



Standard Test Method for Determining Decarburization and Carburization in Hardened and Tempered Threaded Steel Bolts, Screws, Studs, and Nuts (Metric)¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F2328M; 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 This test method covers procedures for measuring, classifying, and determining the presence of decarburization and carburization in the threaded section of hardened and tempered metric steel bolts, screws, studs, nuts and similar parts which have been heated to facilitate fabrication or to modify their mechanical properties. This test method is not intended to address products which are intentionally carburized to achieve specific results.

1.2 Two routine methods are described for measuring the limits of and determining the presence of decarburization or carburization; the Optical Method and the Microindentation Method 1. Either method is appropriate for routine examinations. The Microindentation Method 2 shall be considered the referee method.

1.3 For the purpose of these tests, there are five classes of hardened and tempered steel products for which specific measurements must be made with respect to their physical properties.

1.4 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.

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:²

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F16 on Fasteners and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F16.01 on Test Methods. Current edition approved Aug. 1, 2014. Published September 2014. Originally approved in 2004. Last previous edition approved in 2014 as F2328M – 07(2014). DOI: 10.1520/F2328M-14.

² 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.

[A574M Specification for Alloy Steel Socket-Head Cap Screws \(Metric\)](#)

[E3 Guide for Preparation of Metallographic Specimens](#)

[E384 Test Method for Knoop and Vickers Hardness of Materials](#)

[F835M Specification for Alloy Steel Socket Button and Flat Countersunk Head Cap Screws \(Metric\)](#)

[F912M Specification for Alloy Steel Socket Set Screws \(Metric\)](#)

[F1789 Terminology for F16 Mechanical Fasteners](#)

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 *carburization*—process or result of increasing the carbon content of the surface layers of the steel fastener product.

3.1.2 *decarburization*—in accordance with Terminology [F1789](#), is a loss of carbon from the surface layer of the fastener, normally associated with heat treatment.

3.1.3 *gross decarburization*—also known as *complete decarburization*, is characterized by a sufficient carbon loss to show only clearly defined ferrite grains.

3.1.4 *partial decarburization*—characterized as a loss of carbon sufficient to cause a lighter shade of tempered martensite than that of the immediately adjacent base metal, but as being of insufficient carbon loss to show clearly defined ferrite grains.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 Decarburization and carburization are two surface conditions created, either intentionally or unintentionally, as with a pre-existing condition created during the rod rolling process, the rod/wire annealing process, or while heat treating threaded steel products. Too much of either will adversely affect the safety and performance of the threaded product. Therefore, limits have been established for four different product groups: the harder and greater the tensile strength of the product, the more susceptible to failure the product becomes if these limits are exceeded.

*A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard