
**Steel flat products for pressure
purposes — Technical delivery
conditions —**

**Part 2:
Non-alloy and alloy steels with specified
elevated temperature properties**

*Produits plats en acier pour service sous pression — Conditions
techniques de livraison —*

*Partie 2: Aciers non alliés et aciers alliés avec caractéristiques
spécifiées à température élevée*



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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 9328-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 17, *Steel*, Subcommittee SC 10, *Steel for pressure purposes*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 9328-2:1991) which has been technically revised.

ISO 9328 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Steel flat products for pressure purposes — Technical delivery conditions*:

- *Part 1: General requirements*
- *Part 2: Non-alloy and alloy steels with specified elevated temperature properties*
- *Part 3: Weldable fine grain steels, normalized*
- *Part 4: Nickel-alloy steels with specified low temperature properties*
- *Part 5: Weldable fine grain steels, thermomechanically rolled*
- *Part 6: Weldable fine grain steels, quenched and tempered*
- *Part 7: Stainless steels*

NOTE The clauses marked by a point (●) contain information relating to agreements that shall be made at the time of enquiry and order. Clauses and paragraphs marked by two points (●●) contain information relating to agreements that may be made at the time of enquiry and order.

Introduction

In comparison with its first edition (ISO 9328-2:1991) this part of ISO 9328 takes into consideration partly deviating and additional requirements, thus offering the possibility of specifying products in accordance with European design codes and ASME type design codes.

Main further alterations are: deletion of the grade P315/PH315, specification of additional alloy grades, partly decreased maximum phosphorus and sulfur contents, partly increased minimum impact values, information on processing and options for evaluation of resistance to hydrogen-induced cracking and for the step cooling test.

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Steel flat products for pressure purposes — Technical delivery conditions —

Part 2: Non-alloy and alloy steels with specified elevated temperature properties

1 Scope

This part of ISO 9328 specifies the technical delivery conditions for plates and strip for pressure equipment made of non-alloy and alloy steels as specified in Tables A.1 and B.1. The requirements and definitions of ISO 9328-1 also apply to this part of ISO 9328.

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 4948-1:1982, *Steels — Classification — Part 1: Classification of steels into unalloyed and alloy steels based on chemical composition*

ISO 4948-2:1981, *Steels — Classification — Part 2: Classification of unalloyed and alloy steels according to main quality classes and main property or application characteristics*

ISO 9328-1:2003, *Steel plates and strips for pressure purposes — Technical delivery conditions — Part 1: General requirements*

ISO 10474:1991, *Steel and steel products — Inspection documents*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document the terms and definitions given in ISO 9328-1 apply.

4 Classification and designation

4.1 Classification

In accordance with ISO 4948-1 and ISO 4948-2, steel grades P235GH, P265GH, P295GH and P355GH (see Annex A) and PT410GH, PT450GH and PT480GH (see Annex B) are non-alloy quality steels. All other grades covered by this part of ISO 9328 are alloyed special steels.

4.2 Designation

See ISO 9328-1.

NOTE 1 Non-alloy grades in Annex A are classified according to their yield strength, non-alloy grades in Annex B are classified according to their tensile strength.

NOTE 2 Information on the designation of comparable steel grades in national or regional standards is given in Annex C.

5 Information to be supplied by the purchaser

5.1 Mandatory information

See ISO 9328-1 and 6.2.3.

5.2 Options

A number of options is specified in this part of ISO 9328. These are listed below under a) to q). Additionally, the relevant options of ISO 9328-1 apply. If the purchaser does not indicate a wish to implement any of these options at the time of enquiry and order, the products shall be supplied in accordance with the basic specification (see ISO 9328-1).

- a) Tests in the simulated normalized condition (see 6.2.2);
- b) products delivered untreated (see 6.2.4);
- c) maximum carbon equivalent value for P235GH, P265GH, P295GH and P355GH (see 6.3.3);
- d) hydrogen-induced cracking (HIC) test in accordance with Annex G (see 6.10);
- e) step cooling test in accordance with Annex H (see 6.11);
- f) mid-thickness test pieces for the impact test (see Clause 8);
- g) lower copper content and maximum tin content (see Table A.1, footnote b);
- h) minimum chromium content of 0,80 % (see Table A.1, footnote f);
- i) maximum carbon content of 0,17 % for product thicknesses greater than 150 mm (see Table A.1, footnote g);
- j) mechanical properties for product thicknesses > 250 mm (see Table A.2, footnote a);
- k) specification of the delivery condition +QT where the usual delivery condition is +NT (see Table A.2, footnote c and Table A.3, footnote c);
- l) additional impact energy values (see Table A.2, footnote f);
- m) $R_{p0,2}$ values at elevated temperature for increased product thicknesses (see Table A.3, footnote b);
- n) increased carbon content for grades PT410GH, PT450GH and PT480GH (see Table B.1, footnote b);
- o) Al additions not permitted (see Table B.1, footnote c);
- p) specification of the delivery condition +NT for the grade 14CrMo9-10 and of the delivery condition +QT for the grades 14CrMoV9-10 and 13CrMoV12-10 (see Table B.2, footnote g);
- q) requirement for impact tests and values (see Table B.2, footnote j).

5.3 Example for ordering

10 plates with nominal dimensions, thickness = 50 mm, width = 2 000 mm, length = 10 000 mm, made of a steel grade with the name 16Mo3 as specified in ISO 9328-2, to be delivered untreated, inspection document 3.1.B as specified in ISO 10474:1991 is designated as follows:

10 plates – 50 × 2 000 × 10 000 – ISO 9328-2 16Mo3+AR – Inspection document 3.1.B

6 Requirements

6.1 Steelmaking process

See ISO 9328-1.

6.2 Delivery condition

6.2.1 Unless otherwise agreed upon at the time of enquiry and order, the products covered by this part of ISO 9328 shall be supplied in the usual conditions given in Tables A.2 and B.2.

6.2.2 •• Normalizing may, at the discretion of manufacturer, be replaced with normalizing rolling for the steel grades P235GH, P265GH, P295GH and P355GH (see Annex A). In this case, tests in the simulated normalized condition with an agreed frequency of testing may be agreed upon at the time of enquiry and order, to verify that the specified properties are complied with.

6.2.3 • For products made of steel grades PT410GH, PT450GH, PT480GH, 19MnMo4-5, 19MnMo5-5 and 19MnMoNi5-5 (see Table B.2), the requested delivery condition normalized (+N) or untreated (+AR) (but see 6.2.5) or, where applicable, quenched and tempered (+QT) shall be specified at the time of enquiry and order.

6.2.4 •• If so agreed upon at the time of enquiry and order, products made of steel grades P235GH, P265GH, P295GH, P355GH and 16Mo3 (see Table A.2) may also be delivered in the untreated condition (but see 6.2.5). Products made of one of the other alloy grades may be supplied in the tempered or normalized condition or in the untreated condition if so agreed.

