



Designation: B883 – 10

# Standard Specification for Metal Injection Molding (MIM) Ferrous Materials<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation B883; 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 reappraisal. A superscript epsilon ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reappraisal.

## 1. Scope

1.1 This specification covers ferrous metal injection molded materials fabricated by mixing elemental or pre-alloyed metal powders with binders, injecting into a mold, debinding, and sintering, with or without subsequent heat treatment.

1.2 This specification covers the following injection molded materials.

### 1.2.1 Compositions:

1.2.1.1 MIM-2200, low-alloy steel

1.2.1.2 MIM-2700, low-alloy steel

1.2.1.3 MIM-4605, low-alloy steel

1.2.1.4 MIM-4140, low-alloy steel

1.2.1.5 MIM-316L, austenitic stainless steel

1.2.1.6 MIM-17-4 PH, precipitation hardening stainless steel

1.2.1.7 MIM-420, ferritic stainless steel

1.2.1.8 MIM-430L, ferritic stainless steel

1.3 Chemical composition limits are specified in [Table 1](#).

## 2. Referenced Documents

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

[B243](#) Terminology of Powder Metallurgy

[B311](#) Test Method for Density of Powder Metallurgy (PM) Materials Containing Less Than Two Percent Porosity

[B933](#) Test Method for Microindentation Hardness of Powder Metallurgy (PM) Materials

[B962](#) Test Methods for Density of Compacted or Sintered Powder Metallurgy (PM) Products Using Archimedes' Principle

[E8](#) Test Methods for Tension Testing of Metallic Materials

[E18](#) Test Methods for Rockwell Hardness of Metallic Materials

[E350](#) Test Methods for Chemical Analysis of Carbon Steel,

Low-Alloy Steel, Silicon Electrical Steel, Ingot Iron, and Wrought Iron

[E415](#) Test Method for Atomic Emission Vacuum Spectrometric Analysis of Carbon and Low-Alloy Steel

[E1019](#) Test Methods for Determination of Carbon, Sulfur, Nitrogen, and Oxygen in Steel, Iron, Nickel, and Cobalt Alloys by Various Combustion and Fusion Techniques

[E1086](#) Test Method for Atomic Emission Vacuum Spectrometric Analysis of Stainless Steel by Point-to-Plane Excitation Technique

[E1621](#) Guide for X-Ray Emission Spectrometric Analysis

[F1089](#) Test Method for Corrosion of Surgical Instruments

### 2.2 MPIF Standards:<sup>3</sup>

[MPIF Standard 35](#) Material Standards for Metal Injection Molded Parts

[MPIF Standard 50](#) Method for Preparing and Evaluating Metal Injection Molded (MIM) Debound and Sintered/Heat Treated Tension Test Specimens

[MPIF Standard 51](#) Method for Determination of Microindentation Hardness of Powder Metallurgy Materials

[MPIF Standard 59](#) Method for Determination of Charpy Impact Energy of Unnotched Metal Injection Molded (MIM) Test Specimens

[MPIF Standard 62](#) Method for Determination of the Corrosion Resistance of MIM Grades of Stainless Steel Immersed in 2 % Sulfuric Acid Solution

[MPIF Standard 63](#) Method for Density Determination of Metal Injection Molded (MIM) Components (Gas Pycnometer)

## 3. Terminology

### 3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 Definitions of powder metallurgy terms can be found in Terminology [B243](#). Additional descriptive information is available in the Related Material Section of Vol. 02.05 of the Annual Book of ASTM Standards.

## 4. Ordering Information

4.1 Orders for parts conforming to this specification may include the following:

4.1.1 ASTM designation,

<sup>3</sup> Available from Metal Powder Industries Federation (MPIF), 105 College Road East, Princeton, NJ 08540-6692, USA.

<sup>1</sup> This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee B09 on Metal Powders and Metal Powder Products and is the direct responsibility of B09.11 on Near Full Density Powder Metallurgy Materials.

Current edition approved Dec. 1, 2010. Published March 2011. Originally approved in 1997. Last previous edition approved in 2005 as B883-05. DOI: 10.1520/B0883-10.

<sup>2</sup> For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org), or contact ASTM Customer Service at [service@astm.org](mailto:service@astm.org). For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

- 4.1.2 Alloy composition including carbon content (see [Table 1](#)),
- 4.1.3 Heat treatment condition and hardness (see [Tables 2-5](#)),
- 4.1.4 Functional or mechanical property testing (see [7.3-7.7](#) and [Tables 2-5](#)),
- 4.1.5 Corrosion resistance testing (see [8.1-8.1.4](#) and [Table 6](#)),
- 4.1.6 Purchaser or purchaser's representative desire to witness the inspection and testing of material prior to shipment (see [10.2](#)),
- 4.1.7 Requirement for certification of material and a report of test results (see [12.1](#)),
- 4.1.8 Requirement for full or partial chemical analysis (see [Section 6](#)), and
- 4.1.9 Other special requirements as mutually agreed.

