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Standard Specification for Titanium and Titanium Alloy Wire¹

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1. Scope*

1.1 This specification covers titanium and titanium alloy wire as follows:

- 1.1.1 *Grade 1*—Unalloyed titanium, low oxygen,
- 1.1.2 *Grade 2*—Unalloyed titanium, standard oxygen,
 - 1.1.2.1 *Grade 2H*—Unalloyed titanium (Grade 2 with 58 ksi minimum UTS),
- 1.1.3 *Grade 3*—Unalloyed titanium, medium oxygen,
- 1.1.4 *Grade 4*—Unalloyed titanium, high oxygen,
- 1.1.5 *Grade 5*—Titanium alloy (6 % aluminum, 4 % vanadium),
- 1.1.6 *Grade 6*—Titanium alloy (5 % aluminum, 2.5 % tin),
- 1.1.7 *Grade 7*—Unalloyed titanium plus 0.12 to 0.25 % palladium, standard oxygen,
 - 1.1.7.1 *Grade 7H*—Unalloyed titanium plus 0.12 to 0.25 % palladium (Grade 7 with 58 ksi minimum UTS),
- 1.1.8 *Grade 9*—Titanium alloy (3 % aluminum, 2.5 % vanadium),
- 1.1.9 *Grade 11*—Unalloyed titanium plus 0.12 to 0.25 % palladium, low oxygen,
- 1.1.10 *Grade 12*—Titanium alloy (0.3 % molybdenum, 0.8 % nickel),
- 1.1.11 *Grade 13*—Titanium alloy (0.5 % nickel, 0.05 % ruthenium),
- 1.1.12 *Grade 14*—Titanium alloy (0.5 % nickel, 0.05 % ruthenium),
- 1.1.13 *Grade 15*—Titanium alloy (0.5 % nickel, 0.05 % ruthenium),
- 1.1.14 *Grade 16*—Unalloyed titanium plus 0.04 to 0.08 % palladium, standard oxygen,
 - 1.1.14.1 *Grade 16H*—Unalloyed titanium plus 0.04 to 0.08 % palladium (Grade 16 with 58 ksi minimum UTS),
- 1.1.15 *Grade 17*—Unalloyed titanium plus 0.04 to 0.08 % palladium, low oxygen,
- 1.1.16 *Grade 18*—Titanium alloy (3 % aluminum, 2.5 % vanadium) plus 0.04 to 0.08 % palladium,
- 1.1.17 *Grade 19*—Titanium alloy (3 % aluminum, 8 % vanadium, 6 % chromium, 4 % zirconium, 4 % molybdenum),
- 1.1.18 *Grade 20*—Titanium alloy (3 % aluminum, 8 % vanadium, 6 % chromium, 4 % zirconium, 4 % molybdenum) plus 0.04 to 0.08 % palladium,
- 1.1.19 *Grade 21*—Titanium alloy (15 % molybdenum, 3 % aluminum, 2.7 % niobium, 0.25 % silicon),
- 1.1.20 *Grade 23*—Titanium alloy (6 % aluminum, 4 % vanadium with extra low interstitial elements, ELI),
- 1.1.21 *Grade 24*—Titanium alloy (6 % aluminum, 4 % vanadium) plus 0.04 % to 0.08 % palladium,
- 1.1.22 *Grade 25*—Titanium alloy (6 % aluminum, 4 % vanadium) plus 0.3 to 0.8 % nickel and 0.04 to 0.08 % palladium,
- 1.1.23 *Grade 26*—Unalloyed titanium plus 0.08 to 0.14 % ruthenium,
 - 1.1.23.1 *Grade 26H*—Unalloyed titanium plus 0.08 to 0.14 % ruthenium (Grade 26 with 58 ksi minimum UTS),
- 1.1.24 *Grade 27*—Unalloyed titanium plus 0.08 to 0.14 % ruthenium,
- 1.1.25 *Grade 28*—Titanium alloy (3 % aluminum, 2.5 % vanadium) plus 0.08 to 0.14 % ruthenium,
- 1.1.26 *Grade 29*—Titanium alloy (6 % aluminum, 4 % vanadium with extra low interstitial elements, ELI) plus 0.08 to 0.14 % ruthenium,
- 1.1.27 *Grade 32*—Titanium alloy (5 % aluminum, 1 % tin, 1 % vanadium, 1 % zirconium, 0.8 % molybdenum),
- 1.1.28 *Grade 33*—Titanium alloy (0.4 % nickel, 0.015 % palladium, 0.025 % ruthenium, 0.15 % chromium),
- 1.1.29 *Grade 34*—Titanium alloy (0.4 % nickel, 0.015 % palladium, 0.025 % ruthenium, 0.15 % chromium),
- 1.1.30 *Grade 35*—Titanium alloy (4.5 % aluminum, 2 % molybdenum, 1.6 % vanadium, 0.5 % iron, 0.3 % silicon),
- 1.1.31 *Grade 36*—Titanium alloy (45 % niobium),
- 1.1.32 *Grade 37*—Titanium alloy (1.5 % aluminum), and

