

**High-Temperature
Property Data:**

FERROUS ALLOYS

Consulting Editor M.F. Rothman



HIGH-TEMPERATURE PROPERTY DATA: Ferrous Alloys

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Foreword

The publication of *High-Temperature Property Data: Ferrous Alloys* represents a new direction in publishing for ASM INTERNATIONAL. This volume was produced entirely on personal computers using available software. All information was captured electronically on disk so that it can be imported into searchable databases in the future.

Ten years ago, the production of a book of this magnitude and scope would have required a small army of people working full time to complete the project within an reasonable time frame. The past decade has seen the widespread use of the copy machine and the introduction of the personal computer. These advances in the work place have made this book possible.

Had this book been published ten years ago, all the artwork and tables would have been taken directly from the source material. The art would have been redrawn by a draftsman or artist, and the tables might have been retyped and marked for typesetting--two very expensive and time-consuming steps. In addition, corrections to the artwork or tables would have added to the cost and time.

The text might have been typed on an electric typewriter and subsequently edited before it was retyped. A clean copy would have been sent to the typesetter, who would have to type it into his machine one more time. And then the galleys would have been proofed against the original copy, and still more corrections would have been made.

Given this scenario, it's surprising anything got published in 1977. In fact, after looking at cost and economic viability, a publisher could well have scrapped a project of this magnitude before production started.

In contrast to the methods of the last decade, this book was produced using personal computers and a total of five available software programs--in particular, ASM's MetSel/2 and EnPlot programs. MetSel/2 is a materials selection package that records alloy information in a searchable format. EnPlot is an engineering graphics package that generates x-y plots. EnPlot graphs can be stored in MetSel/2 data files.

Almost no commercial typesetting was used in this volume; text, tables, and captions were printed on a laser jet printer driven by a word processing package. The figures were digitized and produced on a plotter using EnPlot.

The text was word processed in ASM's materials database program MetSel/2. Each alloy has a database file. Once the data were input, the file was saved as an ASCII text file, imported into a word processing package, and edited. This step allowed the database file for each alloy to be initiated.

Each table was input into a spreadsheet program. Using the spreadsheet, conversions were made to provide both metric and English units. Each figure was enlarged, placed on a digitizing pad, and digitized using EnPlot.

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Enlarging the figure facilitated the digitizing process, thus ensuring a greater degree of accuracy.

Text and tables were imported into a technical word processing package where type sizes and faces were selected. The table titles, heads, and footnotes were input. Property abbreviations from the MetSel/2 databases were used so that the tabular information could be imported easily into the appropriate MetSel/2 database file. Figures generated from EnPlot were plotted and reduced photographically. Once the material was technically reviewed and corrected, it was keylined into pages.

In addition to speeding up production and saving on costs, it was possible to make corrections easily and inexpensively up to the last possible minute. However, the most important advantage of this new production method is that all of the information in this book has been captured on disks. This information will be integrated into MetSel/2 datadisks so that specific properties can be found easily. Building these materials properties information databases will be a priority for ASM over the next several years. Our ultimate goal is to provide all available property information for each alloy in a searchable electronic format.

Even in 1987, a project of this size needed the input of many individuals to make it successful. ASM INTERNATIONAL would like to acknowledge the contributions of the following people: Don Baxter, for his advice and guidance in the organization and first-pass editing of an endless sea of material; Terri Weintraub, Julia Talsma, and Jane McCullam of Editorial Associated Services, Inc. for undertaking the task of inputting the tables and text and digitizing the graphs; and Mike Rothman, for his able and thorough editing of each data sheet. Many thanks to all the others who assisted.

Sunniva Refsnes
ASM INTERNATIONAL

Preface

In selecting materials for high-temperature applications, it is wise to remember the old adage--"Steel will always work; it's only a question of for how long!" To determine "how long" not only steels, but stainless steels, iron-nickel-chromium alloys, or other high-temperature materials might last, some knowledge of the relative performance characteristics of these materials is required. Of obvious importance are the various high-temperature mechanical and physical properties that determine material performance in service. These are the focus of this book and of the second volume covering nonferrous alloys. Together, these volumes represent the first comprehensive comparative database of its kind.

It is the intent of this first volume to provide information that is useful in the selection of ferrous materials to be considered for high-temperature applications. It is not a detailed collection of design data, and the properties described are not suitable for direct use in final design calculations. Having said this, it should be pointed out that one of the first steps in designing components for use in elevated-temperature service is to reduce the choices of potential materials of construction to a reasonable number.

