Designation: F3184 – 16

Standard Specification for Additive Manufacturing Stainless Steel Alloy (UNS S31603) with Powder Bed Fusion[1]

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F3184; 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 (ε) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This specification covers additive manufacturing of UNS S31603 components by means of laser and electron beam-based full melt powder bed fusion processes. The components produced by these processes are used typically in applications that require mechanical properties similar to machined forgings and wrought products. Components manufactured to this specification are often, but not necessarily, post processed via machining, grinding, electrical discharge machining (EDM), polishing, and so forth to achieve desired surface finish and critical dimensions.

1.2 This specification is intended for the use of purchasers or producers, or both, of additively manufactured UNS S31603 components for defining the requirements and ensuring component properties.

1.3 Users are advised to use this specification as a basis for obtaining components that will meet the minimum acceptance requirements established and revised by consensus of the members of the committee.

1.4 User requirements considered more stringent may be met by the addition to the purchase order of one or more supplementary requirements, which may include, but are not limited to, those listed in Supplementary Requirements S1–S16.

1.5 The compositional requirements specified in this specification do not meet the compositional requirements for surgical implant grade UNS S31673.

1.6 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. Other units are included only for informational purposes.

1.7 *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, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.8 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*[2]

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

A276/A276M Specification for Stainless Steel Bars and Shapes

A479/A479M Specification for Stainless Steel Bars and Shapes for Use in Boilers and Other Pressure Vessels

A484/A484M Specification for General Requirements for Stainless Steel Bars, Billets, and Forgings

A751 Test Methods, Practices, and Terminology for Chemical Analysis of Steel Products

A1080 Practice for Hot Isostatic Pressing of Steel, Stainless Steel, and Related Alloy Castings

B213 Test Methods for Flow Rate of Metal Powders Using the Hall Flowmeter Funnel

B214 Test Method for Sieve Analysis of Metal Powders

B243 Terminology of Powder Metallurgy

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

B769 Test Method for Shear Testing of Aluminum Alloys

B855 Test Method for Volumetric Flow Rate of Metal Powders Using the Arnold Meter and Hall Flowmeter Funnel

B964 Test Methods for Flow Rate of Metal Powders Using the Carney Funnel

D3951 Practice for Commercial Packaging

E3 Guide for Preparation of Metallographic Specimens

E8/E8M Test Methods for Tension Testing of Metallic Materials

[1] This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F42 on Additive Manufacturing Technologies and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F42.05 on Materials and Processes.

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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.

E9 Test Methods of Compression Testing of Metallic Materials at Room Temperature
E10 Test Method for Brinell Hardness of Metallic Materials
E11 Specification for Woven Wire Test Sieve Cloth and Test Sieves
E18 Test Methods for Rockwell Hardness of Metallic Materials
E21 Test Methods for Elevated Temperature Tension Tests of Metallic Materials
E23 Test Methods for Notched Bar Impact Testing of Metallic Materials
E29 Practice for Using Significant Digits in Test Data to Determine Conformance with Specifications
E238 Test Method for Pin-Type Bearing Test of Metallic Materials
E353 Test Methods for Chemical Analysis of Stainless, Heat-Resisting, Maraging, and Other Similar Chromium-Nickel-Iron Alloys
E384 Test Method for Microindentation Hardness of Materials
E399 Test Method for Linear-Elastic Plane-Strain Fracture Toughness K_{Ic} of Metallic Materials
E407 Practice for Microetching Metals and Alloys
E466 Practice for Conducting Force Controlled Constant Amplitude Axial Fatigue Tests of Metallic Materials
E606 Test Method for Strain-Controlled Fatigue Testing
E647 Test Method for Measurement of Fatigue Crack Growth Rates
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 Analysis of Austenitic Stainless Steel by Spark Atomic Emission Spectrometry
E1417 Practice for Liquid Penetrant Testing
E1450 Test Method for Tension Testing of Structural Alloys in Liquid Helium
E1479 Practice for Describing and Specifying Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometers
E1742 Practice for Radiographic Examination
E1820 Test Method for Measurement of Fracture Toughness
E2368 Practice for Strain Controlled Thermomechanical Fatigue Testing
F2924 Specification for Additive Manufacturing Titanium-6 Aluminum-4 Vanadium with Powder Bed Fusion
F2971 Practice for Reporting Data for Test Specimens Prepared by Additive Manufacturing
F3049 Guide for Characterizing Properties of Metal Powders Used for Additive Manufacturing Processes
F3122 Guide for Evaluating Mechanical Properties of Metal Materials Made via Additive Manufacturing Processes

2.2 *ISO/ASTM Standards:*[2]
52900 Standard Terminology for Additive Manufacturing—General Principles—Terminology
52915 Specification for Additive Manufacturing File Format (AMF) Version 1.1
52921 Terminology for Additive Manufacturing—Coordinate Systems and Test Methodologies

2.3 *ASQ Standard:*[3]
ASQ C1 Specification of General Requirements for a Quality Program

2.4 *ISO Standards:*[4]
ISO 148-1 Metallic materials—Charpy pendulum impact test—Part 1: Test method
ISO 1099 Metallic materials—Fatigue testing—Axial force-controlled method
ISO 4545 Metallic materials—Knoop hardness test—Part 2: Verification and calibration of testing machines
ISO 6506-1 Metallic materials—Brinell hardness test—Part 1: Test method
ISO 6507-1 Metallic materials—Vickers hardness test—Part 1: Test method
ISO 6508 Metallic materials—Rockwell hardness test—Part 1: Test method (scales A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, N, T)
ISO 6892-1 Metallic materials—Tensile testing at ambient temperature
ISO 6892-2 Metallic materials—Tensile testing—Part 2: Method of test at elevated temperature
ISO 9001 Quality management system—Requirements
ISO 9044 Industrial woven wire cloth—Technical requirements and testing
ISO 12108 Metallic materials—Fatigue testing—Fatigue crack growth method
ISO 12111 Metallic materials—Fatigue testing—Strain-controlled thermomechanical fatigue testing method
ISO 12135 Metallic materials—Unified method of test for the determination of quasistatic fracture toughness
ISO 12737 Metallic materials—Determination of plane-strain fracture toughness (withdrawn)
ISO 13485 Medical devices—Quality management systems—Requirements for regulatory purposes
ISO 19819 Metallic materials—Tensile testing in liquid helium

2.5 *SAE Standards:*[5]
AMS 2248 Chemical Check Analysis Limits, Corrosion and Heat-Resistant Steels and Alloys, Maraging and Other Highly-Alloyed Steels, and Iron Alloys
AMS 2759 Heat Treatment of Steel Parts General Requirements
AS 9100 Quality Systems—Aerospace—Model for Quality Assurance in Design, Development, Production, Installation and Servicing

2.6 *ASME Standard:*[6]
ASME B46.1 Surface Texture

2.7 *NIST Standard:*[7]
IR 7847 CODEN:NTNOEF

[3] Available from American Society for Quality (ASQ), 600 N. Plankinton Ave., Milwaukee, WI 53203, http://www.asq.org.
[4] Available from American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 25 W. 43rd St., 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036, http://www.ansi.org.
[5] Available from SAE International (SAE), 400 Commonwealth Dr., Warrendale, PA 15096, http://www.sae.org.
[6] Available from American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), ASME International Headquarters, Two Park Ave., New York, NY 10016-5990, http://www.asme.org.
[7] Available from National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), 100 Bureau Dr., Stop 1070, Gaithersburg, MD 20899-1070, http://www.nist.gov.

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:*

3.1.1 Terminology relating to additive manufacturing in Terminology ISO/ASTM 52900 shall apply.

3.1.2 Terminology relating to coordinate systems in Terminology ISO/ASTM 52921 shall apply.

3.1.3 Terminology relating to powder bed fusion in Specification F2924 shall apply.

3.1.4 Terminology relating to powder metallurgy in Terminology B243 shall apply.

4. Condition

4.1 Unless otherwise specified herein, all Conditions shall meet the requirements in each section of this standard. Conditions are not listed sequentially.

4.1.1 Condition A components shall be stress relieved or solution annealed in accordance with Section 12.

4.1.2 Condition B components shall be solution annealed in accordance with Section 12.

NOTE 1—Stress relieving in 4.1.1 refers to the thermal post-processing of dimensional stabilization to remove or reduce internal/residual stresses, and solution annealing in 4.1.1 and 4.1.2 refers to the thermal post-processing of heating the component to the minimum annealing temperature, holding for a sufficient time to permit grain boundary carbides to enter into solution, and cooling rapidly enough to prevent unacceptable grain boundary carbide precipitation.

4.1.3 Condition C components shall be hot isostatically pressed in accordance with Section 13.

4.1.4 Condition D—Not Used.

4.1.5 For Condition E components, all thermal post-processing shall be optional.

NOTE 2—Prototype parts may be classified as Condition E.

4.1.6 Condition F—Not Used.

5. Ordering Information

5.1 Orders for components compliant with this specification shall include the following to describe the requirements adequately:

5.1.1 This specification designation,

5.1.2 Description or part number of product desired,

5.1.3 Quantity of product desired,

5.1.4 Condition,

5.1.5 SI or SAE units,

5.1.5.1 *Discussion*—The STL file format used by many powder bed fusion machines does not contain units of measurement as metadata. When only STL files are provided by the purchaser, ordering information should specify the units of the component along with the electronic data file. More information about data files can be found in ISO/ASTM 52915.

5.1.6 Dimensions and tolerances (Section 14),

5.1.7 Mechanical properties (Section 11),

5.1.8 Methods for chemical analysis (Section 9),

5.1.9 Sampling plans as agreed upon by the component supplier and purchaser, including any supplementary requirements (see 1.4),

5.1.10 Post-processing sequence of operations,

5.1.11 Thermal post-processing,

5.1.12 Component marking such as labeling the serial or lot number in the CAD file prior to the build cycle, or product tagging,

5.1.13 Packaging and shipping requirements,

5.1.14 Certification,

5.1.15 Disposition of rejected material (Section 15), and

5.1.16 Other supplementary requirements as agreed upon by the component supplier and purchaser such as allowable porosity (see 1.4).

6. Manufacturing Plan

6.1 Condition A, B, C, and E components manufactured to this specification shall have a manufacturing plan that includes, but is not limited to, the following:

6.1.1 A machine, manufacturing control system, and qualification procedure as agreed upon by the component supplier and purchaser;

NOTE 3—Qualification procedures typically require qualification build cycles in which mechanical property test specimens are prepared and measured in accordance with Section 11 or other applicable standards. Location, orientation on the build platform, number of test specimens for each machine qualification build cycle, and relationship between specimen test results and component quality shall be agreed upon by the component supplier and purchaser.

6.1.2 Feedstock that meets the requirements of Section 7;

6.1.3 The machine identification, including machine software version, manufacturing control system version (if automated), build chamber environment, machine conditioning, and calibration information of the qualified machine;

6.1.4 Predetermined process as substantiated by the qualification procedure;

6.1.5 Safeguards to ensure traceability of the digital files, including design history of the components;

6.1.6 All the steps necessary to start the build process, including build platform selection, machine cleaning, and powder handling;

6.1.7 The requirements for approving/qualifying machine operators;

6.1.8 Logging of machine build data files, upper and lower limits of the parameters affecting component quality and other process validation controls;

6.1.9 The number of components per build cycle, their orientation and location on the build platform, and support structures, if required;

6.1.10 Process steps including, but not limited to, Section 8;

6.1.11 Post-processing procedure, including sequence of the post-processing steps and the specifications for each step;

6.1.12 Thermal post-processing including stress relieve, furnace anneal, hot isostatic pressing, and heat treat; and

6.1.13 Inspection requirements as agreed upon by the component supplier and purchaser, including any supplementary requirements.

7. Feedstock

7.1 The feedstock for this specification shall be metal powder, as defined in Terminology B243, that has the powder type, size distribution, shape, density, and flow rate acceptable for the process as determined by the component supplier.

7.2 The metal powder shall be free from detrimental amounts of inclusions and impurities, and its chemical composition shall be adequate to yield, after processing, the final chemical composition listed in Table 1.

7.3 Powder blends are allowed unless otherwise specified between the component supplier and purchaser, as long as all powder used to create the powder blend meets the requirements in Table 1 and lot numbers are documented and maintained.

