the composition spread not exceed 3 % unless a broader (generally higher) spread is justified by specific technical effect.

5.8 *Molybdenum*—It is recommended that the composition spread not exceed 1 %, unless a broader range is justified by specific technical effect. Molybdenum limits having only a maximum limit but no minimum should not be used unless justified by specific technical effect.

5.9 *Nitrogen*—It is recommended that nitrogen limits having only a maximum limit but no minimum should not be used unless justified by specific technical effect.

5.10 *Copper*—It is recommended that copper limits having only a maximum limit but no minimum should not be used unless justified by specific technical effect.

5.11 *Columbium and Tantalum*—Except for special applications requiring positive identification of tantalum, it is recommended that prior listings of these two elements together be limited to listing only columbium. The words “columbium” and “niobium” refer to the same element.

6. Harmonized Standard Grade Stainless Steel Compositions

6.1 The harmonized composition limits are shown in Table 1, grouped by metallurgical classification, that is, austenitic, austenitic-ferritic, etc. Within those groups, grades are listed by UNS designation, in numerical order.

6.2 Unless adopted by the appropriate product subcommittee in a product standard, the compositions described in this guide shall not be used for specifying an ASTM product.

7. Keywords

7.1 austenitic stainless steels; austenitic-ferritic or ferritic-austenitic stainless steels; duplex stainless steels; ferritic stainless steels; harmonized stainless steel compositions; martensitic stainless steels; precipitation hardening stainless steels; standard stainless steel grade compositions

