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

Soudage — Détermination de l'Indice de Ferrite (FN) dans le métal fondu en acier inoxydable austénitique et duplex ferritique-austénitique au chrome-nickel



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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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

International Standard ISO 8249 was prepared in collaboration with the International Institute of Welding which has been approved by the ISO Council as an international standardizing body in the field of welding.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 8249:1985), which has been technically revised.

Annexes A and B of this International Standard are for information only.

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 International Standard. 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 may 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 upon 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 International Standard, 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) shall be 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.