7.4 Used powder is allowed unless otherwise specified between the component supplier and purchaser. The proportion of virgin powder to used powder shall be recorded and reported for each production run. The maximum number of times used powder can be used as well as the number of times any portion of a powder lot can be processed in the build chamber should be agreed upon by the component supplier and purchaser for Condition A, B, and C. There are no limits on the number of build cycles of used powder for Condition E components. After a build cycle, any remaining used powder may be blended with virgin powder to maintain a powder quantity large enough for next build cycle. The chemical composition of used powders shall be analyzed regularly, as agreed upon by the component supplier and purchaser. Powder not conforming to Table 1 or 7.7 shall not be further processed in the machine to manufacture Condition A, B, and C components.

7.4.1 All used powder shall be sieved with a sieve having a mesh size appropriate for removing any agglomerates or contaminants from the build cycle.

7.5 All powder sieves used to manufacture Condition A, B, and C components shall have a certificate of conformance that they were manufactured to ISO 9044 or all powder sieving shall be in conformance with Specification E11.

7.6 Sieve analysis of used powder or powder lots during incoming inspection or in-process inspection shall be made in accordance with Test Method B214 or as agreed upon by the component supplier and purchaser. F3049 provides guidance on particle size measurement.

7.7 The maximum percentage of any element in Table 1 may be increased for virgin powder, used powder and powder blends as agreed upon by the component supplier and purchaser. When the component supplier and purchaser agree to an increase in the maximum percentage of any element, 9.2 shall apply.

7.8 Any powder lot or powder blend containing any used powder shall be considered used powder.

TABLE 1 Chemical Composition (wt %)

Element	Min	Max
Carbon	–	0.030
Manganese	–	2.00
Phosphorus	–	0.045
Sulfur	–	0.030
Silicon	–	1.00
Chromium	16.0	18.0
Nickel	10.0	14.0
Molybdenum	2.00	3.00
Iron[A]	Balance	

[A] The percentage of Iron content by difference is not required to be determined or certified.

8. Process

8.1 Processing shall be conducted in accordance with applicable standards or as agreed upon by the component supplier and purchaser according to an approved manufacturing plan as described in Section 6.

8.1.1 Test specimens for quality assurance may be required to be built and tested in accordance with Section 11 with each build cycle or before and after a production run as agreed upon by the component supplier and purchaser.

NOTE 4—In addition to tension test specimens, fatigue test specimens may be required by the purchaser to be built with the components at the beginning and end of each production run. Fatigue testing is described in Supplementary Requirement S6.

8.2 Permissible parameter, process changes and extent of external intervention during the build cycle shall be identified in the manufacturing plan. All process changes shall be monitored and recorded. When agreed to by the purchaser, minor changes to the manufacturing plan are permissible without machine requalification.

8.3 The powder distribution system should be non-contaminating to the feedstock for Condition A, B, and C components. What constitutes non-contaminating shall be agreed upon by the component supplier and purchaser.

8.4 Condition and finish of the components shall be agreed upon by the component supplier and purchaser.

8.5 Post-processing operations may be used to achieve the desired shape, size, surface finish, or other component properties. The post-processing operations shall be agreed upon by the component supplier and purchaser for Condition A, B, and C components.

9. Chemical Requirements

9.1 Except for Condition E, chemical composition of as-built components shall conform to the requirements specified in Table 1. Methods and practices relating to chemical analysis required by this specification shall be in accordance with A751, E353, E1086, E1479, or E1019, or combination thereof, as appropriate. Other analytical methods may be used if agreed upon by the component supplier and purchaser.

9.1.1 Analysis for elements not listed in Table 1 is not required to certify compliance with this specification.

9.2 Chemical check (product) analysis limits shall be as shown in Table 2 (that is, per AMS 2248 or Specification A484/A484M). Chemical check analysis tolerances do not broaden the requirements in Table 1 for the powder or component supplier, but cover variations between laboratories

TABLE 2 Check Analysis Limits (Tolerances) (wt %)

Element	Permissible Variation In Check Analysis
Carbon	±0.005
Manganese	±0.04
Silicon	±0.05
Phosphorus	±0.010
Sulfur	±0.005
Chromium	±0.20
Molybdenum	±0.10
Nickel	±0.15