# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ISO 3651/I

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ • ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

# Austenitic stainless steels — Determination of resistance to intergranular corrosion — Part I : Corrosion test in nitric acid medium by measurement of loss in mass (Huey test)

*Aciers inoxydables austénitiques — Détermination de la résistance à la corrosion intergranulaire — Partie I : Essai de corrosion en milieu acide nitrique par mesurage de perte de masse (essai de Huey)*

**First edition — 1976-08-15**



**UDC 669.15-194.56 : 620.193.41** **Ref. No. ISO 3651/I-1976 (E)**

**Descriptors** : iron and steel products, austenitic steels, stainless steels, tests, intergranular corrosion tests, determination, corrosion resistance.

## FOREWORD

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International Standard ISO 3651/I was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 17, *Steel*, and was circulated to the Member Bodies in February 1975.

It has been approved by the Member Bodies of the following countries :

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No Member Body expressed disapproval of the document.





Printed in Switzerland

# Austenitic stainless steels — Determination of resistance to intergranular corrosion — Part I : Corrosion test in nitric acid medium by measurement of loss in mass (Huey test)

## 1 SCOPE

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of the resistance to intergranular corrosion of austenitic stainless steels in a nitric acid medium by measurement of the loss in mass (Huey test). It also specifies the purposes which may be assigned to the test.

## 2 FIELD OF APPLICATION

The method is applicable only to austenitic stainless steels supplied in the form of rolled or forged products and tubes and intended to be used in an oxidizing medium (for example relatively concentrated nitric acid).

NOTES

1 It is important to note that the result of the corrosion test is only strictly valid for the corrosive medium used in the test. It constitutes a basis for estimating the resistance to intergranular corrosion but may not be used to check resistance to other forms of corrosion (general corrosion, by pitting, stress corrosion, etc.). It is necessary for the user to adapt the specified corrosion test to the use which will be made of the metal. This test should, in no case, be considered as an absolute criterion of the quality of the metal if other test methods can also be used. (In some cases the Huey test is the only available test.)

2 In certain particular cases, this test is used to verify that the metallographic structure of the product is well suited to the use.

## 3 GENERAL

**3.1** The term "intergranular corrosion test" denotes the corrosion tests carried out by means of the preferential attacking of the grain boundaries.

Austenitic stainless steels may be subject to such an attack when they are kept at a temperature between about 500 and 800 °C. This heat cycle, which may provoke sensitization to intergranular corrosion, may occur during hot-forming (forging, rolling), as the result of incorrect solution treatment or during a welding operation.

NOTE — In the field of application of this test, the intergranular corrosion may be connected with the presence along the grain boundaries of

- chromium-depleted regions due, in general, to precipitation of chromium carbides;
- intermetallic compounds such as sigma phase.

**3.2** The interpretation of the results (for example maximum rate of corrosion) shall form the subject of an agreement between the interested parties.

## 4 PURPOSE OF THE TEST

This intergranular corrosion test may have either of the purposes given in 4.1 and 4.2. If the order specifies this corrosion test, the purpose of the test shall be stated at the time of ordering.

### 4.1 Verification of the intrinsic resistance of the metal to intergranular corrosion

This verification applies only to austenitic steels which are specially produced for resistance to intergranular corrosion. The metal is inspected after having undergone a heat treatment for sensitization. (See clause 5.)

### 4.2 Inspection of the efficiency of the solution treatment

This inspection is only carried out on thin products for which the cooling speed may be made sufficiently rapid. It is only of interest for the steels which are not defined in 4.1. The metal is inspected in the state in which it is delivered to the user, without heat treatment for sensitization.

## 5 HEAT TREATMENT FOR SENSITIZATION

In order to verify the intrinsic resistance to intergranular corrosion (see 4.1), it is necessary to carry out a heat treatment for sensitization for stabilized steels and steels with a very low carbon content. This sensitization treatment is usually obtained by maintaining the test piece for 30 min at a temperature of 700 ± 10 °C followed by rapid cooling (in water). The duration of the rise in temperature shall not exceed 10 min.

Other sensitization treatments, for example for the preparation of weld test pieces, may be provided for by agreement between the interested parties.

## 6 CORROSION TEST

### 6.1 Principle

A test piece, prepared as specified in 6.4.2, is weighed, then immersed in a boiling solution of nitric acid for 5 periods each of 48 h. The criterion for evaluating the test is loss in mass determined by weighing after each period.