
**Cryogenic vessels — Toughness
requirements for materials at
cryogenic temperature —**

**Part 1:
Temperatures below -80 °C**

*Réipients cryogéniques — Exigences de ténacité pour les matériaux
à température cryogénique —*

Partie 1: Températures inférieures à -80 °C

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 220, *Cryogenic vessels*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 21028-1:2004), which has been technically revised.

ISO 21028 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Cryogenic vessels — Toughness requirements for materials at cryogenic temperature*:

- *Part 1: Temperatures below -80 °C*
- *Part 2: Temperatures between -80 °C and -20 °C*

Introduction

The use of materials at low temperatures entails special problems which are to be addressed. Consideration is to be given, in particular, to changes in mechanical characteristics, expansion and contraction phenomena and the thermal conduction of the various materials. Austenitic stainless steel can transform from the austenitic to the martensitic phase when cooled down, leading to dimensional change that needs to be considered during design.

However, the most important property to be considered is material toughness at low temperatures.

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