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Oorganiska ytbeläggningar – Värmebehandling efter beläggning av järn eller stål för att minska risken för väteförsprödning (ISO 9588:2007, IDT)

Metallic and other inorganic coatings – Post-coating treatment of iron or steel to reduce the risk of hydrogen embrittlement (ISO 9588:2007, IDT)

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Den internationella standaraden ISO 9588:2007 gäller som svensk standard. Detta dokument innehåller den officiella engelska versionen av ISO 9588:2007.

Denna standard ersätter SS-ISO 9588, utgåva 1.

The International Standard ISO 9588:2007 has the status of a Swedish Standard. This document contains the official English version of ISO 9588:2007.

This standard supersedes the Swedish Standard SS-ISO 9588, edition 1.

Upplysningar om sakinnehållet i standarden lämnas av SIS, Swedish Standards Institute, telefon 08-555 520 00.
Standarder kan beställas hos SIS Förlag AB som även lämnar allmänna upplysningar om svensk och utländsk standard.

Information about the content of the standard is available from the Swedish Standards Institute (SIS), tel +46 8 555 520 00.
Standards may be ordered from SIS Förlag AB, who can also provide general information about Swedish and foreign standards.

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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 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. 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 document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 9588 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 107, *Metallic and other inorganic coatings*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Electrodeposited coatings and related finishes*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 9588:1999), Table 1 of which has been technically revised and replaced with Tables 1 and 2.

Introduction

When atomic hydrogen enters steels and certain other metals, for example aluminium and titanium alloys, it can cause loss of ductility or load-carrying ability, or cracking (usually as sub-microscopic cracks), or catastrophic brittle failures at applied stresses well below the yield strength, or even the normal design strength, for the alloys. This phenomenon often occurs in alloys that show no significant loss in ductility, when measured by conventional tensile tests, and is frequently referred to as hydrogen-induced delayed brittle failure, hydrogen stress cracking or hydrogen embrittlement. The hydrogen can be introduced during cleaning, pickling, phosphating, electroplating and autocatalytic processes, as well as in service as a result of cathodic protection or corrosion reactions. Hydrogen can also be introduced during fabrication prior to cleaning, pickling and application of coatings, for example, during roll forming, machining and drilling, due to the breakdown of unsuitable lubricants, as well as during welding or brazing operations.

The susceptibility to hydrogen embrittlement, resulting from the absorption of atomic hydrogen and/or the tensile stresses induced during fabrication, can be reduced by heat treatment. The time-temperature relationship of the heat treatment is dependent on the composition and structure of steels, as well as on the specific coatings being applied and the nature of the coating procedures. For most high-strength steels, the effectiveness of the heat treatment falls off rapidly with reduction of time and temperature.

This International Standard is intended for use by purchasers in specifying requirements to the electroplater, supplier or processor and is to be indicated on the part drawing or purchase order.

Metallic and other inorganic coatings — Post-coating treatments of iron or steel to reduce the risk of hydrogen embrittlement

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies procedures for reducing susceptibility, or degree of susceptibility, to hydrogen embrittlement that can arise in surface finishing processes.

The heat-treatment procedures for iron or steel specified in this International Standard have been shown to be effective in reducing the susceptibility to hydrogen embrittlement. These heat-treatment procedures are used after surface finishing, but prior to any secondary conversion-coating operation.

Stress-relief heat-treatment procedures applied after fabrication, but prior to surface finishing, are specified in ISO 9587.

This International Standard does not apply to fasteners.

NOTE The heat treatment does not guarantee complete freedom from the adverse effects of hydrogen embrittlement.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 2080, *Metallic and other inorganic coatings — Surface treatment, metallic and other inorganic coatings — Vocabulary*

ISO 9587, *Metallic and other inorganic coatings — Pretreatment of iron or steel to reduce the risk of hydrogen embrittlement*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 2080 and the following apply.

3.1
embrittlement-relief heat treatment
thermal process carried out over a temperature range and for a duration of time such that no alteration of metallurgical structures, such as recrystallization, of the basis metal occurs, but at which embrittlement relief of the plated articles is achieved

4 Requirements

Heat treatment shall be performed on coated metals, in order to reduce the risk of hydrogen embrittlement. In all cases, the heat treatment shall be deemed to commence at the time at which the whole of each article attains the specified temperature.

Articles made from steel with actual tensile strengths greater than or equal to 1 000 MPa (with corresponding hardness values of 300 HV 10, 303 HB or 31 HRC) and surface-hardened parts shall require heat treatment, unless class ER-0 is specified. Preparation involving cathodic treatments in alkaline or acid solutions shall be avoided. Additionally, the selection of electroplating solutions with high cathodic efficiencies is recommended for steel components with tensile strengths greater than 1 400 MPa (with corresponding hardness values of 425 HV 10, 401 HB or 43 HRC).

Tables 1 and 2 list the embrittlement-relief heat-treatment classes from which the purchaser may specify the treatment required, to the electroplater, supplier or processor, either on the part drawing or on the purchase order. When no embrittlement-relief treatment class is specified by the purchaser, then class ER-1 shall be applied.

NOTE 1 The treatment class selected is based upon experience with the part or similar parts, and the specific alloy used, or with empirical test data. Some parts, because of factors such as alloy composition and structure, trap population density, size, mass or design parameters, might perform satisfactorily with no embrittlement-relief treatment. Therefore, the class ER-0 treatment is provided for parts that the purchaser wishes to exempt from treatment.

NOTE 2 Class ER-1, one of the longest treatments, is the default when the purchaser does not specify a class. The electroplater, supplier or processor is not normally in possession of the necessary information, such as design considerations, induced stresses from manufacturing operations, etc., that need to be considered in selecting the correct stress-relief treatment. It is in the purchaser’s interest that their part designer, manufacturing engineer or other technically qualified individual specify the treatment class on the part drawing or purchase order, to avoid the extra cost of the default treatment.

NOTE 3 The use of inhibitors in acid pickling baths does not necessarily guarantee that hydrogen embrittlement be minimized.

5 Embrittlement-relief treatment classes

5.1 With the exception of surface-hardened parts, the heat-treatment conditions shall be selected on the basis of the actual tensile strength. When only the minimum tensile strength is specified or if the tensile strength is not known, the heat-treatment condition shall be selected by relating known or measured hardness values to equivalent tensile strengths. The tensile strength, or equivalent derived from known or measured hardness values, shall be supplied by the purchaser.

Steels that have been wholly or partly surface-hardened shall be considered as being in the category appropriate to the hardness of the surface-hardened layer.

5.2 If the purchaser requires any tests to be performed to verify an adequate embrittlement-relief treatment, then the test method and the sampling plan to be used shall be specified.

6 Heat treatment after processing

6.1 The heat treatment shall commence as soon as possible, preferably within 1 h but not later than 3 h after surface finishing, and before commencement of any grinding or other mechanical operation. For cadmium, tin, zinc, their alloys or any other coating receiving a chromate treatment, heat treatment shall be carried out before chromate treatment, with the exception of electrodeposited zinc-cobalt alloys that should be passivated prior to hydrogen-embrittlement-relief heat treatment.

NOTE 1 Chromate coatings undergo change at temperatures above 66 °C. The coating changes from an amorphous structure to a crystalline structure and no longer exhibits “self-healing” properties. Although the crystallized chromate coating will provide satisfactory corrosion protection under most natural environments, the chromate coating will no longer pass accelerated corrosion tests.