

NOT MEASUREMENT SENSITIVE
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MILITARY SPECIFICATION

HEAT TREATMENT OF STEEL, PROCESS FOR

This specification is approved for use by all Departments and Agencies of the Department of Defense.

1. SCOPE

1.1 Scope. This specification covers the requirements for heat-treatment of four classes of steel (see 1.2) and the requirements for furnace equipment, test procedures and information for heat-treating procedures, heat-treating temperatures and material (see 6.11) test procedures. It is applicable to all heat treatment of parts and to only the heat treatment of mill products which could affect its fabricability or the properties of parts. This specification also describes procedures which, when followed, will produce the desired properties and material qualities within the limitations of the respective alloys tabulated in Tables IA, IB, IC and ID. Alloys other than those specifically covered herein may be heat treated using all applicable requirements of this specification.

1.1.1 Limitations. Unless otherwise specified, this specification is not applicable to heating or to intermediate (non-final) heat treatment, of raw material, e.g. for hot working. Processes not covered include deliberate surface heat-treating and specialized heat-treating, such as induction hardening, flame hardening, carburizing, nitriding; however, this specification may be referenced for equipment and controls. Austempering, ausbay quenching and martempering may be used when specified by the cognizant engineering organization.

1.2 Classification. Steels covered by this specification are classified into the following four classes. Unless otherwise specified, the process and equipment requirements in this specification refer to all classes of steel tabulated in Tables IA, IB, IC and ID, respectively.

- Class A - Carbon and low alloy steel
- Class B - Martensitic corrosion-resistant steel
- Class C - Austenitic corrosion-resistant steel
- Class D - Precipitation-hardening and maraging steel

Beneficial comments (recommendations, additions, deletions) and any pertinent data which may be of use in improving this document should be addressed to: Systems Engineering and Standardization Department (Code 53), Naval Air Engineering Center, Lakehurst, NJ 08733-5100, by using the self-addressed Standardization Document Improvement Proposal (DD Form 1426) appearing at the end of this document or by letter.

AMSC N/A

FSC 95GP

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A. Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

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2. APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS

2.1 Government documents.

2.1.1 Specifications. The following specifications, form a part of this document to the extent specified herein. Unless otherwise specified, the issues of these documents shall be those listed in the issue of the Department of Defense Index of Specifications and Standards (DODISS) and supplement thereto, cited in the solicitation.

SPECIFICATIONS

Federal

QQ-N-290 - Nickel Plating (Electroplated)

Military

MIL-C-14550 - Copper Plating, (Electrodeposited).

(Unless otherwise indicated, copies of federal and military specifications, standards, and handbooks are available from the Naval Publications and Forms Center, (ATTN: NPODS), 5801 Tabor Avenue, Philadelphia, PA 19120-5099).

2.2 Non-Government publications. The following documents form a part of this document to the extent specified herein. Unless otherwise specified, the issues of the documents which are DoD adopted are those listed in the issue of the DoDISS cited in the solicitation. Unless otherwise specified, the issues of documents not listed in the DoDISS are the issues of the documents cited in the solicitation.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING AND MATERIALS (ASTM)

- ASTM A 262 - Detecting Susceptibility to Intergranular Attack in Austenitic Stainless Steels.
- ASTM A 370 - Mechanical Testing of Steel Products, Methods and Definitions for.
- ASTM C 848 - Young's Modulus, Shear Modulus, and Poisson's Ratio for Ceramic Whitewares by Resonance, Test Method for.
- ASTM D 3520 - Test Method for Quenching Time of Heat Treating Fluids (Magnetic Quenchometer Test)
- ASTM E 3 - Metallographic Specimens, Preparation of.
- ASTM E 8 - Tension Testing of Metallic Materials.
- ASTM E 10 - Brinell Hardness of Metallic Materials.
- ASTM E 18 - Rockwell Hardness and Rockwell Superficial Hardness of Metallic Materials.
- ASTM E 384 - Microhardness of Materials.

(Application for copies should be addressed to the American Society for Testing and Materials, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103.)

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Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE)

- AMS 2418 - Copper Plating
- AMS 2424 - Nickel Plating, Low Stressed Deposit
- AMS 2750 - Pyrometry.
- AMS 2759 - Heat Treatment of Steel Parts, General Requirements
- AMS 2759/3 - Heat Treatment of Precipitation Hardening Corrosion Resistant and Maraging Steel Parts

(Application for copies should be addressed to SAE, 400 Commonwealth Drive, Warrendale, PA 15096.)

(Nongovernment standards and other publications are normally available from the organizations which prepare or which distribute the documents. These documents also may be available in or through libraries or other informational services).

2.3 Order of precedence. In the event of a conflict between the text of this document and the references cited herein except for associated detail document, specification sheets or MS standards, the text of this specification takes precedence. Nothing in this specification, however, supersedes applicable laws and regulations unless a specific exemption has been obtained.

2.3.1 Order of precedence for mill products. In the event of a conflict between the requirements of this document and specifications for mill products which reference it, the mill product specification shall take precedence.

3. REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Equipment.

3.1.1 Furnace media and protective coatings.

3.1.1.1 Atmosphere for Classes A, B, C and D steel parts. The gaseous medium for heat treating Classes A, B, C and D steel parts above 1250°F shall be air/products of combustion, argon, helium, hydrogen, nitrogen, or blends of these gases, vacuum, exothermic, endothermic, nitrogen based, or dissociated ammonia conforming to the requirements below. Supplementary protective coatings, in accordance with 3.3.1.3, may be used where necessary.

<u>Atmosphere</u>	<u>Class A 1/</u>	<u>Class B 1/</u>	<u>Class C 1/</u>	<u>Class D 1/</u>
Air/Products of Combustion	X <u>2/</u>	X <u>2/</u>	X	X
Argon <u>3/</u>	X	X	X	X
Helium <u>3/</u>	X	X	X	X
Hydrogen <u>3/</u>	X	X <u>7/</u>	X	X <u>5/</u>

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Nitrogen <u>3/</u> <u>6/</u>	X <u>8/</u>	X	X	No
Vacuum	X	X	X	X
Exothermic <u>4/</u>	X	X	X	No
Nitrogen based or endothermic <u>4/</u>	X <u>8/</u>	X	No	No
Dissociated Ammonia <u>3/</u> <u>9/</u>	No	No	X	No

