

This is a preview of "ISO 8249:2018". [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

Third edition
2018-07

Welding — Determination of Ferrite Number (FN) in austenitic and duplex ferritic-austenitic 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



Reference number
ISO 8249:2018(E)

© ISO 2018



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO 2018

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, or required in the context of its implementation, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11
Fax: +41 22 749 09 47
Email: copyright@iso.org
Website: www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

This is a preview of "ISO 8249:2018". [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

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).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

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.

This is a preview of "ISO 8249:2018". [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

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.