TABLE *Continued*

UNS Designation ^B	Type ^C	Carbon	Manganese	Phosphorus	Sulfur	Silicon	Chromium	Nickel	Molybdenum	Nitrogen	Copper	Other Elements
S31600	316	0.08	2.00	0.045	0.030	1.00	16.0–18.0	10.0–14.0	2.00–3.00	...	...	...
S31603	316L	0.030	2.00	0.045	0.030	1.00	16.0–18.0	10.0–14.0	2.00–3.00	...	...	...
S31609	316H	0.04–0.10	2.00	0.045	0.030	1.00	16.0–18.0	10.0–14.0	2.00–3.00	...	...	...
S31635 ^D	316Ti	0.08	2.00	0.045	0.030	1.00	16.0–18.0	10.0–14.0	2.00–3.00	0.10	...	Ti 5x(C+N)-0.70
S31640 ^D	316Cb	0.08	2.00	0.045	0.030	1.00	16.0–18.0	10.0–14.0	2.00–3.00	0.10	...	Cb 10xC-1.10
S31651	316N	0.08	2.00	0.045	0.030	1.00	16.0–18.0	10.0–13.0	2.00–3.00	0.10–0.16	...	...
S31653	316LN	0.030	2.00	0.045	0.030	1.00	16.0–18.0	10.0–13.0	2.00–3.00	0.10–0.16	...	...
S31654	316LHN ^D	0.03	2.00	0.045	0.030	1.00	16.0–18.0	10.0–13.0	2.00–3.00	0.16–0.30	...	...
S31700	317	0.08	2.00	0.045	0.030	1.00	18.0–20.0	11.0–15.0	3.0–4.0	...	...	...
S31703	317L ^D	0.030	2.00	0.045	0.030	1.00	18.0–20.0	11.0–15.0	3.0–4.0	...	...	...
S31725	317LM	0.030	2.00	0.045	0.030	1.00	18.0–20.0	13.5–17.5	4.0–5.0	0.20	...	...
S31726	317LMN	0.030	2.00	0.045	0.030	1.00	17.0–20.0	13.5–17.5	4.0–5.0	0.10–0.20	...	...
S31727	...	0.030	1.00	0.030	0.030	1.00	17.5–19.0	14.5–16.5	3.8–4.5	0.15–0.21	2.8–4.0	...
S31753	317LN ^D	0.030	2.00	0.045	0.030	1.00	18.0–20.0	11.0–14.0	3.0–4.0	0.10–0.22	...	...
S32050	...	0.030	1.50	0.035	0.020	1.00	22.0–24.0	20.0–23.0	6.0–6.8	0.21–0.32	0.40	...
S32053	...	0.030	1.00	0.030	0.010	1.00	22.0–24.0	24.0–26.0	5.0–6.0	0.17–0.22	...	...
S32100	321	0.08	2.00	0.045	0.030	1.00	17.0–19.0	9.0–12.0	...	0.10	...	Ti 5x(C+N)-0.70
S32109	321H	0.04–0.10	2.00	0.045	0.030	1.00	17.0–19.0	9.0–12.0	...	0.10	...	Ti 4x(C+N)-0.70
S32615	...	0.07	2.00	0.045	0.030	4.8–6.0	16.5–19.5	19.0–22.0	0.30–1.50	...	...	Cu 1.50–2.50
S32654	...	0.020	2.0–4.0	0.030	0.005	0.50	24.0–25.0	21.0–23.0	7.0–8.0	0.45–0.55	...	Cu 0.30–0.60
S33228	...	0.04–0.08	1.00	0.020	0.015	0.30	26.0–28.0	31.0–33.0	...	...	...	Cb 0.60–1.00, Al 0.025, Ce 0.05–0.10
S33400	334 ^D	0.08	1.00	0.030	0.015	1.00	18.0–20.0	19.0–21.0	...	...	...	Al 0.15–0.60 Ti 0.15–0.60 Cb 0.10
S34565	...	0.030	5.0–7.0	0.030	0.010	1.00	23.0–25.0	16.0–18.0	4.0–5.0	0.40–0.60	...	Cb 10xC-1.10
S34700	347	0.08	2.00	0.045	0.030	1.00	17.0–19.0	9.0–12.0	...	...	...	Cb 8xC-1.10
S34709	347H	0.04–0.10	2.00	0.045	0.030	1.00	17.0–19.0	9.0–12.0	...	...	...	Cb 0.20-0.50
S34751	...	0.015	2.00	0.020	0.030	0.75	17.0–20.0	9.0–13.0	...	0.06–0.10	...	Cb+Ta-10xC-1.10, Ta 0.10, Co 0.20
S34800	348	0.08	2.00	0.045	0.030	1.00	17.0–19.0	9.0–12.0	...	...	...	Cb+Ta 8xC-1.10, Ta 0.10, Co 0.20
S34809	348H	0.04–0.10	2.00	0.045	0.030	1.00	17.0–19.0	9.0–12.0	...	...	...	Al 0.15–0.60 Ti 0.15–0.60 Ce 0.03–0.10
S35045	...	0.06–0.10	1.50	0.045	0.015	1.00	25.0–29.0	32.0–37.0	...	...	0.75	Al 0.15–0.60 Ti 0.15–0.60 Cb 0.25–0.60
S35125	...	0.10	1.00–1.50	0.045	0.015	0.50	20.0–23.0	31.0–35.0	2.00–3.00	...	...	Ce 0.03–0.10
S35315	...	0.04–0.08	2.00	0.045	0.030	1.20–2.00	24.0–26.0	34.0–36.0	...	0.12–0.18	...	...
S38100	XM-15 ^E	0.08	2.00	0.030	0.030	1.50–2.50	17.0–19.0	17.5–18.5	...	...	...	...
S38400	...	0.04	2.00	0.045	0.030	1.00	15.0–17.0	17.0–19.0	...	...	...	...
S38815	...	0.030	2.00	0.045	0.020	5.5–6.5	13.0–15.0	15.0–17.0	0.75–1.50	...	0.75–1.50	Al 0.30
S66220	622 ^D	0.08	1.50	0.040	0.030	1.00	12.0–15.0	24.0–28.0	2.5–3.5	...	...	Cu 0.50, Ti 1.55–2.00, Al 0.35, B 0.001–0.010
S66286	...	0.08	2.00	0.040	0.030	1.00	13.5–16.0	24.0–27.0	1.00–1.50	...	...	Ti 1.90–2.35, Al 0.35, V 0.10–0.50, B 0.003–0.010
N08020	...	0.07	2.00	0.045	0.035	1.00	19.0–21.0	32.0–38.0	2.00–3.00	...	3.0–4.0	Cb 8xCmin; 1.00 max
N08367	...	0.030	2.00	0.040	0.030	1.00	20.0–22.0	23.5–25.5	6.0–7.0	0.18–0.25	...	Cu 0.75
N08700	...	0.04	2.00	0.040	0.030	1.00	19.0–23.0	24.0–26.0	4.3–5.0	...	0.50	Cb 8xC min; 0.40 max
N08800	800 ^D	0.10	1.50	0.045	0.015	1.00	19.0–23.0	30.0–35.0	...	...	0.75	Fe ^F 39.5 min
N08810	800H ^D	0.05–0.10	1.50	0.045	0.015	1.00	19.0–23.0	30.0–35.0	...	...	0.75	Al 0.15–0.60 Ti 0.15–0.60 Fe ^F 39.5 min
N08811	...	0.06–0.10	1.50	0.040	0.015	1.00	19.0–23.0	30.0–35.0	...	...	0.75	Al 0.15–0.60 Ti 0.15–0.60 Fe ^F 39.5 min
N08904	904L ^D	0.020	2.00	0.040	0.030	1.00	19.0–23.0	23.0–28.0	4.0–5.0	0.10	...	Al 0.15–0.60 (Al+Ti) 0.85–1.20
N08926	...	0.020	2.00	0.030	0.010	0.50	19.0–21.0	24.0–26.0	6.0–7.0	0.15–0.25	0.50	Cu 1.00–2.00
											1.50	...
Austenite-Ferritic (Duplex) Grades												
S31100	XM-26 ^E	0.06	1.00	0.045	0.030	1.00	25.0–27.0	6.0–7.0	...	...	...	Ti 0.25
S31200	...	0.030	2.00	0.045	0.030	1.00	24.0–26.0	5.5–6.5	1.20–2.00	0.14–0.20	...	...