- 1/ X - Denotes atmosphere acceptable for use on that designated class of steel with or without limitations.
- 2/ Unless otherwise specified, an air/product of combustion atmosphere shall be limited to precipitation hardening, tempering, stress relieving and 1400°F transformation treatments. An air/product of combustion atmosphere may be used for treatment above 1400°F for Classes A and B material which will have a minimum of 0.020 inch metal removed from all surfaces after heat treatment or which have been protected by electroplates.
- 3/ Dew point shall be not higher than -40°F at the exit of the working zone.
- 4/ Atmosphere shall be refined or blended to avoid a change in carbon content at the surface of the material as specified in 3.3.3. A product of combustion at -40°F maximum dew point (e.g. endothermic) may be used for class A material which allows 0.003 inch maximum partial decarburization at the surface. Exothermic atmosphere permissible only for heat treatment of class A mill products.
- 5/ Acceptable up to 1950°F.
- 6/ Nitrogen atmosphere does not include nitrogen from dissociated ammonia
- 7/ Only acceptable when tempered at 1000°F or above. Acceptable for annealing.
- 8/ Class A steels may be fine grain copper plated 0.002 to 0.005 inch thick in accordance with MIL-C-14550 or AMS 2418 or nickel plated per AMS 2424 or QQ-N-290 or equivalent as a supplementary surface protection. Other supplementary protective coatings may be used if approved by the cognizant engineering organization.
- 9/ Permissible only for annealing of mill products providing residual ammonia at the outlet of the generator does not exceed 15 ppm.

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3.1.1.2 Atmospheres for mill products. Furnaces for mill products shall be supplied with gases of a consistent analysis such that the product meets the requirements of the appropriate material specification. Furnaces, gases, and gas generators shall be controlled. Ducts and working zones shall be sealed to prevent contamination by outside gases. Vacuum furnaces shall have a calibrated recording instrument for sensing the vacuum in the vacuum chamber. All atmosphere furnaces and gas supply lines shall be purged with the designated and approved atmosphere gas for the specific steel to be heat treated.

3.1.1.3 Salt baths. Salt baths may be used for the heat treatment of Classes A and B steels. Salt baths shall be tested initially and at least once each week and shall be adjusted to assure that part surfaces shall be free from general corrosion, carburization and decarburization or intergranular attack in excess of limits specified in 3.3.3. Additives used for adjustments shall be limited to salts in bath and rectifiers recommended by the salt manufacturer.

3.1.1.4 Temperature uniformity. The design and construction of heating equipment shall be such that the temperature at any point in the furnace working zone or work load shall comply with AMS 2750.

3.1.1.5 Temperature range and set temperature. The set temperature on the furnace control instrument shall be such that the load temperature falls within the specified range, taking into account the temperature uniformity of the furnace. In continuous furnaces used to anneal and normalize mill products, a thermal head may be used. The temperature of the mill product shall not exceed the maximum processing temperature.

3.1.2 Pyrometry and furnace temperature control. The requirements and procedures for control and testing of furnaces, ovens, salt baths, vacuum furnaces, refrigeration equipment and allied pyrometric equipment used for heat treatment shall be in accordance with AMS 2750 and the appendix thereto (see 4.2.1 and 4.2.2). Equipment which cannot be controlled and tested in accordance with AMS 2750 shall be controlled and tested as directed by the cognizant engineering organization.

3.1.3 Quenching equipment.

3.1.3.1 Quench baths. Quench baths shall permit complete immersion of material, provide for adequate circulation of the media or agitation of material, provide a means for indicating the temperature of the media and for cooling and heating, as applicable. Baths shall be adequate to produce the required properties in the most massive material to be quenched.

3.1.3.1.1 Oil-quenching baths. The oil-quenching medium shall be between 60°F and 160°F at the beginning of the quenching operation and shall not exceed 200°F at any time during the quenching operation, unless otherwise approved by the cognizant engineering organization. The temperature of the oil quenching media shall not exceed the manufacturers recommended operating range. Quench oil used in integral quench vacuum furnace systems, where the quench chamber is below atmospheric pressure, shall be vacuum degassed at approximately the maximum recommended temperature for the quenchant initially and after each major addition of oil.

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3.1.3.1.2 Aqueous polymer quenchants. Aqueous polymer quenchants may be used as permitted in Tables IA through ID. The temperature of the aqueous polymer quenchant baths shall not exceed the manufacturers recommended operating range. These baths shall also be adequately circulated to assure homogeneity of the aqueous polymer quenchant media.

3.1.3.1.3 Quenching from salt bath furnaces. Water-quenching baths employed in cooling steel parts which have been heated in salt-bath furnaces should be provided with an inflow of fresh water to prevent a concentration of dissolved salts in the tanks. Polymer quenching baths when used in conjunction with salt bath furnaces shall be monitored weekly so that the salt content of the bath shall not exceed 6% by weight of the bath. All salt residues shall be removed from parts processed in salt-bath furnaces or quenched in brine, during or immediately following quenching.

3.1.3.1.4 Alternative Quenchants. In lieu of the stated methods in Tables IA through ID, steam, air, water sprays, inert gases, polymers, molten salts or other commercial quenching media or processes may be used when approved by the cognizant engineering organization, providing equivalence with respect to mechanical properties and corrosion resistance, as applicable to the material and its application, can be substantiated. Equivalence tests shall be as specified by the cognizant engineering organization. Where air quenching is permitted in the Tables IA-ID, argon and helium may be used; other inert gases may be substituted when approved by the cognizant engineering organization.

3.1.3.2 Location of quenching equipment. Quenching equipment shall be located in such a manner and handling facilities shall function with sufficient speed to prevent the initiation of transformation or sensitization prior to quenching.

3.1.4 Miscellaneous equipment. Suitable jigs, fixtures, trays, hangers, racks, ventilators, and so on, shall be employed as necessary for the proper handling of the work and for maintenance of the major items of equipment. The use of heat-treating fixtures or fixture materials where the contact with or proximity to the material could contaminate the material or reduce the heating, cooling or quenching rates to less than required for complete transformation or through-hardening of the material shall not be permitted.

3.1.5 Cleaning Equipment. Equipment shall be provided to clean material in accordance with 3.3.1.1. Where toxic or harmful cleaners are employed, they shall be used in compliance with the applicable health and safety regulations.

3.2 Thermal treatment.

3.2.1 Rate of heating. Heating rates shall be controlled to prevent damage to the material (see 6.2). Pre-heating at 1000°F-1200°F is recommended before heating material above 1300°F if the material:

- a. Has been previously hardened above Rc 35, or is made of steel of 0.50 (nominal) percent carbon or over, or
- b. Has abrupt changes of section, or sharp re-entrant angles, or
- c. Has been finish machined.

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3.2.2 Hardening of Classes A and B material. Classes A and B material shall be hardened by austenitizing, quenching and tempering.

3.2.2.1 Prior condition of Class A steel parts.

3.2.2.1.1 H-11 material. H-11 parts shall be in the annealed condition, prior to hardening, unless it has been hot headed. Hot headed H-11 material shall be annealed, prior to hardening, by furnace cooling from $1625^{\circ}\text{F} \pm 25^{\circ}\text{F}$ to at least 1000°F , at a maximum rate of 50°F per hour.

