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## Standard Specification for Vacuum-Treated Alloy Steel Forgings for Turbine Rotor Disks and Wheels<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation A 471/A 471M; 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 ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

### 1. Scope\*

1.1 This specification covers vacuum-treated alloy steel forgings intended for use as turbine rotor disks and wheels.

~~1.2 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.~~

1.2 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 with the standard.

1.3 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

### 2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*<sup>2</sup>

A 275/A 275M [Practice for Magnetic Particle Examination of Steel Forgings](#)

A 370 [Test Methods and Definitions for Mechanical Testing of Steel Products](#)

A 388/A 388M [Practice for Ultrasonic Examination of Steel Forgings](#)

A 751 [Test Methods, Practices, and Terminology for Chemical Analysis of Steel Products](#)

A 788/A 788M [Specification for Steel Forgings, General Requirements](#) ~~E 30 Test Methods for Chemical Analysis of Steel, Cast Iron, Open-Hearth Iron, and Wrought Iron~~

E 139 [Test Methods for Conducting Creep, Creep-Rupture, and Stress-Rupture Tests of Metallic Materials](#)

### 3. Ordering Information

3.1 ~~In addition to the ordering information required by Specification A 788/A 788M, the purchaser shall include with the inquiry and order, the class of steel, alternative maximum for silicon content (see Table 1), the choice of yield strength offset (0.2 or 0.02 %), and any tests, supplementary requirements, and purchase options desired.~~

3.2 Material supplied to this specification shall conform to the requirements of Specification A 788/A 788M, which outlines additional ordering information, manufacturing methods and procedures, marking, certification, production analysis variations, and additional supplementary requirements.

3.2 The purchaser shall specify in the inquiry and order the class of steel desired and test and purchase options (see 4.5.5, 5.2.2, 6.1, 6.3, Section 7, and 15.1).

3.3 Forging Drawing—Each forging shall be manufactured in accordance with a purchaser-supplied drawing showing the finished dimensions and the locations of mechanical test specimens.

3.34 Supplementary requirements are provided and shall apply only when specified in the purchaser's order.

### 4. Materials and Manufacture

4.1 Melting Process:

~~4.1.1 The steel shall be made by the basic electric-furnace process.~~

4.1.1 The steel shall be made by the basic electric-furnace process, with additional ladle refining being optional.

<sup>1</sup> This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee A01 on Steel, Stainless Steel and Related Alloys and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee A01.06 on Steel Forgings and Billets.

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<sup>2</sup> 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.

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

**TABLE 1 Chemical Requirements**

	Composition, %			
	Classes 1 to 6, incl	Class 10	Classes 11 to 13, incl	Class 14
Carbon	0.28 max <sup>A</sup>	0.27–0.37	0.38–0.43	0.45 max
Manganese	0.70 max	0.70–1.00	0.60–1.00	0.60–1.00
Phosphorus	0.012 max	0.012 max	0.012 max	0.012 max
Sulfur	0.015 max	0.015 max	0.015 max	0.015 max
Silicon <sup>B</sup>	<sub>B</sub>	<sub>B</sub>	<sub>B</sub>	<sub>B</sub>
Nickel	2.00–4.00	0.50 max	0.50 max	1.65–3.50
Chromium	0.75–2.00	0.85–1.25	0.80–1.10	0.50–1.25
Molybdenum	0.20–0.70	1.00–1.50	0.15 min	0.20 min
Vanadium	0.05 min	0.20–0.30	0.06 max	optional
Antimony	<sub>C</sub>	<sub>C</sub>	<sub>C</sub>	<sub>C</sub>
Aluminum <sup>D</sup>	0.015 max	0.015 max	0.015 max	0.015 max

<sup>A</sup> 0.35 % C max for Classes 4 and 5; 0.40 % C, max, for Class 6.

<sup>B</sup> 0.10% max unless an alternative value, not in excess of 0.35%, is specified in the purchase order.

<sup>C</sup> To be reported for information only.

<sup>D</sup> Total of soluble and insoluble.

4.1.2 Provisions for subsequent secondary melting of the steel by the consumable electrode-electroslag or vacuum-arc remelting processes are included in Supplementary Requirement S4.

4.2 ~~Vacuum Treatment~~—The vacuum degassing requirements of Specification A 788/A 788M are mandatory.