¹ This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee B10 on Reactive and Refractory Metals and Alloys and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee B10.01 on Titanium.

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

1.1.33 *Grade 38*—Titanium alloy (4 % aluminum, 2.5 % vanadium, 1.5 % iron); iron), and

NOTE 1—H grade material is identical to the corresponding numeric grade (that is, Grade 2H = Grade 2) except for the higher guaranteed minimum UTS, and may always be certified as meeting the requirements of its corresponding numeric grade. Grades 2H, 7H, 16H, and 26H are intended primarily for pressure vessel use.

The H grades were added in response to a user association request based on its study of over 5200 commercial Grade 2, 7, 16, and 26 test reports, where over 99 % met the 58 minimum UTS.

1.1.34 *Grade 39*—Titanium alloy (0.25 % iron, 0.4 % silicon).

NOTE 1—H grade material is identical to the corresponding numeric grade (that is, Grade 2H = Grade 2) except for the higher guaranteed minimum UTS, and may always be certified as meeting the requirements of its corresponding numeric grade. Grades 2H, 7H, 16H, and 26H are intended primarily for pressure vessel use.

The H grades were added in response to a user association request based on its study of over 5200 commercial Grade 2, 7, 16, and 26 test reports, where over 99 % met the 58 minimum UTS.

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.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards*:²

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

[E29 Practice for Using Significant Digits in Test Data to Determine Conformance with Specifications](#)

[E539 Test Method for Analysis of Titanium Alloys by X-Ray Fluorescence Spectrometry](#)

[E1409 Test Method for Determination of Oxygen and Nitrogen in Titanium and Titanium Alloys by the Inert Gas Fusion Technique](#)

[E1447 Test Method for Determination of Hydrogen in Titanium and Titanium Alloys by Inert Gas Fusion Thermal Conductivity/Infrared Detection Method](#)

[E1941 Test Method for Determination of Carbon in Refractory and Reactive Metals and Their Alloys by Combustion Analysis](#)

[E2371 Test Method for Analysis of Titanium and Titanium Alloys by Direct Current Plasma and Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometry \(Performance-Based Test Methodology\)](#)

[E2626 Guide for Spectrometric Analysis of Reactive and Refractory Metals](#)

2.2 *AWS Standard*:³

[AWS A5.16/A5.16M-2007 Specification for Titanium and Titanium Alloy Welding Electrodes and Rods](#)

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard*:

3.1.1 *coils, n*—wire in coil form with pitch and cast as described by purchaser.

3.1.2 *straight lengths, n*—wire in straight lengths, generally made by straightening wire from coils by the producer.

3.1.3 *weld wire, n*—round wire for welding.

3.1.4 *wire, n*—rounds, flats, or special shapes from 0.010 in. (0.25 mm) to 0.750 in. (19.05 mm) in thickness or major dimension.

4. Product Classification

4.1 *Wire*—See 3.1.4.

4.2 *Coils*—Coiled wire may be spooled on spools if required by the user.

4.3 *Straight Lengths*—After straightening, it may be necessary to perform cleaning or other finishing operations. Straight lengths are normally 10 to 12 ft long (random). Exact lengths may be specified by the purchaser when necessary.

4.4 *Filler Metal or Weld Wire*—Wire for welding filler metal application has special requirements for more restrictive chemistry that allows for oxygen increase inherent in most welding processes used for titanium, and has tighter limits on iron, carbon, nitrogen, and hydrogen. AWS ER Ti-XX grades are specifically designed for welding the corresponding ASTM XX wrought or cast material grades. In addition, special requirements for spooling, such as layer winding, cast, and helix, packaging to maintain cleanliness, and identification are necessary. Use AWS A5.16/A5.16M-2007 for wire for titanium and titanium alloy filler metal.

