

Welding - Determination of Ferrite Number (FN) in austenitic and duplex ferritic-austenitic Cr-Ni stainless steel weld metals (ISO 8249:2018)

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

See Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 8249:2018 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 8249:2018 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 8249:2018 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 8249:2018.
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English Version

**Welding - Determination of Ferrite Number (FN) in
austenitic and duplex ferritic-austenitic Cr-Ni stainless
steel weld metals (ISO 8249:2018)**

Soudage - Détermination de l'indice de ferrite (FN)
dans le métal fondu en acier inoxydable austénitique et
duplex ferritique-austénitique au chrome-nickel (ISO
8249:2018)

Schweißen - Bestimmung der Ferrit-Nummer (FN) in
austenitischem und ferritisch-austenitischem (Duplex-
)Schweißgut von Cr-Ni-Stählen (ISO 8249:2018)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 8 September 2018.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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European foreword

This document (EN ISO 8249:2018) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 11W "International Institute of Welding" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 121 "Welding and allied processes" the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by March 2019, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2019.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN ISO 8249:2000.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 8249:2018 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 8249:2018 without any modification.

Contents

Page

Foreword	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Principle	1
5 Calibration	2
5.1 Coating thickness standards.....	2
5.2 Magnet.....	2
5.3 Instruments.....	2
5.4 Calibration curve.....	3
6 Standard method for covered electrode test pads	5
6.1 Dimensions of weld metal test specimens.....	5
6.2 Depositing weld metal test specimens.....	5
6.3 Measuring.....	6
6.3.1 Surface finishing.....	6
6.3.2 Individual measurements.....	6
6.3.3 Reporting.....	7
7 Standard methods for test pads of other processes and for production welds	7
7.1 Standard method for test pads for other weld metals.....	7
7.2 Production welds.....	7
8 Other methods	7
8.1 Methods.....	7
8.2 Maintaining calibration.....	8
9 Procedures used to prepare secondary standards for delta ferrite in austenitic stainless steel weld metal	8
Annex A (informative) Manufacture of secondary standards by strip cladding	9
Annex B (informative) Manufacture of secondary standards by centrifugal chill casting	19
Bibliography	27

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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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by IIW, the International Institute of Welding, Commission II.

Any feedback, question or request for official interpretation related to any aspect of this document should be directed to IIW via your national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 8249:2000), which has been technically revised. The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- corrections have been made to [Table 2](#) (previously Table 1);
- minor editorial changes in [Clause 9](#) (previously Clause 8) and throughout the document have been made.

Introduction

At present, there is no universal opinion concerning the best experimental method that gives an absolute measurement of the amount of ferrite in a weld metal, either destructively or non-destructively. This situation has led to the development and use, internationally, of the concept of a "Ferrite Number" or FN. A Ferrite Number is a description of the ferrite content of a weld metal determined using a standardized procedure. Such procedures are laid down in this document. The Ferrite Number of a weld metal has been considered approximately equivalent to the percentage ferrite content, particularly at low FN values. More recent information suggests that the FN can overstate the volume percent ferrite at higher FN by a factor in the order of 1,3 to 1,5, which depends to a certain extent on the actual composition of the alloy in question.

Although other methods are available for determining the Ferrite Number, the standardized measuring procedure, laid down in this document, is based on assessing the tear-off force needed to pull the weld metal sample from a magnet of defined strength and size. The relationship between tear-off force and FN is obtained using primary standards consisting of a non-magnetic coating of specified thickness on a magnetic base. Each non-magnetic coating thickness is assigned an FN value.

The ferrite content determined by this method is arbitrary and is not necessarily the true or absolute ferrite content. In recognition of this fact, the term "Ferrite Number" (FN) is used instead of "ferrite per cent" when quoting a ferrite content determined by this method. To help convey the message that this standardized calibration procedure has been used, the terms "Ferrite Number" and "FN" are capitalized as proper nouns.

Welding — Determination of Ferrite Number (FN) in austenitic and duplex ferritic-austenitic Cr-Ni stainless steel weld metals

1 Scope

This document specifies the method and apparatus for:

- the measurement of the delta ferrite content, expressed as Ferrite Number (FN), in largely austenitic and duplex ferritic-austenitic stainless steel¹⁾ weld metal through the attractive force between a weld metal sample and a standard permanent magnet;
- the preparation and measurement of standard pads for manual metal arc covered electrodes. The general method is also recommended for the ferrite measurement of production welds and for weld metal from other processes, such as gas tungsten arc welding, gas shielded metal arc welding and submerged arc welding (in these cases, the way of producing the pad should be defined);
- the calibration of other instruments to measure FN.

The method laid down in this document is intended for use on weld metals in the as-welded state and on weld metals after thermal treatments causing complete or partial transformation of ferrite to any non-magnetic phase. Austenitizing thermal treatments which alter the size and shape of the ferrite change the magnetic response of the ferrite.

The method is not intended for measurement of the ferrite content of cast, forged or wrought austenitic or duplex ferritic-austenitic steel samples.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

No terms and definitions are listed in this document.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

4 Principle

The measurement of the ferrite content of largely austenitic stainless steel weld metal through the attractive force between a weld metal sample and a permanent magnet is based on the fact that the attractive force between a two-phase (or multiphase) sample containing one ferromagnetic phase and one (or more) non-ferromagnetic phase(s) increases as the content of the ferromagnetic phase increases. In largely austenitic and duplex ferritic-austenitic stainless steel weld metal, ferrite is magnetic, whereas austenite, carbides, sigma phase and inclusions are non-ferromagnetic.

1) The term "austenitic-ferritic (duplex) stainless steel" is sometimes applied in place of "duplex ferritic-austenitic stainless steel".