3.2.2.1.2 52100 and 1095 material. Parts made of 52100 or 1095 steel should be hardened from the spheroidize annealed condition.

3.2.2.1.3 Other Class A parts. Parts made from other Class A steels to be hardened and tempered to 220 ksi and above shall be either normalized, normalized and tempered, or normalized and sub-critical annealed, prior to initial austenitizing. Parts that have been welded shall be normalized, prior to hardening. Parts identified as damage tolerant, maintenance critical or fracture critical shall be normalized, normalized and tempered or normalized and subcritical annealed, regardless of the strength to which they are subsequently to be heat-treated.

3.2.2.2 Austenitizing. The austenitizing temperature shall conform to Tables IA and IB, as applicable. Parts shall be held within the specified temperature range for sufficient time for the necessary transformation and diffusion to take place. The recommended holding times at temperature are listed in Table IIA.

3.2.2.3 Quenching. Material shall be quenched from the austenitizing temperature in the quenchant specified in Tables IA or IB, as applicable. Material shall be cooled to or below the quenchant temperature before tempering. Material should be tempered within two hours after quench or within two hours after reaching room temperature after cold treatment. If hardened parts cannot be tempered within 2 hrs. of quenching, they can be snap tempered for one hour at $400^{\circ}\text{F} \pm 25^{\circ}\text{F}$ or as appropriate to prevent cracking. Mill products shall be quenched in a manner consistent with commercial practice where Tables IA & IB are not applicable. They shall be cooled sufficiently and tempered within a period of time adequate to prevent quench cracking or conditions deleterious to end product mechanical properties and corrosion resistance.

3.2.2.4 Tempering. Material shall be tempered in accordance with Table III. When multiple tempering is used, material shall be cooled to room temperature between tempering treatments. The tempering temperatures listed in Tables IA or IB are recommended, unless indicated as mandatory by the footnotes.

3.2.3 Hardening Class D steel. Class D steel parts shall be hardened by precipitation heat-treatment of material which has been either solution-treated, austenite conditioned, or cold worked. Class D material is normally acquired in the solution treated or solution treated and cold worked (i.e. spring temper) condition. Thermal treatment for Class D material shall conform to Table ID. The aging temperature in Table ID may be adjusted higher to meet the specified tensile strength.

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3.2.4 Other thermal treatment.

3.2.4.1 Normalizing (applicable to Class A steel only). Normalizing shall be accomplished by cooling from Table IA temperatures in circulated air or in a circulated protective atmosphere. The recommended minimum holding times at temperature are listed in Table IIA.

3.2.4.2 Annealing Classes A and B steel. Annealing (full annealing) of Classes A and B material shall be accomplished in accordance with Tables IA or IB, as applicable, and at suggested holding times in Table IIA. Sub-critical (partial) annealing of Class A material shall be accomplished by heating to 1200°F-1250°F and holding in that temperature range for two hours. Sub-critical annealing of Class B material shall be accomplished as specified in Tables IB and IIA, as applicable.

3.2.4.3 Annealing Class C steel. Annealing of Class C material shall be accomplished as specified in Tables IC and IIB, as applicable.

3.2.4.4 Stress relieving. Stress relieving before hardening of Class A material shall be accomplished at any temperature between 1000°F and 1250°F. Stress relieving after hardening of Classes A and B material shall be accomplished by heating to a maximum temperature of 50°F below the tempering temperature. The recommended minimum holding times at temperature are listed in Table IIA. Stress relieving after hardening is prohibited on parts which have been peened or cold deformed; e.g., roll threaded. Stress relieving of Class C material shall be accomplished by either heating to $875 \pm 25^\circ\text{F}$ maximum or to 1900°F and rapid cooling. Hardened class D material shall be stress relieved for a minimum of one hour at 30°F below the aging temperature.

3.2.5 Thermal treatment of mill products. Unless otherwise specified in the contract or purchase order, processing of mill products for which the tables are not applicable (e.g. raw material which is continuously heat-treated) shall be annealed, austenitized, quenched and tempered with proven commercial practices. Such practices shall provide equivalence with respect to end product mechanical properties, corrosion resistance, and microstructure, as required by the applicable material specification or engineering drawing, and shall be substantiated by tests or methods determined by the cognizant engineering organization.

3.3 Process requirements.

3.3.1 General. The equipment and processing techniques employed in the heat-treatment of material shall be fully capable of providing the combination of mechanical properties, corrosion resistance and microstructure in the product as specified in the appropriate procurement document.

3.3.1.1 Cleaning. Material shall be cleaned prior to heat-treatment as required to remove contaminants and leave no substance that could have a deleterious effect. Cleaning prior to heat treatment of mill products is not required provided no surface condition is retained which could have a deleterious effect on the product.

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3.3.1.2 Spacing. Material shall be racked or supported to allow circulation of heating and quenching media; to ensure exposure of surfaces to heating and quenching media; and to minimize warpage during heating and quenching.

3.3.1.3 Approval for use of coatings or platings. Except for copper or nickel plating as described in footnote 8/ of 3.1.1.1, approval from the cognizant engineering organization shall be obtained prior to the use of coatings or plating for protection of surfaces during heat-treatment.

3.3.2. Mechanical properties. Parts made from Classes A and B steels shall, after heat treatment, be hardness tested in accordance with 4.3.2.1. Hardness test data shall be converted to equivalent tensile strengths as specified by ASTM A 370 (see 6.5) and the tensile strengths shall conform to the design requirements. Where a dispute exists in the hardness test, the tensile test shall be performed in accordance with ASTM E8 and the test results shall conform to the design requirements. Parts made from the following Class D steels shall be accompanied through heat treatment by a minimum of one tensile specimen of the same alloy form and condition: AM 350 (thicker than .015 inch thickness), AM 355, all parts heat-treated to an RH temper, parts that are re-solution heat-treated, and all parts made from 17-4 PH and 15-5 PH heat treated to H1100 and H1150 tempers. Tensile specimens shall be tested in accordance with 4.3.2.2 and shall meet the requirements of the applicable drawing, design specification, or material specification. All other class D steel parts shall be hardness tested to the requirements of AMS 2759 and AMS 2759/3. When specified in the contract or purchase order, a minimum of one tensile specimen shall accompany any Class D steel solution heat-treated, aged or both. Consideration shall be given so that the tensile specimen is representative of the parts that are to be manufactured, i.e. they are of similar size and of the same alloy form and condition.

3.3.2.1 Permissible variations of Classes A and B steel from design ultimate strength. When a minimum acceptable strength level and no maximum strength level is specified by design or the applicable material specification, the maximum strength shall be 20 ksi above the minimum, except for Hy-Tuf and H-11 steels for which a maximum strength of 30 ksi above the minimum is acceptable. For 300 M steel, a maximum strength of 30 ksi above the minimum is acceptable, provided the maximum tensile strength does not exceed 305 ksi.

