Designation: A763 – 15 (Reapproved 2021)

Standard Practices for Detecting Susceptibility to Intergranular Attack in Ferritic Stainless Steels[1]

This standard is issued under the fixed designation A763; 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 These practices cover the following four tests:

1.1.1 *Practice W*—Oxalic acid etch test for detecting susceptibility to intergranular attack in stabilized ferritic stainless steels by classification of the etching structures (see Sections 3 – 10).

1.1.2 *Practice X*—Ferric sulfate-sulfuric acid test for detecting susceptibility to intergranular attack in ferritic stainless steels (Sections 11 – 16).

1.1.3 *Practice Y*—Copper-copper sulfate-50 % sulfuric acid test for detecting susceptibility to intergranular attack in ferritic stainless steels (Sections 17 – 22).

1.1.4 *Practice Z*—Copper-copper sulfate-16 % sulfuric acid test for detecting susceptibility to intergranular attack in ferritic stainless steels (Sections 23 – 29).

1.2 The following factors govern the application of these practices (**1-6**):[2]

1.2.1 Practice W, oxalic acid test, is a rapid method of identifying, by simple electrolytic etching, those specimens of certain ferritic alloys that are not susceptible to intergranular corrosion associated with chromium carbide precipitation. Practice W is used as a screening test to avoid the necessity, for acceptable specimens, of more extensive testing required by Practices X, Y, and Z. See Table 1 for a listing of alloys for which Practice W is appropriate.

1.2.2 Practices X, Y, and Z can be used to detect the susceptibility of certain ferritic alloys to intergranular attack associated with the precipitation of chromium carbides or nitrides.

1.2.3 Practices W, X, Y, and Z can also be used to evaluate the effect of heat treatment or of fusion welding on susceptibility to intergranular corrosion.

1.2.4 Table 2 lists the identification ferritic stainless steels for which data on the application of at least one of the standard practices is available.

1.2.5 Some stabilized ferritic stainless steels may show high rates when tested by Practice X because of metallurgical factors not associated with chromium carbide or nitride precipitation. This possibility must be considered in selecting the test method. Combinations of alloys and test methods for which successful experience is available are shown in Table 1. Application of these standard tests to the other ferritic stainless steels will be by specific agreement between producer and user.

1.3 Depending on the test and alloy, evaluations may be accomplished by weight loss determination, microscopical examination, or bend test (Sections 30 and 31). The choices are listed in Table 1.

1.4 *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 establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.* For specific safety precautionary statements, see 3.2.5, Section 7, 13.1, and 19.1.

1.5 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*[3]

A370 Test Methods and Definitions for Mechanical Testing of Steel Products

[1] These practices are under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee A01 on Steel, Stainless Steel and Related Alloys and are the direct responsibility of Subcommittee A01.14 on Methods of Corrosion Testing.

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[2] The boldface numbers in parentheses refer to the list of references appended to these practices.

[3] 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.

TABLE 1 Methods for Evaluating Ferritic Stainless Steels for Susceptibility to Intergranular Corrosion

Alloy	Time of Test, h	Evaluation Criteria		
		Weight Loss	Microscopical Examination	Bend Test
		PRACTICE W—OXALIC ACID ETCH TEST		
439	0.025	NA	A[A]	NA
18Cr-2Mo	0.025	NA	A[A]	NA
XM27	0.025	NA	A[A]	NA
XM33	0.025	NA	A[A]	NA
26-3-3	0.025	NA	A[A]	NA
		PRACTICE X—FERRIC SULFATE - SULFURIC ACID TEST		
430	24	A[B,C]	A	NA
446	72	A[C]	A	NA
XM27	120	A[D]	A[C]	NA
29Cr-4Mo	120	NA[E]	A[C]	NA
29Cr-4Mo-2Ni	120	NA	A[C]	NA
		PRACTICE Y—COPPER-COPPER SULFATE - 50% SULFURIC ACID TEST		
446	96	A[C]	A	NA
XM27	120	A[D]	A[C]	NA
XM33	120	A[D]	A[C]	NA
26–3–3	120	A[D]	A[C]	NA
29-4C	120	A[D]	A[C]	NA
29Cr-4Mo	120	NA	A[C]	NA
29Cr-4Mo-2Ni	120	NA	A[C]	NA
		PRACTICE Z—COPPER-COPPER SULFATE - 16% SULFURIC ACID TEST		
430	24	NA	NA	no fissures
434	24	NA	NA	no fissures
436	24	NA	NA	no fissures
439	24	NA	NA	no fissures
18Cr-2Mo	24	NA	NA	no fissures