NOTE Annex D contains heat treatment information for the purchaser.

6.2.5 For products delivered untreated in accordance with 6.2.3 and 6.2.4, testing shall be carried out on test pieces in the usual delivery condition as indicated in Tables A.2 and B.2.

NOTE The testing of the test pieces in a simulated heat-treated condition does not discharge the processor from the obligation of providing proof of the specified properties in the finished product.

6.3 Chemical composition

6.3.1 The requirements of Tables A.1 and B.1 shall apply for the chemical composition according to the cast analysis.

6.3.2 The product analysis shall not deviate from the specified values for the cast analysis as specified in Tables A.1 and B.1 by more than the values given in Table 1.

6.3.3 •• A maximum value for the carbon equivalent may be agreed upon at the time of enquiry and order for steel grades P235GH, P265GH, P295GH and P355GH (see Annex A) and PT410GH, PT450GH and PT480GH (see Annex B). In this case, the following formula shall apply for calculation of the carbon equivalent value (CEV):

$$CEV = C + \frac{Mn}{6} + \frac{Cr + Mo + V}{5} + \frac{Ni + Cu}{15}$$

Table 1 — Permissible product analysis tolerances on the limiting values given in Tables A.1 and B.1 for the cast analysis

Element	Specified value in the cast analysis according to Tables A.1 and B.1 % by mass	Permissible deviation ^a of the product analysis % by mass
C	≤ 0,31	± 0,02
Si	≤ 0,35	± 0,05
	> 0,35 to ≤ 1,00	± 0,06
Mn	≤ 1,00	± 0,05
	> 1,00 to ≤ 1,70	± 0,10
P	≤ 0,030	+ 0,005
S	≤ 0,015	+ 0,003
	> 0,015 to ≤ 0,030	+ 0,005
Al	≥ 0,010	± 0,005
B	≤ 0,003	± 0,000 5
Ca	0,015	+ 0,003
N	≤ 0,020	+ 0,002
	> 0,020 to ≤ 0,070	± 0,005
Cr	≤ 2,00	± 0,05
	> 2,00 to ≤ 10,00	± 0,10
Cu	≤ 0,30	± 0,05
	> 0,30 to ≤ 0,80	± 0,10
Mo	≤ 0,35	± 0,03
	> 0,35 to ≤ 1,10	+ 0,04
Nb	≤ 0,10	± 0,01
Ni	≤ 0,30	+ 0,05
	> 0,30 to ≤ 1,30	± 0,10
Cr+Cu+Mo+Ni	≤ 1,00	+ 0,05
Ti	≤ 0,035	± 0,01
V	≤ 0,05	± 0,01
	> 0,05 to ≤ 0,30	± 0,03

^a If several product analyses are carried out on one cast, and the contents of an individual element, as determined, lie outside the permissible range of the chemical composition specified for the cast analysis, then it is only allowed to exceed the permissible maximum value or fall short of the permissible minimum value, but not both for one cast.

6.4 Mechanical properties

6.4.1 The values given in Tables A.2, A.3 and B.2 (see also ISO 9328-1 and Clause 10) shall apply.

6.4.2 Annex F gives, for the grades in Annex A, mean values as preliminary data for the purchaser on 1 % (plastic) creep strain and creep rupture.

6.5 Surface condition

See ISO 9328-1.

6.6 Internal soundness

See ISO 9328-1.

6.7 Weldability

6.7.1 The steel grades specified in this part of ISO 9328 shall be suitable for welding processes in current use (see also note to 6.7.2).

6.7.2 Information on welding can be found in appropriate documents, e.g. EN 1011-1 and EN 1011-2 or IIS/IIW-382-71.

NOTE Excessive post-weld heat treatment (PWHT) conditions may decrease the mechanical properties. When, on stress relieving, the intended time-temperature parameter

$$P = T_s (20 + \lg t) \times 10^{-3}$$

where

T_s is the stress relieving temperature in kelvins, and

t is the holding time in hours,

exceeds the critical ($P_{crit.}$) values in Annex E or, where regarded as necessary in the case of Annex B steel grades, the purchaser should, in his enquiry and order, inform the manufacturer accordingly and, where appropriate, tests on simulated post-weld heat-treated samples may be agreed upon in order to check whether after such a treatment the properties specified in this part of ISO 9328 can still be regarded as valid.

6.8 Dimensions and tolerances on dimensions

See ISO 9328-1.

6.9 Calculation of mass

See ISO 9328-1.

6.10 Resistance to hydrogen-induced cracking

Carbon and low alloy steels may be susceptible to cracking when exposed to corrosive H₂S-containing environments, usually referred to as “sour service”.

•• A test to evaluate the resistance to hydrogen-induced cracking in accordance with Annex G or another agreed test method may be agreed upon at the time of enquiry and order.

6.11 Embrittlement of CrMo steels

CrMo steels may tend to become brittle in service at temperatures between approximately 400 °C and 500 °C. This possible tendency for embrittlement can be simulated in the laboratory with the so-called step cooling test. In this test a specimen is exposed to a temperature-time cycle as given in Figure H.1. The shift of a transition curve before and after the step cooling test is a measure for the embrittlement.

- A step cooling test in accordance with Annex H may be agreed upon at the time of enquiry and order.

7 Inspection

7.1 Types of inspection and inspection documents

See ISO 9328-1.

7.2 Tests to be carried out

See ISO 9328-1, and 6.10 and 6.11.

7.3 Retests

See ISO 9328-1.

8 Sampling

See ISO 9328-1.

- For the impact test, deviating from ISO 9328-1:2003, Table 3, footnote c, the preparation of test pieces taken from the mid-thickness may be agreed upon at the time of enquiry and order. In this case, test temperatures and minimum impact energy values shall also be agreed upon.

9 Test methods

9.1 See ISO 9328-1, and Annexes D and E.

9.2 For the steel grades specified in Annex B, the impact test shall only be carried out if so agreed at the time of enquiry and order. Requirements and test conditions shall then also be agreed (see Table B.2, footnote j).

10 Marking

See ISO 9328-1.

Annex A
(normative)

**Chemical composition and mechanical properties of products delivered
in accordance with European design codes**

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Table A.1 — Chemical composition (cast analysis)

Steel grade	% by mass ^a														
	C	Si	Mn	P max.	S max.	Al _{total}	N	Cr	Cu ^b	Mo	Nb	Ni	Ti max.	V	Others
P235GH	≤ 0,16	≤ 0,35	0,60 ^c to 1,20	0,025	0,015	≥ 0,020 ^d	≤ 0,012 ^d	≤ 0,30	≤ 0,30	≤ 0,08	≤ 0,020	≤ 0,30	0,03	≤ 0,02	Cr+Cu+Mo+ Ni: ≤ 0,70
P265GH	≤ 0,20	≤ 0,40	0,80 ^c to 1,40	0,025	0,015	≥ 0,020 ^d	≤ 0,012 ^d	≤ 0,30	≤ 0,30	≤ 0,08	≤ 0,020	≤ 0,30	0,03	≤ 0,02	
P295GH	0,08 to 0,20	≤ 0,40	0,90 ^c to 1,50	0,025	0,015	≥ 0,020 ^d	≤ 0,012 ^d	≤ 0,30	≤ 0,30	≤ 0,08	≤ 0,020	≤ 0,30	0,03	≤ 0,02	
P355GH	0,10 to 0,22	≤ 0,60	1,10 to 1,70	0,025	0,015	≥ 0,020 ^d	≤ 0,012 ^d	≤ 0,30	≤ 0,30	≤ 0,08	≤ 0,020	≤ 0,30	0,03	≤ 0,02	
16Mo3	0,12 to 0,20	≤ 0,35	0,40 to 0,90	0,025	0,010	e	≤ 0,012	≤ 0,30	≤ 0,30	0,25 to 0,35	—	≤ 0,30	—	—	—
18MnMo4-5	≤ 0,20	≤ 0,40	0,90 to 1,50	0,015	0,005	e	≤ 0,012	≤ 0,30	≤ 0,30	0,45 to 0,60	—	≤ 0,30	—	—	—
20MnMoNi4-5	0,15 to 0,23	≤ 0,40	1,00 to 1,50	0,020	0,010	e	≤ 0,012	≤ 0,20	≤ 0,20	0,45 to 0,60	—	0,40 to 0,80	—	≤ 0,02	—
15NiCuMoNb5-6-4	≤ 0,17	0,25 to 0,50	0,80 to 1,20	0,025	0,010	≥ 0,015	≤ 0,020	≤ 0,30	0,50 to 0,80	0,25 to 0,50	0,015 to 0,045	1,00 to 1,30	—	—	—
13CrMo4-5	0,08 to 0,18	≤ 0,35	0,40 to 1,00	0,025	0,010	e	≤ 0,012	0,70 ^f to 1,15	≤ 0,30	0,40 to 0,60	—	—	—	—	—
13CrMoSi5-5	≤ 0,17	0,50 to 0,80	0,40 to 0,65	0,015	0,005	e	≤ 0,012	1,00 to 1,50	≤ 0,30	0,45 to 0,65	—	≤ 0,30	—	—	—
10CrMo9-10	0,08 to 0,14 ^g	≤ 0,50	0,40 to 0,80	0,020	0,010	e	≤ 0,012	2,00 to 2,50	≤ 0,30	0,90 to 1,10	—	—	—	—	—
12CrMo9-10	0,10 to 0,15	≤ 0,30	0,30 to 0,80	0,015	0,010	0,010 to 0,040	≤ 0,012	2,00 to 2,50	≤ 0,25	0,90 to 1,10	—	≤ 0,30	—	—	—
X12CrMo5	0,10 to 0,15	≤ 0,50	0,30 to 0,60	0,020	0,005	e	≤ 0,012	4,00 to 6,00	≤ 0,30	0,45 to 0,65	—	≤ 0,30	—	—	—
13CrMoV9-10	0,11 to 0,15	≤ 0,10	0,30 to 0,60	0,015	0,005	e	—	2,00 to 2,50	≤ 0,20	0,90 to 1,10	≤ 0,07	≤ 0,25	0,03	0,25 to 0,35	≤ 0,002 B ≤ 0,015 Ca
12CrMoV12-10	0,10 to 0,15	≤ 0,15	0,30 to 0,60	0,015	0,005	e	≤ 0,012	2,75 to 3,25	≤ 0,25	0,90 to 1,10	≤ 0,07 ^h	≤ 0,25	0,03 ^h	0,20 to 0,30	≤ 0,003 B ^h ≤ 0,015 Ca ^h
X10CrMoVNb9-1	0,08 to 0,12	≤ 0,50	0,30 to 0,60	0,020	0,005	≤ 0,040	0,030 to 0,070	8,00 to 9,50	≤ 0,30	0,85 to 1,05	0,06 to 0,10	≤ 0,30	—	0,18 to 0,25	—
^a	Elements not listed in this table shall not be intentionally added to the steel without the agreement of the purchaser, except for finishing the cast. All appropriate measures shall be taken to prevent the addition of these elements from scrap or other materials used in steelmaking, which may adversely affect the mechanical properties and usability.														
^b	● A lower maximum copper content and/or a maximum sum of copper and tin content, e.g. (Cu + 6 Sn) ≤ 0,33 %, may be agreed upon at the time of enquiry and order, e.g. with regard to hot formability for the grades where only a maximum copper content is specified.														
^c	For product thicknesses < 6 mm, a minimum manganese content of 0,20 % lower than specified is permitted.														
^d	A ratio Al:N ≥ 2 shall apply.														
^e	The Al content of the cast shall be determined and stated in the inspection document.														
^f	● If resistance to pressurized hydrogen is of importance, a minimum content of 0,80 % Cr may be agreed upon at the time of enquiry and order.														
^g	● For product thicknesses greater than 150 mm, a maximum content of 0,17 % C may be agreed upon at the time of enquiry and order.														
^h	This grade may be produced with additions of either Ti + B or Nb + Ca. The following minimum contents shall apply: ≥ 0,015 % Ti and ≥ 0,001 % B in the case of additions of Ti + B, ≥ 0,015 % Nb and ≥ 0,000 5 % Ca in the case of additions of Nb + Ca.														

^a Elements not listed in this table shall not be intentionally added to the steel without the agreement of the purchaser, except for finishing the cast. All appropriate measures shall be taken to prevent the addition of these elements from scrap or other materials used in steelmaking, which may adversely affect the mechanical properties and usability.

^b ● A lower maximum copper content and/or a maximum sum of copper and tin content, e.g. (Cu + 6 Sn) ≤ 0,33 %, may be agreed upon at the time of enquiry and order, e.g. with regard to hot formability for the grades where only a maximum copper content is specified.

^c For product thicknesses < 6 mm, a minimum manganese content of 0,20 % lower than specified is permitted.

^d A ratio Al:N ≥ 2 shall apply.

^e The Al content of the cast shall be determined and stated in the inspection document.

^f ● If resistance to pressurized hydrogen is of importance, a minimum content of 0,80 % Cr may be agreed upon at the time of enquiry and order.

^g ● For product thicknesses greater than 150 mm, a maximum content of 0,17 % C may be agreed upon at the time of enquiry and order.