3.3.3 Surface contamination. When material is hardened, normalized before hardening or is rehardened after hardening, the requirements of 3.3.3.1, 3.3.3.2 and 3.3.3.3 shall apply. These requirements do not apply provided it is definitely known that sufficient material will subsequently be removed to eliminate any deleterious surface conditions.

3.3.3.1 Decarburization of Classes A and B material. The heating medium in furnaces used for normalizing Class A material and for hardening Classes A and B material shall be so controlled as not to produce excessive decarburization. For furnaces used to heat-treat material whose final hardness will be HRC 46 (220 ksi) and above, partial decarburization shall be judged excessive if greater than 0.003 inch deep on any finish machined surface. For furnaces used to heat-treat material whose final hardness will be less than HRC 46 (220 ksi) decarburization shall be not greater than 0.005 inch deep on any finish machined surface. The extent of decarburization shall be determined in accordance with 4.3.3.1. Any total decarburization at the surface is not acceptable.

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3.3.3.2 Carburization and nitriding. The heating media in furnaces used for heating material shall be controlled to preclude carburization and nitriding. The extent of carburization and nitriding shall be determined in accordance with 4.3.3.1.

3.3.3.3 Intergranular attack. The heating media in furnaces used for heating material to temperatures above 1250°F shall be controlled to preclude intergranular attack exceeding 0.0007 inch on material under 220 ksi and 0.0005 inch on other material. The depth of intergranular attack shall be determined by testing the specimens as specified in 4.3.3.2.

3.3.4. Consistency of quench effectiveness. Shall be determined by testing each quenchant in each tank initially and quarterly thereafter, by one of the methods in 4.4, and comparing the results with those obtained previously by the same method. The heat treating facility shall establish control limits for each quenching system. If the results indicate that a quenchant is outside the established limits, corrective action shall be taken and the test shall be repeated to verify restoration of the prior condition.

4. QUALITY ASSURANCE PROVISIONS

4.1 Responsibility for inspection. Unless otherwise specified in the contract or purchase order, the contractor is responsible for the performance of all inspection requirements (examinations and tests) as specified herein. Except as otherwise specified in the contract or purchase order, the contractor may use his own or any other facilities suitable for the performance of the inspection requirements specified herein, unless disapproved by the Government. The Government reserves the right to perform any of the inspections set forth in this specification where such inspections are deemed necessary to ensure supplies and services conform to prescribed requirements.

4.1.1 Responsibility for compliance. All items shall meet all requirements of section 3. The inspection set forth in this specification shall become a part of the contractor's overall inspection system or quality program. The absence of any inspection requirements in the specification shall not relieve the contractor of the responsibility of ensuring that all products or supplies submitted to the Government for acceptance comply with all requirements of the contract. Sampling inspection, as part of manufacturing operations, is an acceptable practice to ascertain conformance to requirements, however, this does not authorize submission of known defective material, either indicated or actual, nor does it commit the Government to accept defective material.

4.1.2 Control records. Records of system accuracy tests, furnace temperature surveys, calibration of control and recording instruments and date, time, temperature, and quenchant used in heat treating material shall be on file and available for review by contractors and Government representatives for five (5) years. In addition heat treaters of final parts shall keep furnace recorder charts for five (5) years.

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4.1.3 Noncompliance. If any test result fails to meet the requirements specified herein, the cause of failure shall be determined. If attributable to equipment, repair shall be completed before the equipment is used for additional processing. The quality assurance organization responsible for the raw material in the case of mill processing, or for parts in the case of finished or semi-finished parts processing, shall evaluate possible effects of the deficiency on material processed since the last successful test. The evaluation and corrective actions shall be documented.

4.2 Equipment Calibration and tests.

4.2.1 Pyrometric calibration. Pyrometric equipment shall be calibrated in accordance with AMS 2750 and appendix thereto (see 3.1.2).

4.2.2 Test procedures for equipment. Heat-treating equipment shall be tested in accordance with AMS 2750 and appendix thereto (see 3.1.2).

4.3 Test procedure for material.

4.3.1 Surface contamination tests. Each furnace used for any of the following treatments shall be tested for conformance with 3.3.3: normalizing and austenitizing of classes A and B material, and solution treating and austenite conditioning of class D material. A furnace used exclusively for heat treatment of material where all contamination on that material will subsequently be removed need not be tested.

4.3.1.1 Specimens of Classes A and B material, except H-11, shall be tested either in the tempered or in the untempered condition at the option of the cognizant engineering organization. H-11 specimens and specimens of Class D material shall be tested after completion of heat treatment. Specimens shall be metallographically prepared per 4.3.3 and tested per 4.3.3.1 and 4.3.3.2 for conformance to 3.3.3.

4.3.1.2 For material made from Class A steels with a final strength of 220 ksi or hardness of Rc 46 or higher, at least one specimen of the same alloy shall be heat treated with each load. For material that is damage tolerant or fracture critical, a minimum of one specimen of the same alloy shall be heat-treated with each load regardless of the final strength or hardness. If such material is reheat-treated, the original specimen, or a portion of the original specimen must accompany the material and be tested after the reheat-treatment in accordance with 3.3.3.

4.3.1.3 For lower strength material, under 220 ksi, made from Class A steels and material made from Classes B and D steels, at least one specimen shall be tested in accordance with 3.3.3 as follows with the first load of each alloy group as defined in 4.3.1.3.1:

- a. Each month for atmosphere furnaces,
- b. Each week for salt baths, and

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- c. Each occurrence that purge cycles are run for Class D steel as required by 3.1.1.2.

4.3.1.3.1 For the purposes of the monthly and weekly tests of 4.3.1.3, steels within the following groups may be considered to be the same alloy:

- a. Class A steels of 0.45 percent carbon and lower.
- b. Class A steels of above 0.45 percent carbon.
- c. Class B steels: 403, 410 and 416.
- d. Class D steels: 17-4 PH, 15-5 PH and PH 13-8 Mo.
- e. Class D steels: 17-7 PH, PH 15-7 Mo and PH 14-8 Mo.

4.3.2 Mechanical Properties.

4.3.2.1 Hardness test of heat treated material made from Classes A, B and D steels. The frequency of hardness testing for material which has been final heat-treated, shall be in accordance with the sampling requirements of AMS 2759. The testing shall be performed in the heaviest section which is suitable and not detrimental to the function of the material. When heat treating standard components such as nuts and bolts or mill products, the sampling and hardness test requirements of the applicable component and steel specifications shall take precedence.

