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Standard Specification for Powder Metallurgy (PM) Boron Stainless Steel Structural Components¹

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1. Scope*

- 1.1 This specification covers stainless steel powder metallurgy (PM) structural components with a 7.7-g/cm³ minimum density that are fabricated from prealloyed powder consisting primarily of iron, chromium, nickel, molybdenum, and boron² and are intended for use in corrosive service.
- 1.2 With the exception of density values, for which g/cm³-the values for density and the mass used to determine density, for which the use of the gram per cubic centimetre (g/cm³) and gram (g) units is the longstanding industry standard, practice, the values stated-in inch-pound units are to be regarded as the standard. The SI-values given in parentheses are converted in accordance withmathematical conversions to SI HEEE/ASTM SI 10 and are for information only units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:³

A262 Practices for Detecting Susceptibility to Intergranular Attack in Austenitic Stainless Steels

B117 Practice for Operating Salt Spray (Fog) Apparatus

B243 Terminology of Powder Metallurgy

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

E8 Test Methods for Tension Testing of Metallic Materials

E354 Test Methods for Chemical Analysis of High-Temperature, Electrical, Magnetic, and Other Similar Iron, Nickel, and Cobalt Alloys

E572 Test Method for Analysis of Stainless and Alloy Steels by X-ray Fluorescence Spectrometry

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

G48 Test Methods for Pitting and Crevice Corrosion Resistance of Stainless Steels and Related Alloys by Use of Ferric Chloride Solution

IEEE/ASTM SI 10 American National Standard for Metric Practice

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—Definitions of powder metallurgy terms can be found in Terminology B243. Additional descriptive information is in the Related Material section of Volume 02.05 of the *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*.

4. Ordering Information

- 4.1 Orders for components under this specification shall include the following information:
- 4.1.1 Dimensions (see Section 9),
- 4.1.2 Chemical composition (see Section 6, <u>10.1</u>, and <u>Table 1</u>),

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² U.S. Patents 3980444, 4014680, 4032336.

³ 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.

TABLE 1 Chemical Composition Requirements

Element	Composition Limits, WeightMass %
Carbon	0.05 max
Manganese	2.00 max
Phosphorus	0.03 max
Sulfur	0.03 max
Silicon	1.0 max
Chromium	22.0 to 24.0
Nickel	17.0 to 19.0
Molybdenum	3.0 to 4.0
Boron	0.20 to 0.50
Nitrogen	0.10 max
Iron ^A	balance

^A Iron shall be determined arithmetically by difference.

- 4.1.3 Density (see Section 7),
- 4.1.4 Mechanical properties (see Section 8, <u>10.2</u>, and <u>Table 2</u>),
- 4.1.5 Certification (see Section 13),
- 4.1.6 Reference to the standard.

5. Materials and Manufacture

- 5.1 Structural components shall be made by cold pressing and sintering prealloyed powder.
- 5.2 The sintering temperature is dependent on the chemical composition of the powder.

6. Chemical Composition

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- 6.1 The material shall conform to the composition limits specified in Table 1.
- 6.2 Chemical analysis should be made in accordance with Test Methods E354, E572, E1019, and E1086.

7. Physical Properties

Document Preview

- 7.1 Density:
- 7.1.1 The sintered density shall be 7.7 g/cm³ minimum.
- 7.1.2 Density shall be determined in accordance with Test Method B311.

8. Mechanical Properties 1. av Catalog Standards / Sist / al 5 ae / 1 - e 9 5 b - 4 ab a - 8

- 8.1 The purchaser and manufacturer shall agree upon the method to be used to verify the typical yield or tensile strength in the finished parts. The preferred method for verifying the tensile or yield strength is for the manufacturer and purchaser to agree upon a qualification test to be performed on the actual part. The specific test should be determined after consideration of the function of the part. An example would be measuring the force needed to break teeth off a gear, using a prescribed fixture.
- 8.2 The tensile properties of the material may also be verified using specifically prepared bars, compacted from the same mixed powder lot as the purchased parts, and sintered along with the parts.
- 8.3 Typical tensile values for 0.2 % offset yield strength, ultimate strength, and percent elongation in 1-in. gage length for as-sintered standard flat unmachined tension test specimens for powder metallurgy (PM) products (see Test Methods E8) are in Table 2.

9. Dimensions and Tolerances

9.1 Dimensions and tolerances of the structural components shall be indicated on drawings accompanying the purchase order or contract.

TABLE 2 Typical Mechanical Properties^A

0.2 % Offset yield strength	33 000 psi (228 MPa)	
Ultimate tensile strength	76 000 psi (520 MPa)	
Elongation in one inch	23 %	
Apparent Hardness	75 HRB	

^A Determined on a cold-pressed and vacuum-sintered standard flat unmachined test specimen for powder metallurgy (PM) products (see Test Methods E8).