^h This grade may be produced with additions of either Ti + B or Nb + Ca. The following minimum contents shall apply: ≥ 0,015 % Ti and ≥ 0,001 % B in the case of additions of Ti + B, ≥ 0,015 % Nb and ≥ 0,000 5 % Ca in the case of additions of Nb + Ca.

Table A.2 — Mechanical properties (applicable to the transverse direction)^a

Steel grade	Usual delivery condition ^{b, c}	Product thickness <i>t</i> mm	Tensile properties at room temperature			Impact energy <i>KV</i> J min. at a temperature in °C of						
			Yield strength <i>R</i> _{eH} N/mm ² min.	Tensile strength <i>R</i> _m N/mm ²	Elongation after fracture <i>A</i> % min.	– 20	0	+ 20				
P235GH	+N ^d (+AR)	≤ 16	235	360 to 480	24	27	34	40				
		16 < <i>t</i> ≤ 40	225									
		40 < <i>t</i> ≤ 60	215									
		60 < <i>t</i> ≤ 100	200	350 to 480								
		100 < <i>t</i> ≤ 150	185									
		150 < <i>t</i> ≤ 250	170									
P265GH	+N ^d (+AR)	≤ 16	265	410 to 530	22	27	34	40				
		16 < <i>t</i> ≤ 40	255									
		40 < <i>t</i> ≤ 60	245									
		60 < <i>t</i> ≤ 100	215	400 to 530								
		100 < <i>t</i> ≤ 150	200									
		150 < <i>t</i> ≤ 250	185									
P295GH	+N ^d (+AR)	≤ 16	295	460 to 580	21	27	34	40				
		16 < <i>t</i> ≤ 40	290									
		40 < <i>t</i> ≤ 60	285									
		60 < <i>t</i> ≤ 100	260	440 to 570								
		100 < <i>t</i> ≤ 150	235									
		150 < <i>t</i> ≤ 250	220									
P355GH	+N ^d (+AR)	≤ 16	355	510 to 650	20	27	34	40				
		16 < <i>t</i> ≤ 40	345									
		40 < <i>t</i> ≤ 60	335									
		60 < <i>t</i> ≤ 100	315	490 to 630								
		100 < <i>t</i> ≤ 150	295	480 to 630								
		150 < <i>t</i> ≤ 250	280	470 to 630								

Table A.2 (continued)

Steel grade	Usual delivery condition ^{b, c}	Product thickness <i>t</i> mm	Tensile properties at room temperature			Impact energy <i>KV</i> J min. at a temperature in °C of		
			Yield strength <i>R_{eH}</i> N/mm ² min.	Tensile strength <i>R_m</i> N/mm ²	Elongation after fracture <i>A</i> % min.	– 20	0	+ 20
16Mo3	+N ^e (+AR)	≤ 16	275	440 to 590	22	f	f	31
		16 < <i>t</i> ≤ 40	270					
		40 < <i>t</i> ≤ 60	260					
		60 < <i>t</i> ≤ 100	240	430 to 580				
		100 < <i>t</i> ≤ 150	220	420 to 570				
		150 < <i>t</i> ≤ 250	210	410 to 570				
18MnMo4-5	+NT	≤ 60	345	510 to 650	20	27	34	40
		60 < <i>t</i> ≤ 150	325					
	+QT	150 < <i>t</i> ≤ 250	310	480 to 620				
20MnMoNi4-5	+QT	≤ 40	470	590 to 750	18	27	40	50
		40 < <i>t</i> ≤ 60	460	590 to 730				
		60 < <i>t</i> ≤ 100	450	570 to 710				
		100 < <i>t</i> ≤ 150	440					
		150 < <i>t</i> ≤ 250	400	560 to 700				
15NiCuMoNb5-6-4	+NT	≤ 40	460	610 to 780	16	27	34	40
		40 < <i>t</i> ≤ 60	440					
		60 < <i>t</i> ≤ 100	430	600 to 760				
	+NT or +QT	100 < <i>t</i> ≤ 150	420	590 to 740				
	+QT	150 < <i>t</i> ≤ 200	410	580 to 740				
13CrMo4-5	+NT	≤ 16	300	450 to 600	19	f	f	31
		16 < <i>t</i> ≤ 60	290					
		60 < <i>t</i> ≤ 100	270	440 to 590				
	+NT or +QT	100 < <i>t</i> ≤ 150	255	430 to 580		f	f	27
	+QT	150 < <i>t</i> ≤ 250	245	420 to 570				
13CrMoSi5-5	+NT	≤ 60	310	510 to 690	20	f	27	34
		60 < <i>t</i> ≤ 100	300	480 to 660				
	+QT	≤ 60	400	510 to 690		27	34	40
		60 < <i>t</i> ≤ 100	390	500 to 680				
		100 < <i>t</i> ≤ 250	380	490 to 670				

Table A.2 (continued)

Steel grade	Usual delivery condition ^{b, c}	Product thickness <i>t</i> mm	Tensile properties at room temperature			Impact energy <i>KV</i> J min. at a temperature in °C of		
			Yield strength <i>R_{eH}</i> N/mm ² min.	Tensile strength <i>R_m</i> N/mm ²	Elongation after fracture <i>A</i> % min.	– 20	0	+ 20
10CrMo9-10	+NT	≤ 16	310	480 to 630	18	f	f	31
		16 < <i>t</i> ≤ 40	300					
		40 < <i>t</i> ≤ 60	290					
	+NT or +QT	60 < <i>t</i> ≤ 100	280	470 to 620	17	f	f	27
	+QT	100 < <i>t</i> ≤ 150	260	460 to 610				
		150 < <i>t</i> ≤ 250	250	450 to 600				
12CrMo9-10	+ NT or +QT	≤ 250	355	540 to 690	18	27	40	70
X12CrMo5	+NT	≤ 60	320	510 to 690	20	27	34	40
		60 < <i>t</i> ≤ 150	300	480 to 660				
	+QT	150 < <i>t</i> ≤ 250	300	450 to 630				
13CrMoV9-10	+ NT	≤ 60	455	600 to 780	18	27	34	40
		60 < <i>t</i> ≤ 150	435	590 to 770				
	+ QT	150 < <i>t</i> ≤ 250	415	580 to 760				
12CrMoV12-10	+NT	≤ 60	455	600 to 780	18	27	34	40
		60 < <i>t</i> ≤ 150	435	590 to 770				
	+QT	150 < <i>t</i> ≤ 250	415	580 to 760				
X10CrMoVNb9-1	+NT	≤ 60	445	580 to 760	18	27	34	40
		60 < <i>t</i> ≤ 150	435	550 to 730				
	+QT	150 < <i>t</i> ≤ 250	435	520 to 700				

^a •• For product thicknesses > 250 mm (except for grades 12CrMo9-10 and 15NiCuMoNb5-6-4) property values may be agreed upon.