[A] Polished surface examined at 250 to 500× with a metallurgical microscope (see 3.1.6). All other microscopical examinations are of the corroded surface under 40× binocular examination (see Section 27).
[B] A = Applicable.
[C] Preferred criterion, these criteria are the most sensitive for the particular combination of alloy and test.
[D] Weight loss measurements can be used to detect severely sensitized material, but they are not very sensitive for alloys noted with this superscript and may not detect slight or moderate sensitization.
[E] NA = Not applicable.

TABLE 2 Steels for Which Test Results are Available

UNS Designation	Alloy	Practice(s)
S43000	430[A]	X, Z
S43400	434[A]	Z
S43600	436[A]	Z
S43035	439	W, Z
S44400	18Cr-2Mo	W, Z
S44600	446[A]	X, Y
S44626	XM33	W, Y
S44627	XM27	W, X, Y
S44660	26–3–3	W, Y
S44700	29Cr-4Mo	X, Y
S44735	29-4C	Y
S44800	29Cr-4Mo-2NI	X, Y

[A] Types 430, 434, 436, and 446 are nonstabilized grades that are generally not used in the as-welded or sensitized condition in other than mildly corrosive environments. In the annealed condition, they are not subject to intergranular corrosion. For any studies of IGA on Types 430, 434, 436, or 446, the indicated test methods are suggested.

3. Apparatus

3.1 *Apparatus for Practice W, Oxalic Acid Etch Test:*

3.1.1 *Source of DC*—Battery, generator, or rectifier capable of supplying 15 V and 20 A.

3.1.2 *Ammeter,* range 0 to 30 A.

3.1.3 *Variable Resistance,* for control of specimen current.

3.1.4 *Cathode*—One-litre stainless steel beaker or suitable piece of stainless steel.

3.1.5 *Electric Clamp,* to hold etched specimen.

3.1.6 *Metallurgical Microscope,* for examination of etched structures at 250 to 500×.

3.1.7 *Electrodes*—The specimen is made the anode and the beaker or other piece of stainless steel the cathode.

3.1.8 *Electrolyte*—Oxalic acid ($H_2C_2O_4 \cdot 2H_2O$) reagent grade, 10 weight % solution.

3.2 *Aparatus Common to Practices X, Y, and Z*—Suplementary requirements are noted as required.

3.2.1 The apparatus used is shown in Fig. 1.

NOTE 1—No substitution for this equipment may be used. The cold-finger type of condenser with standard Erlenmeyer flasks may not be used.

3.2.2 *Allihn or Soxhlet Condenser,* four-bulb (minimum) with a 45/50 ground-glass joint. Overall length shall be about 330 mm (13 in.), with condensing section 241 mm (9½ in.).

3.2.3 *Erlenmeyer Flask,* 1 L with a 45/50 ground-glass joint. The ground-glass opening is somewhat over 38 mm (1½ in.) wide.

3.2.4 *Glass Cradles* (Note 2), can be supplied by a glass blowing shop. The size of the cradles should be such that they can pass through the ground-glass joint of the Erlenmeyer flask. They should have three or four holes in them to increase circulation of the test solution around the specimen.

NOTE 2—Other equivalent means of specimen support such as glass hooks or stirrups may also be used.

3.2.5 *Boiling Chips,* must be used to prevent bumping. It has been reported that violent boiling resulting in acid spills