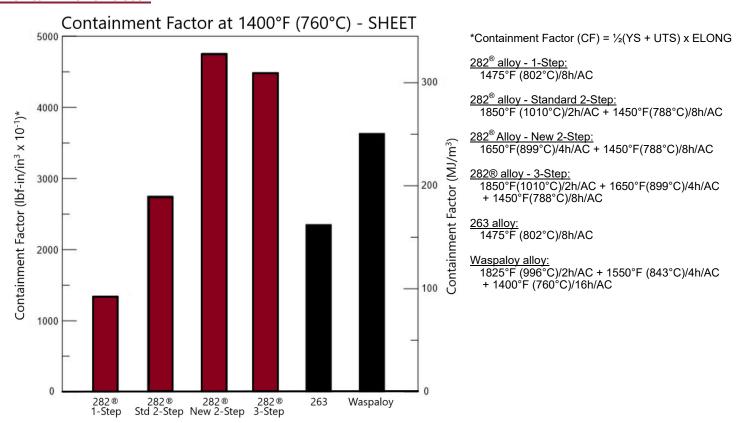


TECH BRIEF

Alternate Heat Treatments for Improved Toughness of HAYNES® 282® alloy

HAYNES[®] 282[®] alloy is a high creep strength, gamma-prime strengthened superalloy with very good weldability. The standard 2-step age-hardening treatment listed in the AMS specifications maximizes creep strength at temperatures of 1600°F (871°C) or above. New applications, however, have resulted in the development of some alternate heat treatments for 282® alloy. For example, a single step aging treatment helps the alloy meet the targets for advanced ultra supercritical (AUSC) steam components, while new 2- and 3-step treatments are shown to significantly increase the toughness or containment capability at intermediate temperatures near 1400°F (760°C). These alternatives provide versatility in meeting a variety of targeted applications.

Containment Factor

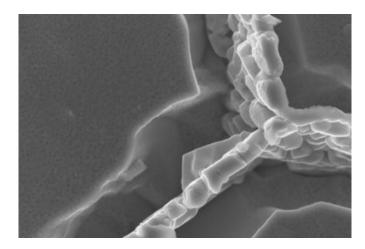


^{* 1} lbf-in/in 3 x 10 $^{-1}$ = 1 ksi-%

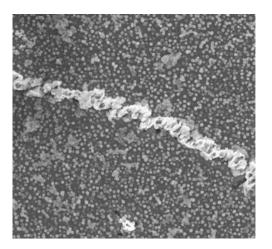
Heat	Yield Strength at 1400°F (760°C), ksi (MPa)			Ultimate Tensile Strength at 1400°F (760°C), ksi (MPa)			Elongation at 1400°F (760°C), %			CF* at 1400°F (760°C), lbf-in/in ³ x 10 ⁻¹ (MJ/m ³)		
Treatment	Sheet	Plate	Ring	Sheet	Plate	Ring	Sheet	Plate	Ring	Sheet	Plate	Ring
1-Step	87.7 (605)	-	-	120.7 (832)	-	-	12.9	-	-	1300 (92.7)	-	-
Standard 2-Step	89 (614)	91.7 (632)	99.5 (686)	122.6 (845)	125.6 (866)	124.8 (860)	26.0	21.1	31.8	2750 (190)	2290 (158)	3570 (246)
New 2-Step	95.5 (658)	89.6 (618)	101.2 (698)	117 (807)	119.5 (824)	120.8 (833)	44.8	23.9	36.6	4760 (328)	2500 (172)	4060 (280)
3-Step	95.8 (661)	89.7 (618)	98 676)	116 (800)	121.1 (835)	121.6 (838)	42.4	27.1	40.9	4490 (310)	2860 (197)	4490 (310)