4.3.2.2 Tensile Tests. Where specified, specimens of the same alloy form and condition within class D steel, heat treated and aged in the same furnace charge, shall be tension tested in accordance with ASTM E 8. The testing shall encompass, as a minimum, one specimen representative of the part. When specified, Classes A and B material shall be similarly tension tested in accordance with ASTM E 8. When testing of a size representative of the part is impractical because of inability to make a representative specimen sufficiently small while still using an accepted tensile specimen or excessive in cost due to wasted steel from a blank which is much larger than that needed to produce a standard size tensile specimen, then a sample sufficient to accommodate one standard tensile bar in accordance with ASTM E-8 will be heat treated and aged with the furnace charge and considered to be a representative sample.

4.3.3 Metallographic tests. Specimens shall be metallographically prepared in accordance with ASTM E 3. Determination of decarburization, carburization, nitriding and intergranular attack shall be in accordance with 4.3.3.1 and 4.3.3.2.

4.3.3.1 Determination of surface chemistry changes. The depth of decarburization shall be determined by making a microhardness traverse per ASTM E 384 using at least 250X magnification and recording hardness versus depth below surface. The boundary of the decarburization shall be at the depth at which the hardness rises to the equivalent of 20 points Knoop below the core hardness. In addition, the microhardness and microstructure shall show no evidence of carburization or nitriding. The traverse shall show no evidence of increased hardness at the surface as indicated by (20) points Knoop or equivalent above the core hardness.

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4.3.3.2 Intergranular attack. Intergranular oxidation of Class A material shall be determined by metallographically etching specimens of these steels for 7 - 20 minutes in a freshly prepared boiling solution consisting of 16 grams of chromic acid and 80 grams of sodium hydroxide in 145 milliliters of water. Intergranular oxidation of Classes B and D material shall be determined metallographically by etching specimens of these steels for 1 - 2 minutes in a freshly prepared solution consisting of 1 gram of picric acid in 5 milliliters of hydrochloric acid and 100 milliliters of ethanol. Alternate etchants may be used provided their effectiveness with respect to revealing intergranular attack is substantiated.

4.4 Test procedures for quench rate control.

4.4.1 Comparative cooling curve evaluation. Variation in the quenching effectiveness of an oil, water, or aqueous polymer quenchant bath may be monitored using a suitable cooling curve evaluation procedure approved by the cognizant engineering organization.

4.4.2 Magnetic quenchometer. Variation in the quenching effectiveness of oil quenching media may be monitored using a magnetic quenchometer test as described in ASTM D3520.

4.4.3 Hot wire test. When this test is used variation in the quenching effectiveness of oil quenching media shall be performed in accordance with the following.

4.4.3.1 Procedure. Pour 150 ml of oil to be tested in clean 250 ml beaker. Heat oil to 60°C by placing thermometer in oil and heating on a hot plate (heat within 5 minutes). Place precut wire (No. 28 Cupron- 55% Copper, 45% Nickel- wire cut in 2.5 inch lengths) in clamps such that the wire is straight and taut. Wires that have been kinked or in any way flattened should not be used. When oil is at $60 \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$, remove thermometer and transfer beaker to Hot Wire Tester setup. The Hot Wire Tester consists of a dual spring clamp for holding the wire (1.0 inch of effective wire length), electrical leads to the control box which supplies 60 cycle A.C. current to each clamp. The current is steadily increased from 0 to 35 amperes in 4.5 seconds using solid state circuitry with a thyristor (triac) optically coupled to a stair case generator. Maximum current through the wire is displayed on a LED Digital Read Out. Immediately immerse clamped wire and holder in oil and turn on controls. Reading is completed within 10 seconds. The maximum current flow is read from the LED digital read out and recorded. Fresh wire can be placed in clamps and test repeated as quickly as manipulations can be performed. Tests must be performed in triplicate and the 3 results averaged. Readings should fall within ± 0.5 amps to be valid. Otherwise test should be repeated.

4.4.4 Mechanical properties test of all quenching media Shall be performed by quenching specimens of alloy steel, of appropriate hardenability and dimensions and testing a mechanical property (e.g., hardness, strength, modulus) which varies directly or inversely with the effectiveness of quench. The specific test shall verify quenchant effectiveness by comparing the tested mechanical property results with those properties listed in the applicable drawing or material specification.

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4.4.4.1 Specimen selection for mechanical properties test of all quenching media. Selection of the specimen dimensions/hardenability combination should be aimed at achieving approximately full hardening (e.g. 95% martensite) on the surface and significantly less hardening (e.g., less than 50% martensite plus bainite) at the center.

4.4.4.2 Tempering specimen for machining. Specimens may be tempered lightly (e.g., at 500°F (260°C)) after quenching to facilitate machining.

4.4.4.3 Testing area. Tests may be performed on (1) surface, sub-surface, mid-radius or center material, or (2) the entire section or any portion of it.

4.4.4.4 Conformance of testing. Hardness testing shall conform to ASTM E18 for Rockwell hardness testing and ASTM E10 for Brinell hardness testing. Tensile testing shall conform to ASTM E8. Modulus testing shall be by a dynamic (resonant frequency) method similar to ASTM C848.

5. PACKAGING - This section is not applicable to this specification.

6. NOTES

6.1 Intended use. Heat-treating processes are used to obtain desired properties within the limitation of the respective classes of steel (see 1.2).

6.2 Rate of heating. When the steel, size, design of parts, or the operating conditions are such that no cracking or excessive warpage results, the material may be charged into the heat-treating furnace or bath at any desired temperature not exceeding the maximum temperature specified for the operation and the material involved. In continuous furnaces used to anneal and normalize mill products, a thermal head may be used. The temperature of the mill product shall not exceed the maximum processing temperature.

6.3 Holding-time intervals and protective coatings. The holding-time intervals indicated by Tables IIA and IIB are approximately correct for heating in air, in a gaseous atmosphere, or in salt baths. The proper time interval will vary with the type of steel, capacity of heating elements, and size of charge, as well as with the thickness of the individual material and protective coatings.

6.4 Shape influence. Much of the published literature and the data in this specification refers to round specimens of various diameters. In order to use the data successfully on actual parts, it is first necessary to visualize the parts as simple geometric shapes such as rounds, hexagons, squares, plates or tubes. These shapes can then be considered as the round size which will have approximately the same cooling rate as that of the simple shape. The relationship between the various simple shapes and the corresponding round size is indicated on Figure 1.

6.5 Hardness-tensile relationship. The normal relationship between the tensile strength and hardness of carbon and low alloy steel is indicated in the hardness conversion table of ASTM A 370. The table is to be used as a guide as the relationship is not precise.

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6.5.1 Narrow strength range (+ 5 ksi). When a narrow range in strength is required, tests to determine the relationship between hardness and strength should be made on the actual part. Hardness values should be considered as the average value obtained by at least three determinations, each of which should check within 2 points Rockwell, or 20 points Brinell or Vickers, or either of the other two values.