4.2.1 ~~The molten steel shall be vacuum treated prior to or during the pouring of the ingot in order to remove objectionable gases, particularly hydrogen:~~

4.2.1.1 ~~When the vacuum stream degassing process is used, the vacuum system must be of sufficient capacity to effect a blank-off pressure low enough (usually less than 1000 μm) to break up the normal tight, rope-like stream of molten metal into a wide-angled conical stream of relatively small droplets. The capacity of the system must also be sufficiently high to reduce the initial surge pressure at the start of the pour to a low level within 2 min.~~

4.2.1.2 ~~When the vacuum-lift process<sup>4</sup> is utilized, the molten metal shall be repeatedly drawn into the evacuated vessel to give a recirculation factor (Note 1) of at least 2.5 to ensure thorough degassing and mixing of the entire heat. The evacuation system shall be capable of reducing the pressure surges, which occur each time a new portion of steel is admitted to the vessel, to increasingly lower levels until a blank-off pressure (usually less than 1000 μm) is achieved.~~

~~NOTE 1—The recirculation factor is obtained as follows:~~

$$\frac{\text{tonsofsteelliftedpercycle} \times \text{numberofcycles}}{\text{heatweightintons}}$$

4.2.1.3 ~~When the ladle degassing process is used, the evacuation system shall be capable of reducing the system vacuum pressure to a low level (usually less than 1000 μm). The molten metal shall be adequately stirred for a sufficient length of time to maximize exposure to the evacuated atmosphere. When this process is used, hydrogen testing per Supplemental Requirement S2 is mandatory:~~

4.2.1.4 ~~Other methods of degassing may be used if the supplier can demonstrate their adequacy to the satisfaction of the purchaser. When other processes are used, hydrogen testing per the supplemental requirement S2 is mandatory.~~

4.3 ~~Discard~~—Sufficient discard shall be taken from each ingot to secure freedom from pipe and undue segregation in the finished forging.

4.4 ~~Forging Process~~—The forgings shall receive their hot mechanical work under a press, hammer, or mill of sufficient power to work the metal throughout its section. The forgings shall be upset by forming from a block having an axial length before upsetting of at least two times the thickness of the forging after upsetting.

4.4.1 The as-forged dimensions of each forging shall be planned so the metal is shaped by forging as close as is practical to the dimensions shown on the purchaser's drawing so as to keep subsequent machining to a minimum.

4.4.2 The axial center of the forging shall be maintained in common with the axial center of the ingot.

4.5 ~~Heat Treatment:~~

4.5.1 ~~Cooling Prior to Heat Treatment~~— After forging and before reheating for heat treatment, the forging shall be allowed to cool in a manner to prevent damage and to accomplish transformation.

4.5.2 ~~Preliminary Heat Treatment~~—The forgings shall be given such preliminary heat treatment as is proper for the design and composition. The forgings shall be heated to a suitable temperature for a sufficient length of time for complete austenitization and shall be suitably cooled to bring about complete transformation.

4.5.3 ~~Heat Treatment for Mechanical Properties~~—The forgings shall be reheated to a temperature above the upper critical temperature, held a sufficient length of time for complete austenitization, and liquid quenched.

4.5.4 ~~Tempering Temperature~~—The forgings shall be tempered to develop the specified properties. The final tempering temperature for Class 1 to 6 and 11 through 14 shall be not less than 1100°F (593°C); [595°C], and for Class 10 not less than 1200°F (649°C); [650°C]. The forgings shall be cooled under suitable conditions from the tempering temperature.

4.5.5 *Stress Relief*—Unless otherwise specified by the purchaser, the forgings shall be stress relieved after machining (see 4.6.2) by heating slowly to a temperature within 100°F (56°C)[55°C] below the final tempering temperature but in no case below 1025°F (552°C)[550°C] for Classes 1 to 6 and 11 through 14 and 1150°F (621°C)[620°C] for Class 10. They shall be held for a sufficient length of time and then cooled under suitable conditions. This stress-relief temperature may be omitted provided the metal removed in accordance with 4.6.2, excluding test metal, does not exceed  $\frac{3}{16}$  in. (4.8 mm) on any surface. in. [5 mm] on any surface.

4.6 *Machining*:

4.6.1 *Preliminary Machining*—The forgings shall be preliminarily machined on all surfaces prior to heat treatment for mechanical properties (see 4.5.3).

