



Standard Test Methods for Determining the Inclusion Content of Steel¹

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This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the Department of Defense.

^{ε1} NOTE—Editorial corrections were made to paragraphs 16.2.3 and 16.2.6 in February 1998.

^{ε2} NOTE—Editorial corrections were made to footnotes 7 and 8 in October 1999.

1. Scope

1.1 These test methods cover a number of recognized methods for determining the nonmetallic inclusion content of wrought steel. Macroscopical methods include macroetch, fracture, step-down, and magnetic particle tests. Microscopical methods include five generally accepted systems of examination. In these microscopical methods, inclusions are assigned to a category based on similarities in morphology, and not necessarily on their chemical identity. Metallographic techniques that allow simple differentiation between morphologically similar inclusions are briefly discussed. While the methods are primarily intended for rating inclusions, constituents such as carbides, nitrides, carbonitrides, borides, and intermetallic phases may be rated using some of the microscopical methods. In some cases, alloys other than steels may be rated using one or more of these methods; the methods will be described in terms of their use on steels.

1.2 These test methods are suitable for manual rating of inclusion content. Other ASTM standards cover automatic methods for obtaining JK ratings (Practice E 1122) and inclusion content using image analysis (Practice E 1245).

1.3 Depending on the type of steel and the properties required, either a macroscopical or a microscopical method for determining the inclusion content, or combinations of the two methods, may be found most satisfactory.

1.4 These test methods deal only with recommended test methods and nothing in them should be construed as defining or establishing limits of acceptability for any grade of steel.

1.5 *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 and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

A 295 Specification for High-Carbon Anti-Friction Bearing Steel²

A 485 Specification for High Hardenability Anti-Friction Bearing Steel²

A 534 Specification for Carburizing Steels for Anti-Friction Bearings²

A 535 Specification for Special-Quality Ball and Roller Bearing Steel²

A 756 Specification for Stainless Anti-Friction Bearing Steel²

A 866 Specification for Medium Carbon for Anti-Friction Bearing Steel²

D 96 Test Methods for Water and Sediment in Crude Oil by Centrifuge Method (Field Procedure)³

E 3 Practice for Preparation of Metallographic Specimens⁴

E 7 Terminology Relating to Metallography⁴

E 381 Method of Macroetch Testing Steel Bars, Billets, Blooms, and Forgings⁴

E 709 Guide for Magnetic Particle Examination⁵

E 768 Practice for Preparing and Evaluating Specimens for Automatic Inclusion Assessment of Steel⁴

E 1122 Practice for Obtaining JK Inclusion Ratings Using Automatic Image Analysis⁴

E 1245 Practice for Determining Inclusion or Second-Phase Constituent Content of Metals by Automatic Image Analysis⁴

2.2 SAE Standards:⁶

J421, Cleanliness Rating of Steels by the Magnetic Particle Method

J422, Recommended Practice for Determination of Inclusions in Steel

2.3 Aerospace Material Specifications:

2300, Premium Aircraft-Quality Steel Cleanliness: Magnetic Particle Inspection Procedure

2301, Aircraft Quality Steel Cleanliness: Magnetic Particle Inspection Procedure⁶

² Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 01.05.

³ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 05.01.

⁴ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 03.01.

⁵ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 03.03.

⁶ Available from the Society of Automotive Engineers, 400 Commonwealth Drive, Warrendale, PA 15096.

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee E-4 on Metallography and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E04.09 on Inclusions.

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