## 5. Materials and Manufacture

5.1 Parts shall be made by injection molding mixtures of metal powder with binders, debinding, and sintering, with or without subsequent heat treatment. The material shall conform to the designations in [1.2.1](#) and meet the chemical composition specified in [Table 1](#).

## 6. Chemical Composition

6.1 Metal injection molded material shall conform to the chemical requirements prescribed in [Table 1](#).

6.2 Chemical analysis for the elements copper, chromium, molybdenum, and nickel shall be determined in accordance with Test Methods [E415](#) (preferred method), [E350](#), [E1086](#), [E1621](#), Inductively Coupled Plasma–Atomic Emission Spectrometry (ICP-AES), Atomic Absorption (AA), or any such method as shall be agreed upon between buyer and seller. Analysis of the element carbon shall be determined in accordance with Test Methods [E1019](#), via optical emission spectroscopy, or other method agreed upon between the purchaser and seller.

## 7. Mechanical and Physical Property Requirements

7.1 The preferred method of verifying the acceptable performance of a finished part is a qualification test to be performed on an actual part. The specific test should be determined following consideration of the function of the part, and should be agreed upon between manufacturer and purchaser.

7.2 Mandatory and typical mechanical properties of materials covered by this specification are shown in [Tables 2-5](#).

### 7.3 Tensile Properties:

7.3.1 The tensile properties of MIM materials shall be measured using test specimens prepared and evaluated in accordance with MPIF Standard 50.

7.3.2 *Tensile Test Method*—When requested in the purchase order, tensile specimens shall be prepared and processed along with production parts. Tensile specimens shall be tested in accordance with Test Methods [E8](#). Yield strength shall be determined by the 0.2 % offset method. MPIF Standard 50 governs the manufacture of the test bars, while Test Methods [E8](#) governs the testing procedure.

### 7.4 Impact Energy Properties:

7.4.1 Typical impact energy properties of materials covered by this specification are shown in [Tables 2-5](#).

7.4.2 The impact energy properties of MIM materials shall be measured using test specimens prepared and evaluated in accordance with MPIF Standard 59.

7.4.3 *Impact Energy Test Method*—When requested in the purchase order, impact energy specimens shall be prepared and processed along with production parts.

### 7.5 Density:

7.5.1 The density of MIM materials shall be measured in accordance with Test Method [B311](#) or MPIF Standard 63. If a test specimen gains mass when immersed in water, it shall be tested in accordance with Test Method [B962](#).

7.6 *Apparent Hardness*—The apparent hardness of MIM materials shall be measured in accordance with Test Methods [E18](#).

7.7 *Microindentation Hardness*—The microindentation hardness of MIM materials shall be measured in accordance with Test Method [B933](#) or MPIF Standard 51[B311](#).

## 8. Corrosion Resistance Requirements

### 8.1 Corrosion Resistance:

8.1.1 The preferred method of verifying the acceptable performance of a finished part is a qualification test to be performed on an actual part. The specific test should be determined following consideration of the function of the part, and should be agreed upon between manufacturer and purchaser.

8.1.2 Typical corrosion resistance of materials covered by this specification is shown in [Table 6](#).

8.1.3 The corrosion resistance of MIM materials shall be measured using test specimens prepared in accordance with MPIF Standard 59.

8.1.4 *Corrosion Resistance Test Method*—When requested in the purchase order, corrosion resistance specimens shall be prepared and processed along with production parts. MPIF Standard 59 governs the manufacture of specimens, but Test Method [F1089](#) governs corrosion resistance testing for copper sulfate and boiling water. MPIF Standard 62 governs corrosion resistance testing for sulfuric acid.

## 9. Sampling

9.1 *Lot*—Unless otherwise specified, a lot is a quantity of product produced under similar conditions so that the product within the lot is expected to be homogeneous in all significant attributes and submitted for inspection at one time.

9.2 *Testing*—The manufacturer and purchaser shall mutually agree upon the number of specimens to represent the lot for qualification, chemical, mechanical, or corrosion resistance property testing.

## 10. Inspection

10.1 Inspection of the parts supplied under this specification shall be the responsibility of the manufacturer or a mutually agreed upon third party.