4.6.2 *Machining to Purchaser's Requirements for Shipment* —After heat treatment for mechanical properties (see 4.5.3), the forgings shall be machined to the dimensions of the purchaser's forging drawing or instructions on ~~his~~the order.

## 5. Chemical Composition

5.1 The steel shall conform to the requirements for chemical composition prescribed in Table 1.

5.2 *Chemical Analysis*:

5.2.1 *Heat Analysis*—An analysis of each heat of steel shall be made by the manufacturer to determine the percentages of those elements specified in Table 1. This analysis shall be made from a test ingot taken during the pouring of the heat.

5.2.1.1 If the test sample taken for the ladle analysis is lost or declared inadequate for chemical determinations, the manufacturer may take alternative samples from appropriate locations near the surface of the ingot or forging as necessary to establish the analysis of the heat in question.

5.2.2 *Product Analysis*—A product analysis may be made by the purchaser on each forging. Sample for an analysis may be taken from the forging at any point from the mid-radius to the outside diameter or from a full-size prolongation, or turnings may be taken from a test specimen. The chemical composition thus determined shall not vary from the requirements specified in Table 1 ~~more than the amounts prescribed in Table 2~~more than the amounts prescribed in Table 1 of Specification A 788/A 788M.

5.3 *Test Methods of Analysis*—~~Test Methods E30~~—Test Methods, Practices, and Terminology A 751 shall be used for referee purposes.

## 6. Mechanical Properties

6.1 *Tension Test*—The material shall conform to the requirement for tensile properties prescribed in ~~Table 3~~Table 2 when tested in accordance with Test Methods and Definitions A 370. Tension test specimens shall be the standard round,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. (12.7 mm)[12.5 mm] diameter, 2-in. (50.8 mm)[50 mm] gauge length as shown in Test Methods and Definitions A 370. The yield strength prescribed in ~~Table 3~~Table 2 shall be determined by the 0.2 % offset method of Test Methods and Definitions A 370. The offset shall be 0.2 % unless 0.02 % is specified in the ordering information.

6.2 *Impact Test*—The material shall conform to the requirements for impact (both transition-temperature and room-temperature impact value) as prescribed in ~~Table 3~~Table 2. The impact tests shall be performed in accordance with Test Methods and Definitions A 370 using standard full-size specimens.

6.3 *Hardness*—Forgings made from Classes 11 to 14 and subjected to group testing in accordance with 6.4.1 shall conform to the Brinell hardness requirements prescribed in ~~Table 3~~Table 2 when tested in accordance with Test Methods and Definitions A 370.

6.4 *Location and Number of Tests*—Classes 1 through 10 tension and impact test specimen shall be identified and taken from the locations as specified by the purchaser and agreed to by the producer. One tension test and a transition-temperature determination, including room-temperature impact strength shall be considered a minimum number of tests conducted on forgings made to this specification.

6.4.1 For Classes 11 through 14 unless otherwise specified by the purchaser, tests shall be made as follows:

6.4.1.1 Forgings 30 in. (762 mm)[750 mm] and under in diameter may be group tested. One tension test and one Charpy V-notch test shall be considered representative of each lot of forgings manufactured from the same heat of material and heat treated together. When group tested two Brinell tests, 180° apart, shall be made on the same face of each forging near the rim.

6.4.1.2 For forgings over 30 in. [750 mm] in diameter, at least one rim tension test and one Charpy V-notch test shall be made from each forging.

6.4.1.3 *Location*—Unless otherwise specified, tension and Charpy V-notch specimens shall be taken on full thickness prolongations on the forging periphery. The test specimen shall be taken as close as possible to the quarter thickness of the forging, with the axis of the specimen tangential.

6.5 *Removal of Test Specimens*—Removal of mechanical test specimens shall be done after all heat treatment, including the stress relief when required, has been completed. Test material shall not be separated from the forging until after the quench and temper cycles. If separated prior to a required stress relief cycle, test material sufficient to satisfy 6.4 and of the proper orientation shall be included with the stress relief cycle of the forgings and subsequently tested.

## 7. Nondestructive Test Requirements

7.1 *General Requirements*—The forgings shall be free from cracks, seams, laps, shrinkage, and other similar imperfections.

7.2 *Ultrasonic Inspection*—An ultrasonic inspection of the forgings shall be made on all available surfaces to demonstrate