Effect of Heat Treatment Steps on Microstructure

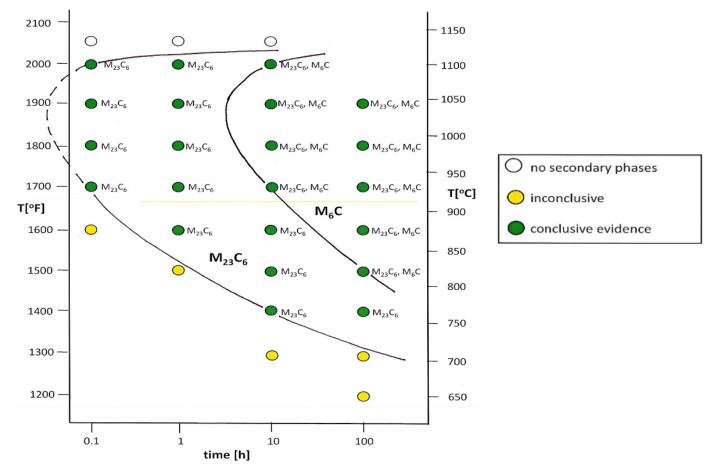
- **1850°F** (**1010°C**)/**2h** This temperature is below the $M_{23}C_6$ solvus and above the gamma-prime (γ ') solvus. This step produces the "stone wall" carbide structure at the grain boundaries.
- 1650°F (899°C)/4h This step results in the formation of a grain boundary layer consisting of both γ ' and $M_{23}C_6$ at the grain boundary. This layer is believed to be responsible for the improved ductility at temperatures around 1400°F (760°C).
- 1450°F (788°C)/8h This step completes the precipitation of y' providing the alloy with high strength.



Stone wall carbide structure at grain boundaries which forms at 1850°F (1010°C)/2h.

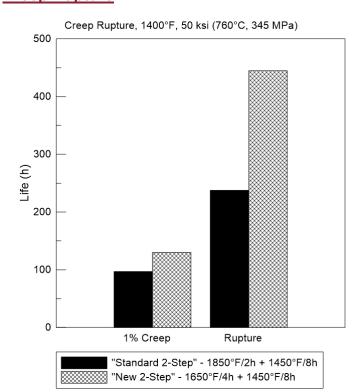


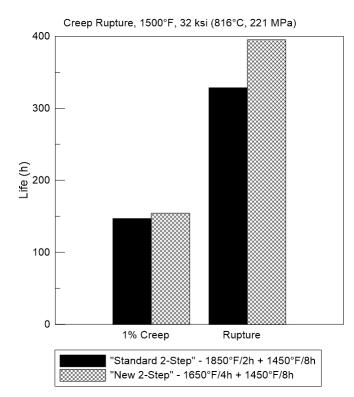
Microstructure after 1650°F (899°C)/4h + 1450°F (788°C)/8h, showing the complex γ ' and $M_{23}C_6$ carbide structure at grain boundaries

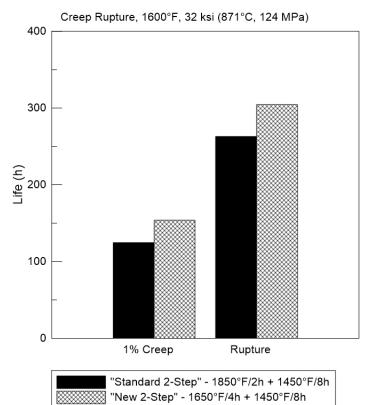


All the heat treatments are designed to precipitate $M_{23}C_6$ and to precipitate and/or grow γ '. However, the morphology and location of the phases can vary considerably.

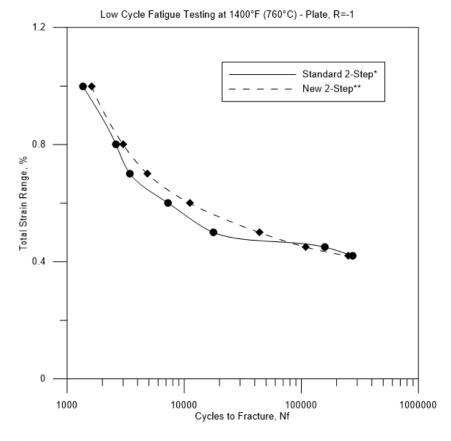
Creep Rupture







Low Cycle Fatigue



*1850°F(1010°C)/2h/AC + 1450°F(788°C)/8h/AC **1650°F(899°C)/4h/AC + 1450°F(788°C)/8h/AC

Summary

- New heat treatments for HAYNES[®] 282[®] alloy provide substantial improvements to 1400°F (760°C) ductility and containment factors compared to previously established heat treatments.
- The new heat treatments improve properties in sheet, plate, and ring forms.
- The improved properties are attributed the formation of favorable γ' + M₂₃C₆ structure at the grain boundaries.
- Not only were other properties, such as creep and LCF, not adversely affected, but may also provide slight improvements with the new heat treatments..

The new heat treatments should be strongly considered for all hot section applications which require high containment: cases, rings, etc.

For more information, please contact a metallurgist at https://haynesintl.com/contact/technical-support.

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