^b (+AR): as rolled (untreated; by agreement, see 6.2.4); +N: normalized; +NT: normalized and tempered; +QT: quenched and tempered.

^c •• For product thicknesses, where the usual delivery condition is +NT, higher strength and impact energy values may be agreed upon for the delivery condition +QT.

^d See 6.2.2.

^e This steel may also be supplied in the +NT condition at the discretion of the manufacturer.

^f •• A value may be agreed upon at the time of enquiry and order.

Table A.3 — Minimum values for the 0,2 % proof strength at elevated temperatures ^a

Steel grade	Product thickness ^{b, c} <i>t</i> mm	Minimum 0,2 % proof strength $R_{p0,2}$ N/mm ² at a temperature in °C of									
		50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500
P235GH ^d	≤ 16	227	214	198	182	167	153	142	133	—	—
	16 < <i>t</i> ≤ 40	218	205	190	174	160	147	136	128	—	—
	40 < <i>t</i> ≤ 60	208	196	181	167	153	140	130	122	—	—
	60 < <i>t</i> ≤ 100	193	182	169	155	142	130	121	114	—	—
	100 < <i>t</i> ≤ 150	179	168	156	143	131	121	112	105	—	—
	150 < <i>t</i> ≤ 250	164	155	143	132	121	111	103	97	—	—
P265GH ^d	≤ 16	256	241	223	205	188	173	160	150	—	—
	16 < <i>t</i> ≤ 40	247	232	215	197	181	166	154	145	—	—
	40 < <i>t</i> ≤ 60	237	223	206	190	174	160	148	139	—	—
	60 < <i>t</i> ≤ 100	208	196	181	167	153	140	130	122	—	—
	100 < <i>t</i> ≤ 150	193	182	169	155	142	130	121	114	—	—
	150 < <i>t</i> ≤ 250	179	168	156	143	131	121	112	105	—	—
P295GH ^d	≤ 16	285	268	249	228	209	192	178	167	—	—
	16 < <i>t</i> ≤ 40	280	264	244	225	206	189	175	165	—	—
	40 < <i>t</i> ≤ 60	276	259	240	221	202	186	172	162	—	—
	60 < <i>t</i> ≤ 100	251	237	219	201	184	170	157	148	—	—
	100 < <i>t</i> ≤ 150	227	214	198	182	167	153	142	133	—	—
	150 < <i>t</i> ≤ 250	213	200	185	170	156	144	133	125	—	—
P355GH ^d	≤ 16	343	323	299	275	252	232	214	202	—	—
	16 < <i>t</i> ≤ 40	334	314	291	267	245	225	208	196	—	—
	40 < <i>t</i> ≤ 60	324	305	282	259	238	219	202	190	—	—
	60 < <i>t</i> ≤ 100	305	287	265	244	224	206	190	179	—	—
	100 < <i>t</i> ≤ 150	285	268	249	228	209	192	178	167	—	—
	150 < <i>t</i> ≤ 250	271	255	236	217	199	183	169	159	—	—
16Mo3	< 16	273	264	250	233	213	194	175	159	147	141
	16 < <i>t</i> ≤ 40	268	259	245	228	209	190	172	156	145	139
	40 < <i>t</i> ≤ 60	258	250	236	220	202	183	165	150	139	134
	60 < <i>t</i> ≤ 100	238	230	218	203	186	169	153	139	129	123
	100 < <i>t</i> ≤ 150	218	211	200	186	171	155	140	127	118	113
	150 < <i>t</i> ≤ 250	208	202	191	178	163	148	134	121	113	108

Table A.3 (continued)

Steel grade	Product thickness ^{b, c} <i>t</i> mm	Minimum 0,2 % proof strength $R_{p0,2}$ N/mm ² at a temperature in °C of									
		50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500
18MnMo4-5 ^e	≤ 60	330	320	315	310	295	285	265	235	215	—
	60 < <i>t</i> ≤ 150	320	310	305	300	285	275	255	225	205	—
	150 < <i>t</i> ≤ 250	310	300	295	290	275	265	245	220	200	—
20MnMoNi4-5	< 40	460	448	439	432	424	415	402	384	—	—
	40 < <i>t</i> ≤ 60	450	438	430	423	415	406	394	375	—	—
	60 < <i>t</i> ≤ 100	441	429	420	413	406	398	385	367	—	—
	100 < <i>t</i> ≤ 150	431	419	411	404	397	389	377	359	—	—
	150 < <i>t</i> ≤ 250	392	381	374	367	361	353	342	327	—	—
15NiCuMoNb5-6-4	< 40	447	429	415	403	391	380	366	351	331	—
	40 < <i>t</i> ≤ 60	427	410	397	385	374	363	350	335	317	—
	60 < <i>t</i> ≤ 100	418	401	388	377	366	355	342	328	309	—
	100 < <i>t</i> ≤ 150	408	392	379	368	357	347	335	320	302	—
	150 < <i>t</i> ≤ 200	398	382	370	359	349	338	327	313	295	—
13CrMo4-5	< 16	294	285	269	252	234	216	200	186	175	164
	16 < <i>t</i> ≤ 60	285	275	260	243	226	209	194	180	169	159
	60 < <i>t</i> ≤ 100	265	256	242	227	210	195	180	168	157	148
	100 < <i>t</i> ≤ 150	250	242	229	214	199	184	170	159	148	139
	150 < <i>t</i> ≤ 250	235	223	215	211	199	184	170	159	148	139
13CrMoSi5-5+NT	< 60	299	283	268	255	244	233	223	218	206	—
	60 < <i>t</i> ≤ 100	289	274	260	247	236	225	216	211	199	—
13CrMoSi5-5+QT	60 < <i>t</i> ≤ 100	384	364	352	344	339	335	330	322	309	—
	100 < <i>t</i> ≤ 150	375	355	343	335	330	327	322	314	301	—
	150 < <i>t</i> ≤ 250	365	346	334	326	322	318	314	306	293	—
10CrMo9-10	< 16	288	266	254	248	243	236	225	212	197	185
	16 < <i>t</i> ≤ 40	279	257	246	240	235	228	218	205	191	179
	40 < <i>t</i> ≤ 60	270	249	238	232	227	221	211	198	185	173
	60 < <i>t</i> ≤ 100	260	240	230	224	220	213	204	191	178	167
	100 < <i>t</i> ≤ 150	250	237	228	222	219	213	204	191	178	167
	150 < <i>t</i> ≤ 250	240	227	219	213	210	208	204	191	178	167
12CrMo9-10	≤ 250	341	323	311	303	298	295	292	287	279	—

Table A.3 (continued)