6.5.2 Thin-walled tubing hardness tests. On relatively thin-walled tubings or parts which cannot be firmly supported on the anvil of the test machine, only methods which measure the area of the impression (Vickers or Knoop) are acceptable. Any process which affects the surface, such as buffing and plating, or the presence of decarburized or porous areas and hard spots will affect the hardness and the corresponding relation between hardness and tensile strength.

6.6 Heating baths. Material inserted in salt baths should be free from liquids and coatings which may sublime or become gaseous and thereby splatter or explode the contents of the bath. Precautions should be taken when heat-treating corrosion-resistant steel in salt baths to which carbonaceous rectifiers have been added. Such baths, while neutral to carbon and low alloy steel, may carburize corrosion-resistant steel and lower the impact properties and resistance to corrosion.

6.7 Verification of heat-treating procedures. Hardness is not the only criterion of satisfactory heat-treatment since excessively coarsened grains, over-heated, or improperly tempered steel may show adequate hardness, but may be deficient in ductility and other mechanical properties. Parts are acceptable only when the requirements of this specification and applicable design requirements are met.

6.8 Classification of strength. All references herein to strength or tensile strength refer to ultimate tensile strength.

6.9 Holding at temperature. "Holding at temperature" refers to material time at temperature.

6.10 Classes A and B finish machined surfaces. When parts made from Classes A and B steel containing finish machined surfaces are normalized or rehardened and these operations are not immediately before or after hardening, it is the manufacturer's responsibility to assure that the combined effects of the treatment meet the requirements of 3.3.3. Finish machined surfaces are those from which less than 0.020 inch (Class A) and 0.010 inch (Class B) will subsequently be removed.

6.11 Definitions of terms:

6.11.1 Material includes all forms of steel products described within the specification (mill products and parts).

6.11.2 Mill product is defined herein as a product which is commonly produced in: finished form as plate, sheet, strip, bar, rod, and structural shapes; semi-finished form as blooms, billets, slabs and tube rounds, and which are not supplied in heat treated form; forgings, castings and extrusions.

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6.11.3 Part is a rough machined or finish machined individual piece made from wrought or cast stock heat treated by the user during the fabrication process, for qualification of response to heat treatment, or any other operation where achievement of final physical or mechanical properties is intended.

6.11.4. Cognizant engineering organization is the term applied to the engineering organization responsible for the design of the item being heat treated.

6.12 All requirements for 431 stainless steel have been deleted from this specification (see MIL-S-18732).

6.13 Subject term (Key Word) listing

- Annealing
- Austenitizing
- Furnace atmosphere
- Heat Treatment
- Normalizing
- Pyrometry
- Quenching
- Steel Alloys
- Tempering

6.14 Changes from the previous draft. The margins of this specification are marked with asterisks to indicate where changes (additions, modifications, corrections) from the previous draft were made.

Custodians

- Army - MR
- Navy - AS
- Air Force - 20

Review activities:

- Army - AR, AV, EA, MI
- Navy - OS
- Air Force - 82, 84, 99
- DLA - IS

User activities:

- Army - AT

Preparing activity:

- Navy - AS

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TABLE 1B. Heat-treatment procedure for Class B (martensitic corrosion-resistant) steel.

SAE, AISI or producer's designation					Approximate tempering temperature °F for tensile strength - Ksi				
Annealing °F		Transformation hardening cycle °F		Recommended subcritical anneal	100 (minimum)	120 (minimum)	Avoid tempering or holding within range from 23/	180 (minimum)	200 (minimum)
Temperature	Furnace cool to approx. temp. shown or below	Austenitizing temp.	Quenchant 12/						
403	1500 to 1600	Furnace cool 25 to 50° per hour to 1100	1750 to 1850	Oil Air Polymer	1300	1100	700 to 1100	500	
410	1500 to 1600	Furnace cool 25 to 50° per hour to 1100	1750 to 1850	Oil Air Polymer	1300	1100	700 to 1100	500	
416	1500 to 1650	Furnace cool 25 to 50° per hour to 1100	1750 to 1850	Oil Air Polymer	1300	1075	700 to 1075	500	
420	1550 to 1650 for 6 hours	Furnace cool 25 to 50° per hour to 1100 followed by water quenching	1750 to 1850	Oil Air Polymer	1300 11/	1075	700 to 1075		600
440C	1550-1600 for 6 hours, or 1650 for 2 hrs +1300 for 4 hours	Furnace cool 25 to 50° per hour to 1100	1900 to 1950	Oil Air Polymer	Temper at 325 for Rockwell C 58 minimum 375 for Rockwell C 57 minimum 450 for Rockwell C 55 minimum				

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TABLE IC. Annealing procedure for Class C (austenitic corrosion-resistant steel).

SAE AISI or producer's designation	Annealing treatment	
	Heating °F	Cooling <u>16/</u>
201 and 202 <u>17/</u>	1850 to 2050	Water quench
301 302 and 303 <u>17/</u>	1850 to 2050	Water quench
304 304L and 308 <u>17/</u>	1850 to 2050	Water quench
309 <u>17/</u>	1900 to 2050	Water quench
310 316 and 316L <u>17/</u>	1900 to 2050	Water quench
321 <u>13/</u>	1750 to 2050	Air or water quench
347 and 348 <u>13/</u>	1800 to 2050	Air or water quench

Footnotes to Tables IA, IB and IC:

- 1/ For the purpose of this specification, normalizing describes a metallurgical process rather than a set of properties. All steels are air quenched from temperature range.
- 2/ Furnace cool to 1000°F or below, except furnace cool 4330V, 4335V to 800°F, 4640 to 750°F, 4340 to 800°F and 300M to 600°F. Rate of furnace cool for alloy steels, except 4130, 8630, 4037 and 8735 should be 50°F per hour or slower.
- 3/ Recommended subcritical anneal temperature is 1250°F.

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Footnotes to Tables IA, IB and IC - Continued

- 4/ Cool to -100°F for 1 hour minimum within 2 hours after quenching and before tempering.
- 5/ Steel alloys listed are the more frequent ones used. Alloys not listed should be heat treated as recommended by their manufacturers.
- 6/ In general - for spring temper, temper at 700° - 800°F for Rc 40-45.
- 7/ In general - for spring temper, temper at 725° - 900°F for Rc 43-47.
- 8/ For antifriction bearings, temper to Rc 58 to 65 at 300° - 450°F.
- 9/ The following annealing treatment for 52100 steel should be used:
 Heat to 1430°F, hold for 20 minutes, and cool at controlled rates, as follows:
 1430° to 1370°F at a rate not to exceed 20°F per hour.
 1370° to 1320°F at a rate not to exceed 10°F per hour.
 1320° to 1250°F at a rate not to exceed 20°F per hour.
- 10/ Absence of values indicates the respective steel is not recommended for this tensile strength range.
- 11/ Temper 420 steel: 300°F for Rc 52 minimum; 400°F for Rc 50 minimum; 600°F for Rc 48 minimum.
- 12/ Controlled atmosphere quench is optional for small parts. The quench for 440C shall be followed by refrigeration to -100°F or lower for 2 hours. Double temper to remove retained austenite.
- 13/ When stress relieving after welding is specified, hold for 1/2 hour minimum at temperature specified in Table IC or holding for 2 hours at 1650°F $\pm$ 25°F.
- 14/ a. 4340, 260 - 280 tempering must be between 425°F and 500°F.
 b. 300M and Hy Tuf - tempering temperature is mandatory.
- 15/ Final tempering shall be at or above 1000°F. No tempering temperature shall be less than that of previous temper nor more than 25°F higher than the previous temper.
- 16/ Other means of cooling permitted provided it is substantiated by tests that the rate is rapid enough to prevent carbide precipitation.

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Footnotes to Tables IA, IB and IC - Continued

- 17/ Stress relieving of unstabilized grades, except 304L and 316L between $875 \pm 25^{\circ}\text{F}$ and 1500°F is prohibited. Stress relieving of stabilized grades should be at 1650°F for 1 hour.
- 18/ Multiple cyclic annealing may be permitted to prevent grain growth.
- 19/ Size stability may be enhanced by refrigeration. When required, cool to -100°F for 1 hour within 2 hours after quenching and before tempering.
- 20/ Normalizing is not recommended practice for 52100 steel.
- 21/ Duplex anneal - hold 4 hrs. ± 0.25 hrs. at $1250^{\circ}\text{F} \pm 25^{\circ}\text{F}$, air cool to room temperature, then reheat to $1150 \pm 25^{\circ}\text{F}$ and hold for 8 hrs ± 0.25 hrs and air cool to room temperature.
- 22/ Overage to facilitate machining by normalizing plus $1250^{\circ}\text{F} \pm 25^{\circ}\text{F}$ for not less than 6 hrs. and air cool.
- 23/ When approved by the cognizant engineering organization, parts may be tempered in $1000-1050^{\circ}\text{F}$ range when 135-145 ksi tensile strength is required providing the parts are not subject to substantial impact loading or stress-corrosion conditions. Tempering these alloys in the range listed results in decreased impact strength and also reduced corrosion resistance. However, tempering in this range is sometimes necessary to obtain the strength and ductility required. When approved by the purchaser, material may be tempered in this range.

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TABLE 10. Heat-treatment procedure for Class D (precipitation-hardening and maraging) steel.

Steel	Solution treatment		Austenite conditioning			Transformation treatment		Aging temperature (°F) for minimum tensile strength - Ksi																		
	Temp. 1/ °F	Hold 3/ 19/ 4/8/ poly., oil 9/	Quench 19/	LL	Max Temp °F	LL/ Hold min.	Quench 19/	Temp. °F	Minimum Hold min.	Min. Time hr	130	135	140	145	150	155	165	170	175	180	185	190	200	205	210	220
											1050	1075	1100	1150	1100	1100	1080	1060	1050	1050	1050	1050	1050	1050	1050	1050
Forged																										
1/2-4 PH2/	A 1900	4/8/	Air, poly., oil 9/							4									925							
5-13 PH20/										1												900				
1/2-4 PH2/	HC 2100	8/	Air 9/							1-1/2									925							
5-13 PH	A 1900	8/	Air 9/							4	1100								935		900					
1/2-4 PH	A 1700	8/	Air or oil 10/							4									1050				1000			950
1/2-7 PH	A 1950		Water, poly., or air 18/	T	1400	90	Air 11/	+60	30	1-1/2																
1/2-7 PH				R	1750	10	Air 11/	-100	480	1									1060		1050	950				
1/2-7 PH				R	1750	10	Air 11/	-100	480	1																
1/2-7 PH				SR	1700	60	Air 11/	-100	480	1																
1/2-7 PH				SCT	1710	6/	Water	-100	180	3																
1/2-7 PH	A 1925	4/	Water oil or poly.																							
1/2-7 PH	A 1900	5/	Water, Oil or poly.	T	1710	120	Air	1400	180	3																
1/2-7 PH				SCT	1800	120	Air	-100	180	2																
1/2-7 PH				SCT	1710	6/	Water or oil	-100	180	3																
1/2-7 PH	A 1800		Air-blast, oil, water																							
1/2-7 PH		8/								16	1325 (air Cool)															
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TABLE ID. Heat-treatment procedure for Class D (precipitation-hardening and maraging) steel.1/ Treatment Condition:

A = Solution

T = Transformation at 1400°F

R, SR, SC = Transformation at 1700° - 1750°F, also at -90° to -100°F

HC = Homogenization of casting, 2100°F, air cool to below 90°F prior to solution treatment.

2/ For applications where stress corrosion cracking is a possibility, 17-4 material should be aged at the highest temperature compatible with the strength requirements and a temperature not lower than 1000°F (wrought), 935°F (cast) and not less than four hours hold time.

3/ Bring furnace charge to uniform temperature

4/ For Sheet and Strip, hold 3 minutes plus 1 minute for each 0.01 inch thickness.

5/ Hold 90 minutes minimum for forgings, bars, plates.

6/ Hold 10 minutes plus 1 minute for each 0.01 inch thickness.

7/ Hold 15 minutes per inch of thickness.

8/ Hold for a time commensurate with thickness and heating equipment and procedure used.

9/ Cool to below 90°F.

10/ Cool to below 60°F.

11/ Cool to room temperature. Start transformation treatment within 1 hour.

12/ Cool to -100°F immediately after water quenching, after austenite conditioning.

13/ Cold worked material (condition C) shall be heat-treated to spring temper (condition CH 900) by age-tempering at 900°F for 60 minutes to 90 minutes.

14/ Cold work material (condition C) shall be heat-treated to spring temper (condition CH 850) by age-tempering at 850°F for 30 minutes.

15/ 18 percent nickel (Ni) maraging steel.

16/ Aging the maraging alloys at 900°F for 4 hours should produce the following minimum yield strengths:

Mar 200 - 200 ksi

Mar 250 - 240 ksi

Mar 300 - 275 ksi

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TABLE ID. Heat-treatment procedure for Class D (precipitation-hardening and maraging) steel. - Continued

- 17/ Times: plus 15 minutes, minus 0 minutes.
- 18/ Air quench may be applied to materials up to 0.500 inch thick. Water quenching is recommended for materials over 0.500 inch thick.
- 19/ When approved by the cognizant engineering organization, alternate quenchant may be used providing their equivalence with respect to mechanical properties and corrosion properties of parts is substantiated. Parts may be quenched in an aqueous polymer solution if specified on the engineering drawing.
- 20/ Condition H1150 M may be achieved after solution treating by heating to $1400^{\circ}\text{F} \pm 25^{\circ}\text{F}$ and holding for 2 hours, air cooling below 90°F , and then aging for 4 hours at $1150^{\circ}\text{F} \pm 25^{\circ}\text{F}$.

