Standard Specification for
Nickel-Iron-Chromium-Silicon Alloys (UNS N08330 and N08332) Plate, Sheet, and Strip

This standard is issued under the fixed designation B536; 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 nickel-iron-chromium silicon alloys (UNS N08330 and UNS N08332)* plate, sheet, and strip intended for heat resisting applications and general corrosive service.

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.

1.3 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 become familiar with all hazards including those identified in the appropriate Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for this product/material as provided by the manufacturer, to establish appropriate safety and health practices, and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:
B899 Terminology Relating to Non-ferrous Metals and Alloys
B906 Specification for General Requirements for Flat-Rolled Nickel and Nickel Alloys Plate, Sheet, and Strip


*New designation established in accordance with ASTM E527 and SAE J1086, Practice for Numbering Metals and Alloys (UNS).

*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. Terminology

3.1 Terms shall be defined in accordance with Terminology B899.

4. General Requirements

4.1 Material furnished under this specification shall conform to the requirements of Specification B906 unless otherwise provided herein. In the case of conflict, the requirements of this specification shall take precedence.

5. Material and Manufacture

5.1 Annealing Temperature—Alloy UNS N08330 shall be annealed at 1900°F (1040°C) minimum. Alloy UNS N08332 shall be annealed at 2100°F (1150°C) minimum.

6. Chemical Composition

6.1 The material shall conform to the requirements as to chemical composition specified in Table 1.

7. Mechanical and Other Properties

7.1 The tensile properties of the material at room temperature shall conform to those shown in Table 2.

7.2 Grain Size—Annealed alloy UNS N08332 shall conform to an average grain size of ASTM No. 5 or coarser. There are no grain size requirements for UNS N08330.

8. Permissible Variations in Dimensions and Weight

8.1 The tolerances and permissible variations provided in Annex A1, Permissible Variations in Dimensions, Etc.—Inch-Pound (SI) Units, of Specification B906 shall apply.

9. Keywords

9.1 N08330; N08332; plate; sheet; strip
APPENDIX

(Nonmandatory Information)

X1. FINISHES

X1.1 Scope—This appendix lists the finishes in which plate, sheet, and strip are normally supplied. These are subject to change and the manufacturer should be consulted for the latest information available.

X1.2 Sheet—The various types of finish procurable on sheet products are:

X1.2.1 No. 1 Finish—Hot-rolled, annealed, and descaled.

X1.2.2 No. 2D Finish—Dull, cold-rolled finish.

X1.2.3 No. 2B Finish—Bright, cold-rolled finish.

X1.2.3.1 Bright-Annealed Finish—A bright cold-rolled finish retained by final annealing in a controlled atmosphere furnace.

Note X1.1—Explanation of Finish:
No. 1—Produced on hand sheet mills by hot rolling to specified thicknesses followed by annealing and descaling. Generally used in industrial applications, such as for heat or corrosion resistance, where smoothness and uniformity of finish is not of particular importance.

No. 2D—Produced on either hand sheet mills or continuous mills by cold rolling to the specified thickness, annealing, and descaling. The dull finish may result from the descaling or pickling operation or may be developed by a final light cold-rolled pass on dull rolls. The dull finish is favorable for the retention of lubricants on the surface in deep drawing operations. This finish is generally used in forming deep drawn articles which may be polished after fabrication.

No. 2B—Commonly produced the same as No. 2D, except that the annealed and descaled sheet receives a final light cold-rolled pass on polished rolls. This is a general purpose cold-rolled finish. It is commonly used for all but exceptionally difficult deep drawing application. This finish is more readily polished than No. 1 or No. 2D finish.

Bright-Annealed Finish—A bright cold-rolled highly reflective finish retained by final annealing in a controlled atmosphere furnace. The purpose of the atmosphere is to prevent scaling or oxidation during annealing. The atmosphere is usually comprised of either dry hydrogen or a mixture of dry hydrogen and dry nitrogen (sometimes known as dissociated ammonia).

X1.3 Strip—The various types of finish procurable on cold-rolled strip products shall be as follows:

X1.3.1 No. 1 Finish—Cold-rolled to specified thickness, annealed, and pickled.

X1.3.2 No. 2 Finish—Same as No. 1 finish, followed by a final light cold-rolled pass, generally on highly-polished rolls.

X1.3.3 Bright-Annealed Finish—A bright cold-rolled finish retained by final annealing in a controlled atmosphere furnace.

Note X1.2—Explanation of Finish:
No. 1—Appearance may be dull-gray matte to fairly reflective. This finish is used for severely drawn or formed parts as well as for applications where the brighter No. 2 finish is not required, such as in parts for heat resistance.

No. 2—This finish has a smoother and more reflective surface. This is a general purpose finish, widely used for household and automotive trim, tableware, utensils, trays, etc.

Bright-Annealed Finish—A bright cold-rolled highly reflective finish retained by final annealing in a controlled atmosphere furnace. The

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TABLE 1 Chemical Requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Composition Limits, %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>... (^{A})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mn</td>
<td>2.00 max</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>0.03 max</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>0.03 max</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Si</td>
<td>0.75–1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cr</td>
<td>17.0–20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ni</td>
<td>34.0–37.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cu</td>
<td>1.00 max</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pb</td>
<td>0.005 max</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sn</td>
<td>0.025 max</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe</td>
<td>remainder (^{B})</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{A}\) Alloy UNS N08330: 0.08 max

\(^{B}\) Element shall be determined arithmetically by difference.

TABLE 2 Mechanical Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alloy</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Tensile Strength, min, psi (MPa)</th>
<th>Yield Strength, 0.2 % offset, min, psi (MPa)</th>
<th>Elongation in 2 in. or 50 mm, or 4D, min, %</th>
<th>Hardness (^{A})</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNS N08330</td>
<td>annealed</td>
<td>70 000 (483)</td>
<td>30 000 (207)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>70 to 90 HRB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNS N08332</td>
<td>annealed</td>
<td>67 000 (462)</td>
<td>27 000 (186)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>65 to 88 HRB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{A}\) Hardness values are informative only and not to be constructed as the basis for acceptance.
purpose of the atmosphere is to prevent scaling or oxidation during annealing. The atmosphere is usually comprised of either dry hydrogen or a mixture of dry hydrogen and dry nitrogen (sometimes known as dissociated ammonia).

X1.3.4 The various types of edges obtainable on strip are as follows:

X1.3.5 No. 1 Edge—Rolled edge, either round or square as specified.

X1.3.6 No. 3 Edge—An edge produced by slitting.

X1.3.7 No. 5 Edge—Approximately square edge produced by rolling or filing after slitting.

X1.4 Plate—The types of finish obtainable on plate are as follows:

X1.4.1 Hot-Rolled, Annealed—Scale not removed. Use of plates in this condition is generally confined to heat-resisting applications.

X1.4.2 Hot-Rolled, Annealed, Descaled—Scale removed by a blast-cleaning or pickling operation. Finish commonly preferred for corrosion resisting applications or where non-flux type welding operations will be performed.

X1.4.3 Cold-Rolled, Annealed—Bright-annealed finish or scale removed by a blast-cleaning or pickling operation.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

Committee B02 has identified the location of selected changes to this standard since the last issue (B536 - 02) that may impact the use of this standard. (Approved May 1, 2007.)

(1) General revision to reflect the reference to Specification B906 added in Section 4.

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