5. Ordering Information

5.1 . Orders for material under this specification shall include the following information as applicable:

5.1.1 Grade number (Section 1),

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 American Welding Society (AWS), 550 NW LeJeune Rd., Miami, FL 33126, http://www.aws.org.

- 5.1.2 Product description (Sections 3 and 4),
- 5.1.3 Chemistry (Table 1),
- 5.1.4 Mechanical properties (if applicable, Table 2),
- 5.1.5 Marking and packaging (Section 17),
- 5.1.6 Finish (Section 9),
- 5.1.7 Applicable dimensions including size, thickness, width, spool size, coil diameter, and length (exact, random, multiples) or print number,
- 5.1.8 Required reports (Section 16),
- 5.1.9 Special tests or requirements, and
- 5.1.10 Disposition of rejected material (Section 15).

6. Chemical Composition

6.1 The grades of titanium and titanium alloy metal covered by this specification shall conform to the requirements as to chemical composition prescribed in Table 1.

6.1.1 The elements listed in Table 1 are intentional alloy additions or elements which are inherent to the manufacture of titanium sponge, ingot or mill product.

6.1.1.1 Elements other than those listed in Table 1 are deemed to be capable of occurring in the grades listed in Table 1 by and only by way of unregulated or unanalyzed scrap additions to the ingot melt. Therefore, product analysis for elements not listed in Table 1 shall not be required unless specified and shall be considered to be in excess of the intent of this specification.

6.1.2 Elements intentionally added to the melt must be identified, analyzed and reported in the chemical analysis.

6.2 When agreed upon by the producer and purchaser and requested by the purchaser in his written purchase order, chemical analysis shall be completed for specific residual elements not listed in this specification.

6.3 *Product Analysis*—Product analysis tolerances do not broaden the specified heat analysis requirements, but cover variations between laboratories in the measurement of chemical content. The manufacturer shall not ship material which is outside the limits specified in Table 1 for the applicable grade. Product analysis limits shall be as specified in Table 3.

7. Mechanical Requirements

7.1 Annealed material supplied under this specification shall conform to the mechanical property requirements given in Table 2, as applicable. Material may be ordered in the cold worked condition to higher ultimate tensile strengths and lower elongation levels as agreed upon between the supplier and the purchaser.

7.2 Tension testing shall be performed in accordance with Test Methods E8. Tensile properties shall be determined using a strain rate of 0.003 to 0.007 in./in./min. (SI equivalent mm/mm/min) through the yield strength, and then the crosshead speed shall be increased so as to produce fracture in approximately one additional minute.

7.2.1 Wire and shapes with the diameter or smallest dimension between 0.250 and 0.125 in. (6.4 to 3.2 mm) shall have the yield strength determined in accordance with Test Methods E8, and the elongation measured and reported over $4D$ (4 diameters).

7.2.2 Wire and shapes with the diameter or smallest dimension less than 0.125 in. (3.2 mm) shall have the elongation determined over 2 in. (50.8 mm) unless defined otherwise by the purchaser. The reported value shall be expressed as a percentage elongation in 1 in. or equivalent.

7.3 The yield strength requirements in Table 2 only apply to sizes of 0.125 in. (3.2 mm) and above.

8. Dimensions, Weight, and Permissible Variations

8.1 *Size*—Tolerances on diameter of titanium and titanium alloy material covered by this specification shall be as specified in Table 4.

8.2 *Weight*—The shipping weight of any item of an ordered size in any finish condition may exceed the theoretical weight by as much as 10 %.

9. Workmanship, Finish, and Appearance

9.1 Titanium and titanium alloy wire shall be free of injurious external and internal imperfections of a nature that will interfere with the purpose for which the wire is intended. Material may be furnished as polished, chemically cleaned, ground, or mechanically descaled, and shall have a clean, contamination-free surface.

9.1.1 For specific applications, a final sizing draw pass may be specified, with lubricants to be applied (or allowed to remain) on the wire.

10. Chemical Analysis

10.1 Samples for chemical analysis shall be representative of the material being tested. The utmost care must be used in sampling titanium for chemical analysis because of its great affinity for elements such as oxygen, nitrogen, and hydrogen.