Steel grade	Product thickness ^{b, c} <i>t</i> mm	Minimum 0,2 % proof strength $R_{p0,2}$ N/mm ² at a temperature in °C of									
		50	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500
X12CrMo5	≤ 60	310	299	295	294	293	291	285	273	253	222
	60 < <i>t</i> ≤ 250	290	281	277	275	275	273	267	256	237	208
13CrMoV9-10 ^e	≤ 60	410	395	380	375	370	365	362	360	350	—
	60 < <i>t</i> ≤ 250	405	390	370	365	360	355	352	350	340	—
12CrMoV12-10 ^e	≤ 60	410	395	380	375	370	365	362	360	350	—
	60 < <i>t</i> ≤ 250	405	390	370	365	360	355	352	350	340	—
X10CrMoVNb9-1	≤ 60	432	415	401	392	385	379	373	364	349	324
	60 < <i>t</i> ≤ 250	423	406	392	383	376	371	365	356	341	316
^a The values correspond to the lower band of the relevant trend curve determined in accordance with EN 10314 with a confidence limit of about 98 % (2 s). ^b •• For product thicknesses exceeding the specified maximum thicknesses, $R_{p0,2}$ values at elevated temperatures may be agreed upon. ^c Delivery condition as given in Table A.2 (but see footnote c to Table A.2). ^d The values reflect the minimum values for furnace normalized test pieces. ^e $R_{p0,2}$ not determined in accordance with EN 10314. They are minimum values of the scatter band considered up until now.											

Annex B
(normative)

**Chemical composition and mechanical properties of products delivered
in accordance with ASME type design codes**

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Table B.1 — Chemical composition (cast analysis)

Steel grade	% by mass ^a										
	C max.	Si	Mn	P max.	S max.	Al _{total}	Cr	Cu max.	Mo	Nb max.	Others
PT410GH	0,20 ^b	≤ 0,40	0,40 to 1,40	0,030	0,030	≥ 0,020 ^c	≤ 0,30	0,40	≤ 0,12	0,02	Cr+Cu+Mo+Ni: ≤ 1,00
PT450GH	0,20 ^b	≤ 0,40	0,60 to 1,60	0,030	0,030	≥ 0,020 ^c	≤ 0,30	0,40	≤ 0,12	0,02	Cr+Cu+Mo+Ni: ≤ 1,00
PT480GH	0,20 ^b	≤ 0,55	0,60 to 1,60	0,030	0,030	≥ 0,020 ^c	≤ 0,30	0,40	≤ 0,12	0,02	Cr+Cu+Mo+Ni: ≤ 1,00
19MnMo4-5	0,25	≤ 0,40	0,95 to 1,30	0,030	0,030	—	≤ 0,30	0,40	0,45 to 0,60	0,02	—
19MnMo5-5	0,25	≤ 0,40	0,95 to 1,50	0,030	0,030	—	≤ 0,30	0,40	0,45 to 0,60	0,02	—
19MnMo6-5	0,25	≤ 0,40	1,15 to 1,50	0,030	0,030	—	≤ 0,30	0,40	0,45 to 0,60	0,02	—
19MnMoNi5-5	0,25	≤ 0,40	0,95 to 1,50	0,030	0,030	—	≤ 0,30	0,40	0,45 to 0,60	0,02	—
19MnMoNi6-5	0,25	≤ 0,40	1,15 to 1,50	0,030	0,030	—	≤ 0,20	0,40	0,45 to 0,60	0,02	—
14CrMo4-5 ^d	0,17	≤ 0,40	0,40 to 0,65	0,030	0,030	—	0,80 to 1,15	0,40	0,45 to 0,65	0,02	—
14CrMoSi5-6 ^d	0,17	0,50 to 0,80	0,40 to 0,65	0,030	0,030	—	1,00 to 1,50	0,40	0,45 to 0,60	0,02	—
13CrMo9-10 ^d	0,17	≤ 0,50	0,30 to 0,60	0,030	0,030	—	2,00 to 2,50	0,40	0,90 to 1,10	0,02	—
14CrMo9-10	0,17	≤ 0,50	0,30 to 0,60	0,015	0,015	—	2,00 to 2,50	0,40	0,90 to 1,10	0,02	—
14CrMoV9-10	0,17	≤ 0,10	0,30 to 0,60	0,015	0,010	—	2,00 to 2,50	0,40	0,90 to 1,10	0,07	≤ 0,003 B; ≤ 0,015 Ca, ≤ 0,015 REM ^e
13CrMoV12-10	0,17	≤ 0,15	0,30 to 0,60	0,015	0,010	—	2,75 to 3,25	0,40	0,90 to 1,10	0,07	≤ 0,003 B; ≤ 0,015 Ca, ≤ 0,015 REM ^e
X9CrMoVNb9-1	0,08 to 0,12	≤ 0,50	0,30 to 0,60	0,020	0,010	≤ 0,040	8,00 to 9,50	0,40	0,85 to 1,05	0,06 to 0,10	—

^a Elements not listed in this table shall not intentionally be added to the steel without agreement of the purchaser, except in order to finish the cast. All appropriate measures shall be taken to prevent the addition of these elements from scrap or other materials used in steelmaking, which may adversely affect the mechanical properties and usability.

^b •• By agreement at the time of enquiry and order, the maximum carbon content may be increased up to 0,31 % in the case of PT410GH, 0,33 % in the case of PT450GH and 0,35 % in the case of PT480GH.

^c On cast analysis, the aluminium content shall not be less than 0,020 % total aluminium or, alternately, 0,015 % acid-soluble aluminium.

^d •• If so agreed at the time of enquiry and order, aluminium shall not be used in order to restrain graphitization.

^e See Table B.2 for complete steel names.

REM: Rare earth metals.