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TABLE IIA. Heating and holding time for annealing, normalizing, austenitizing and stress relieving Class A steel and Class B steel.

Thickness (inches) <u>5/</u>	Suggested heat-up time (minutes) <u>4/</u>		Recommended minimum holding time <u>2/ 3/</u> (minutes)
	Furnace <u>1/</u>	Salt bath	
0.250 & under	20	10	15
0.251 - 0.500	30	10	25
0.501 - 1.000	45	10	30
1.001 - 1.500	60	15	30
1.501 - 2.000	75	20	30
2.001 - 2.500	90	25	40
2.501 - 3.000	105	30	45
3.001 - 3.500	120	35	55
3.501 - 4.000	135	40	60
4.001 - 5.000	165	50	75
5.001 - 6.000	195	60	90
6.001 - 7.000	225	75	105
7.001 - 8.000	255	90	120

- 1/ For unplated parts only. Copper plated parts require at least fifty percent longer heat-up time and the heat-treating facility should: (a) determine the appropriate heat-up time as a function of maximum part thickness and (b) establish suitable process controls for ensuring that the parts reach the required heat-treat temperature prior to start of holding time.
- 2/ Maximum holding time should not exceed twice the recommended minimum time.
In all cases, holding time shall not start until parts or material have reached specified heat-treat temperature.
- 3/ Minimum stress relieving time shall be one hour for stress relieving temperatures up to 850°F, inclusive, and 2 hours for higher stress relieving temperatures.
- 4/ Heat-up time starts when all temperature indicators rise to within 10°F of set temperature. These times are suitable for simple solid shapes heated from all-surfaces. Longer times are necessary for complex shapes and/or parts not uniformly heated.
- 5/ Thickness is minimum dimension of heaviest section.

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TABLE IIB. Holding time for Class C (corrosion-resistant) steel.

Diameter or thickness of maximum section (inches) <u>1/</u>	Minimum holding time in minutes for full annealing <u>2/</u> Atmosphere furnace
Up to 0.100	20
0.101 to 0.250	25
0.251 to 0.500	45
0.501 to 1.00	60
1.01 to 1.50	75
1.51 to 2.00	90
2.01 to 2.50	105
2.51 to 3.00	120

1/ Thickness is the minimum dimension of heaviest section of a part or the minimum dimension of the heaviest section of a multi-layer load.

2/ Holding time starts when all temperature indicators rise to within 10°F of set temperature. For continuous and repetitive batch heat treatment, the holding time may be lowered provided the solution of carbides is assured per ASTM A 262.

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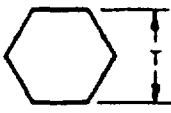
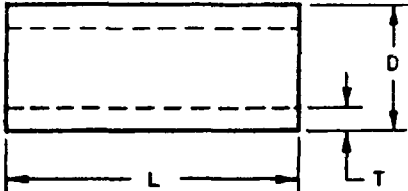
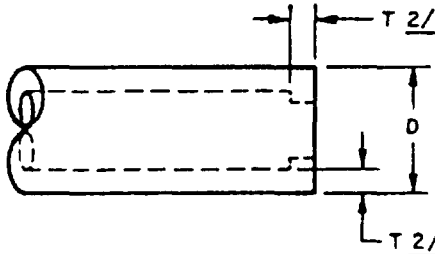
TABLE III. Required tempering conditions.

SAE, AISI or producer's designation	Minimum tempering time (hours)	Minimum number of tempers	
		Under 220 ksi	220 ksi and over
H-11	Two hours plus	2	3
9Ni-4Co-.20C	an additional	2	-
9Ni-4Co-.30C	hour for each	-	2
Hy-Tuf	inch of metal	-	1
D6AC	thickness or	2	2
AF 1410 <u>1/</u>	fraction thereof	-	1
Others 220 ksi and over <u>2/</u>	greater than 1 inch.	-	2
Others, under 220 ksi	1 hour per inch minimum 1 hour	1	-

1/ AF 1410 requires aging for 4-7 hrs. at 50°F ±25°F because of its secondary hardening characteristics.

2/ Double temper is not applicable to 1095, 6150, 420, 440C, and 52100.

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SOLIDS, LENGTH L			
ROUND	HEXAGON	SQUARE	RECTANGULAR OR PLATE
			
ER $\frac{1}{2}$ = T	ER = 1.1 T	ER = 1.25 T	ER = 1.5 T
WHEN L IS LESS THAN T, CONSIDER SECTION AS A PLATE OF L THICKNESS			
OPEN BOTH ENDS		TUBE (ANY SECTION)	
RESTRICTED OR CLOSED AT ONE OR BOTH ENDS			
 ER = 2T NOTE: WHEN L IS LESS THAN D, CONSIDER AS A PLATE OF T THICKNESS. WHEN L IS LESS THAN T, CONSIDER SECTION AS A PLATE OF L THICKNESS.		 ER = 2.5 T WHEN D IS LESS THAN 2.5 INCHES. ER = 3.5 T WHEN D IS GREATER THAN 2.5 INCHES.	

1/ ER = EQUIVALENT ROUND.

2/ USE MAXIMUM THICKNESS FOR CALCULATION.

FIGURE 1. Equivalent rounds for simple shapes.

STANDARDIZATION DOCUMENT IMPROVEMENT PROPOSAL*(See Instructions - Reverse Side)*

1. DOCUMENT NUMBER		2. DOCUMENT TITLE					
3a. NAME OF SUBMITTING ORGANIZATION		4. TYPE OF ORGANIZATION <i>(Mark one)</i>					
b. ADDRESS <i>(Street, City, State, ZIP Code)</i>		☐ VENDOR					
		☐ USER					
		☐ MANUFACTURER					
		☐ OTHER <i>(Specify):</i> _____					
5. PROBLEM AREAS							
a. Paragraph Number and Wording:							
				b. Recommended Wording:			
				c. Reason/Rationale for Recommendation:			
6. REMARKS							
7a. NAME OF SUBMITTER <i>(Last, First, MI) - Optional</i>		8. WORK TELEPHONE NUMBER <i>(Include Area Code) - Optional</i>					
9. MAILING ADDRESS <i>(Street, City, State, ZIP Code) - Optional</i>		8. DATE OF SUBMISSION (YYMMDD)					

TO DETACH THIS FORM, CUT ALONG THIS LINE.)