Table B.2 — Mechanical properties

Steel grade	Usual delivery condition ^a	Product thickness <i>t</i> mm	Tensile properties at room temperature ^{b, k}			Impact energy <i>KV</i> J
			Yield strength	Tensile strength	Elongation after fracture	
			<i>R</i> _{eH} N/mm ² min.	<i>R</i> _m N/mm ²	<i>A</i> % min.	
PT410GH	+AR	6 ≤ <i>t</i> ≤ 50	225	410 to 550	21	j
	+N	6 ≤ <i>t</i> ≤ 200				
PT450GH	+AR	6 ≤ <i>t</i> ≤ 50	245	450 to 590	19	
	+N	6 ≤ <i>t</i> ≤ 200				
PT480GH	+AR	6 ≤ <i>t</i> ≤ 50	265	480 to 620	17	
	+N	6 ≤ <i>t</i> ≤ 200				
19MnMo4-5	+N, +AR	6 ≤ <i>t</i> ≤ 50	315	520 to 660	17	
	+N ^d	50 ≤ <i>t</i> ≤ 200				
19MnMo5-5	+N, +QT ^c , +AR	6 ≤ <i>t</i> ≤ 50	345	550 to 690	17	
	+N ^d , +QT ^c	6 ≤ <i>t</i> ≤ 200				
19MnMo6-5	+QT ^c	6 ≤ <i>t</i> ≤ 200	480	620 to 790	15	
19MnMoNi5-5	+N, +QT ^c , +AR	6 ≤ <i>t</i> ≤ 50	345	550 to 690	17	
	+N ^d , +QT ^c	50 < <i>t</i> ≤ 200				
19MnMoNi6-5	+QT ^c	6 ≤ <i>t</i> ≤ 50	480	620 to 790	15	
		50 < <i>t</i> ≤ 200				
14CrMo4-5+NT1	+NT ^e	6 ≤ <i>t</i> ≤ 200	225	380 to 550	20	
14CrMo4-5+NT2	+NT ^e	6 ≤ <i>t</i> ≤ 200	275	450 to 590	20	
14CrMoSi5-6+NT1	+NT ^e	6 ≤ <i>t</i> ≤ 200	235	410 to 590	20	
14CrMoSi5-6+NT2	+NT ^e	6 ≤ <i>t</i> ≤ 200	315	520 to 690	20	
13CrMo9-10+NT1	+NT ^e	6 ≤ <i>t</i> ≤ 300	205	410 to 590	17	
13CrMo9-10+NT2	+NT ^e	6 ≤ <i>t</i> ≤ 300	315	520 to 690	17	
14CrMo9-10	+QT ^f , (+NT ^g) ^h	6 ≤ <i>t</i> ≤ 300	380	580 to 760	17	
14CrMoV9-10	+NT ^g (+QT ^g) ^h	6 ≤ <i>t</i> ≤ 300	415	580 to 760	17	
13CrMoV12-10	+NT ^g (+QT ^g) ^h	6 ≤ <i>t</i> ≤ 300	415	580 to 760	17	
X9CrMoVNb9-1	+NT ⁱ	6 ≤ <i>t</i> ≤ 300	415	585 to 760	17	

^a +AR = as rolled (untreated, see 6.2.3 and 6.2.5; +N: normalized; +NT: normalized and tempered; +QT: quenched and tempered. For products delivered untreated, 6.2.5 applies.

^b Applicable for transverse direction.

^c Plates shall be quenched and tempered, and tempering temperature shall be a suitable temperature to produce the specific properties, but shall not be less than 595 °C.

^d Normalizing for steel plate > 100 mm may include accelerated cooling and subsequent tempering in the temperature range of 595 °C to 705 °C.

^e In normalizing, accelerated cooling to obtain the specified mechanical properties may be performed by liquid quenching, air blasting or other methods. Minimum tempering temperature shall be 620 °C for steel grades 14CrMo4-5 and 14CrMoSi5-6 and 650 °C for steel grade 13CrMo9-10.

^f Minimum tempering temperature shall be 620 °C. The purchaser shall inform the manufacturer on his intention to use this tempering temperature. In this case, the manufacturer may perform tempering at temperatures lower than 620 °C, but not lower than 595 °C.

^g Minimum tempering temperature shall be 675 °C. The purchaser shall inform the manufacturer on his intention to use this tempering temperature. In this case, the manufacturer may perform tempering at temperatures lower than 675 °C, but not lower than 625 °C.

^h •• By agreement at the time of enquiry and order, the products may be delivered in the condition +NT (14CrMo9-10) or +QT (14CrMoV9-10 and 13CrMoV12-10).

ⁱ Minimum tempering temperature shall be 730 °C.

^j •• Impact tests with agreed minimum impact energy value(s) and test temperature(s) may be agreed upon at the time of enquiry and order.

^k The reduction of area shall be not less than 45 % for steel grades 13CrMo9-10+NT1, 13CrMo9-10+NT2, 14CrMo9-10, 14CrMoV9-10 and 13CrMoV12-10.

Annex C

(informative)

Steel designations in accordance with this part of ISO 9328 and designation of comparable steel grades in national or regional standards

Table C.1 — Steel designations in accordance with this part of ISO 9328^a and designation of comparable^b steel grades in national or regional standards

ISO 9328-2	Steel designation in		
	EN 10028-2 ^c	ASTM A302, A387, A515, A516, A533, A542, A832	JIS G3103, G3118, G3119, G3120, G4109
P235GH	1.0345		
P265GH	1.0425		
P295GH	1.0481		
P355GH	1.0473		
PT410GH		A515-60, A516-60	SB410, SGV410
PT450TH		A515-65, A516-65	SB450, SGV450
PT480GH		A515-70, A516-70	SB480, SGV480
16Mo3	1.5415		
18MnMo4-5	1.5414		
19MnMo4-5		A302A	SBV1A
19MnMo5-5		A302B, A533A1	SBV1B, SQV1A
19MnMo6-5		A533A2	SQV1B
20MnMoNi4-5	1.6311		
19MnMoNi5-5		A302C, A533B1	SBV2, SQV2A
19MnMoNi6-5		A533B2	SQV2B
15NiCuMoNb5-6-4	1.6368		
13CrMo4-5	1.7335		
14CrMo4-5+NT1		A387-12-1	SCMV2-1
14CrMo4-5+NT2		A387-12-2	SCMV2-2
13CrMoSi5-5	1.7336		
14CrMoSi5-6+NT1		A387-11-1	SCMV3-1
14CrMoSi5-6+NT2		A387-11-2	SCMV3-2
10CrMo9-10	1.7380		
12CrMo9-10	1.7375		
13CrMo9-10+NT1		A387-22-1	SCMV4-1
13CrMo9-10+NT2		A387-22-2	SCMV4-2
14CrMo9-10		A542B4	SCMQ4E

Table C.1 (continued)

ISO 9328-2	Steel designation in		
	EN 10028-2 ^c	ASTM A302, A387, A515, A516, A533, A542, A832	JIS G3103, G3118, G3119, G3120, G4109
X12CrMo5	1.7362		
13CrMoV9-10	1.7703		
14CrMoV9-10		A542D4a, A832-22V	SCMQ4V
12CrMoV12-10	1.7767		
13CrMoV12-10		A542E4a,	SCMQ5V
X9CrMoVNb9-1		A387-91	
X10CrMoVNb9-1	1.4903		
^a In accordance with ISO/TS 4949. ^b "Comparable" covers both identical or similar steel grades. ^c In addition to the steel name (identical with the corresponding steel name of this part of ISO 9328) the listed steel number is specified.			

Annex D (informative)

Guidelines for heat treatment

Tables D.1 and D.2 give reference data for heat treatment temperatures. For stress relief annealing, see Annex E.

NOTE In addition to the temperature, there are other parameters, such as type of heating, heating rate, holding time and cooling method which have to be taken into account.

Table D.1 — Heat treatment temperatures
(steel grades of Annex A)

Steel grade	Temperature, °C		
	Normalizing	Austenitizing	Tempering ^b
P235GH	890 to 950 ^a	—	—
P265GH	890 to 950 ^a	—	—
P295GH	890 to 950 ^a	—	—
P355GH	890 to 950 ^a	—	—
16Mo3	890 to 950 ^a	—	c
18MnMo4-5	890 to 950		600 to 640
20MnMoNi4-5	—	870 to 940	610 to 690
15NiCuMoNb5-6-4	880 to 960		580 to 680
13CrMo4-5	890 to 950		630 to 730
13CrMoSi5-5	890 to 950		650 to 730
10CrMo9-10	920 to 980		650 to 750
12CrMo9-10	920 to 980		650 to 750
X12CrMo5	920 to 970		680 to 750
13CrMoV9-10	930 to 990		675 to 750
12CrMoV12-10	930 to 1 000		675 to 750
X10CrMoVNb9-1	1 040 to 1 100		730 to 780

^a When normalizing, after the required temperatures have been attained over the whole cross-section, no further holding is necessary and generally should be avoided.

^b When tempering, the specified temperatures shall, when they have been attained over the whole cross-section, be maintained for an appropriate time.

^c In certain cases, tempering at 590 °C may be necessary.

Table D.2 — Heat treatment temperatures
(steel grades of Annex B)

Steel grade	Temperature, °C		
	Normalizing	Austenitizing	Tempering
PT410GH	880 to 950	—	—
PT450GH	880 to 950	—	—
PT480GH	880 to 950	—	—
19MnMo4-5	880 to 950	—	—
19MnMo5-5	880 to 950	880 to 950	595 to 690
19MnMo6-5	—	880 to 950	595 to 690
19MnMoNi5-5	880 to 950	880 to 950	595 to 690
19MnMoNi6-5	—	880 to 950	595 to 690
14CrMo4-5+NT1	880 to 980	—	620 to 710
14CrMo4-5+NT2	880 to 980	—	620 to 710
14CrMoSi5-6+NT1	880 to 980	—	620 to 710
14CrMoSi5-6+NT2	880 to 980	—	620 to 720
13CrMo9-10+NT1	900 to 980	—	650 to 760
13CrMo9-10+NT2	900 to 980	—	650 to 760
14CrMo9-10	900 to 980	900 to 980	620 to 760
14CrMoV9-10	900 to 1 000	900 to 1 000	675 to 760
13CrMoV12-10	900 to 1 000	900 to 1 000	675 to 760
X9CrMoVNb9-1	1 040 to 1 095	—	730 to 780

Annex E

(informative)

Critical time-temperature parameter $P_{crit.}$ and possible combinations of stress relieving temperature and holding time

Examples for stress relieving temperatures and the corresponding maximum holding time calculated on the basis of the equation in 6.7 for a given critical time-temperature parameter $P_{crit.}$ are given in Table E.1.

Table E.1 — $P_{crit.}$ value and permissible holding time for a given stress relieving temperature

Steel type or steel grade	$P_{crit.}$	$P_{crit.}$ condition fulfilled with stress relieving temperature in °C for a holding time ^a of	
		1 h	2 h
C, CMn steels	17,3	580	575
16Mo3	17,5	590	585
18MnMo4-5	17,5	590	585
20MnMoNi4-5	17,5	590	585
15NiCuMoNb5-6-4	17,5	590	585
13CrMo4-5	18,5	640	630
13CrMoSi5-5	18,7	650	640
10CrMo9-10	19,2	675	665
12CrMo9-10	19,3	680	670
X12CrMo5	19,5	690	680
13CrMoV9-10	19,4	685	675
12CrMoV12-10	19,4	685	675
X10CrMoVNb9-1	20,5	740	730
^a Selected pairs of stress relieving temperature and holding time or guidance.			

Annex F (informative)

Reference data of strength for 1 % (plastic) creep strain and creep rupture

The values given in Table F.1 were derived as mean values in accordance with ISO 6303 with a scatter band of ± 20 %.

NOTE The strength values for 1 % (plastic) creep strain and creep rupture given up to the elevated temperatures listed in Table D.1 do not mean that the steels can be used in continuous duty up to these temperatures. The governing factor is the total stressing during operation. Where relevant, the oxidation conditions should also be taken into account.

Table F.1 — Strength for 1 % (plastic) creep strain and creep rupture

Steel grade	Temperature °C	Strength for 1 % (plastic) creep strain in MPa for		Creep rupture strength in MPa for		
		10 000 h	100 000 h	10 000 h	100 000 h	200 000 h
P235GH, P265GH	380	164	118	229	165	145
	390	150	106	211	148	129
	400	136	95	191	132	115
	410	124	84	174	118	101
	420	113	73	158	103	89
	430	101	65	142	91	78
	440	91	57	127	79	67
	450	80	49	113	69	57
	460	72	42	100	59	48
	470	62	35	86	50	40
	480	53	30	75	42	33
	490	45	25	65	35	28
P295GH, P355GH	380	195	153	291	227	206
	390	182	137	266	203	181
	400	167	118	243	179	157
	410	150	105	221	157	135
	420	135	92	200	136	115
	430	120	80	180	117	97
	440	107	69	161	100	82
	450	93	59	143	85	70
	460	83	51	126	73	60
	470	71	44	110	63	52
	480	63	38	96	55	44
	490	55	33	84	47	37
	500	49	29	74	41	30

Table F.1 (continued)

Steel grade	Temperature °C	Strength for 1 % (plastic) creep strain in MPa for		Creep rupture strength in MPa for		
		10 000 h	100 000 h	10 000 h	100 000 h	200 000 h
16Mo3	450	216	167	298	239	217
	460	199	146	273	208	188
	470	182	126	247	178	159
	480	166	107	222	148	130
	490	149	89	196	123	105
	500	132	73	171	101	84
	510	115	59	147	81	69
	520	99	46	125	66	55
	530	84	36	102	53	45
18MnMo4-5	425	392	314	421	343	
	430	383	302	407	330	
	440	360	272	380	300	
	450	333	240	353	265	
	460	303	207	325	230	
	470	271	176	295	196	
	480	239	148	263	166	
	490	207	124	229	140	
	500	177	103	196	118	
	510	150	84	165	98	
	520	127	64	141	79	
	525	118	54	132	69	
20MnMoNi4-5	450			290	240	
	460			272	211	
	470			251		
	480			225		
	490			194		
15NiCuMoNb5-6-4	400	324	294	402	373	
	410	315	279	385	349	
	420	306	263	368	325	
	430	295	245	348	300	
	440	281	227	328	273	
	450	265	206	304	245	
	460	239	180	274	210	
	470	212	151	242	175	
	480	180	120	212	139	
	490	145	84	179	104	
	500	108	49	147	69	