It is in this step that this book on high-temperature properties of ferrous alloys, and the companion volume on nonferrous alloys, is likely to make its most important contribution to component engineering. First, it will help users to more clearly identify which of the more well-known, traditional materials of construction are the most likely to be capable of providing the required properties for an application, as well as which should be eliminated from consideration because they are obviously inadequate. Secondly, and of key importance, this book will alert users to the capabilities of newer materials with which they may not be completely familiar. Thus, materials and design engineers can focus upon the most qualified alloys for the application in question, without searching through various diverse sources for the necessary information.

Some mention of the manner in which this valuable collection of data was assembled seems appropriate at this point. The property information presented in this volume was gathered from a variety of published sources, including previous tabulations and handbooks, as well as company brochures and data sheets. The information was carefully reviewed to ensure accurate reproduction. On the other hand, no attempt was made to verify or to critically analyze the data, or to trace the pedigree of the material from which the data were generated. Still, the information is perceived to be reasonably typical in terms of describing the relative performance capabilities of the various materials.

Although procurement of the data was a significant undertaking on the part of the ASM International staff, once in hand it was efficiently organized, edited and printed entirely through the use of personal computers; text, tables and captions were all printed on a laser jet printer driven by a word processor, whereas graphs were produced on a computer plotter. The use of typesetting in the production of this book was virtually eliminated, thus reducing the cost of its publication by half. Without this savings, this book would have been too expensive to publish at all, and you wouldn't be reading this now.

The book itself is organized into sections representing basic ferrous alloy families. These include Irons, Carbon Steels, Alloy Steels, ASTM Steels, Low-Alloy Steels, Ultrahigh Strength Steels, Tool Steels, Maraging Steels, Wrought Stainless Steels, ACl Casting Alloys, and Wrought Iron-Nickel Alloys and Iron-Nickel Superalloys. In most cases, each section has an introduction that briefly describes the nature of the compositions described, the roles of various elements in the alloys, the metallurgical characteristics of the alloy type, the typical temperature limits or range of operation, and examples of suitable applications. Following the introduction and general information for some groups, the most common alloys within an alloy group are summarized individually. Summaries include alloy name, alternative designations, relevant specifications, and typical alloy composition or composition ranges. Many descriptions also include some discussion of individual alloy characteristics and pertinent applications.

Following each individual alloy summary, physical and mechanical property data that has been located for that alloy are presented in tabular and/or graphical format. The extent of the data presented varies considerably from alloy to alloy, reflecting in the main the extent to which each alloy is used. It is expected that future editions of this book may contain expanded information on at least some of the alloys as additional data are uncovered through on-going efforts.

One area in which the data are very complete is the realm of physical properties. In most all cases, data are presented for modulus of elasticity, mean coefficient of expansion, thermal conductivity and electrical resistivity, all as a function of temperature. Tensile properties as a function of temperature are also reasonably complete for many product forms.

For many of the most common alloys, and almost all of the more sophisticated materials, data are presented detailing fatigue and creep strength properties. Considerable effort has been expended to present this data in a manner that allows for ready comparison between alloys. Care has been exercised where possible, for example, to avoid inappropriate extrapolation of minimum creep rate data to calculate total creep lives (i.e., time to 1% creep under set temperature and stress conditions), as doing so ignores the considerable impact of primary stage creep.

In examining the data embodied in this book, it will be noticed immediately that there is a singular absence of oxidation-resistance data, or environment resistance data of any kind. This is intentional. Whereas mechanical and physical property measurements more or less conform to relatively well established testing procedures, the same cannot be said for environment resistance tests at elevated temperature. Despite many attempts by the technical community to standardize such seemingly "elementary" tests as oxidation resistance, for example, the fact remains that comparison of the results from different test sources is often dangerously misleading. Rather than present an assortment of apples and oranges, it was felt that environment resistance data be best left to another time.

One final word on the future work of ASM International and its technical committee activity in the area of high-temperature materials properties. This book, and the second volume on nonferrous alloys, although of great utility as they are, in fact provide a framework upon which to build. Efforts are currently underway by the Heat Resistant Materials Committee of ASM to develop sources of input to a more carefully pedigreed database of properties relevant to high-temperature applications. As such information becomes available, these books will be updated, and made even more valuable to designers and materials engineers as definitive sources of the data required for optimum material selection and component design.

Michael F. Rothman
Consulting Editor
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Contents

1. Irons	1.1-1.23
2. Carbon Steels	2.1-2.32
3. Alloy Steels	3.1-3.34
4. ASTM Steels	4.1-4.9
5. Elevated-Temperature Service Steels	5.1-5.20
6. Ultrahigh Strength Steels	6.1-6.16
7. Tool Steels	7.1-7.54
8. Maraging Steels	8.1-8.13
9. Wrought Stainless Steels	9.1-9.161
10. ACl Casting Alloys	10.1-10.25
11. Wrought Iron-Nickel Alloys and Iron-Nickel Superalloys	11.1-11.76

1. Irons

Gray Irons	1.1-1.7
Typical compositions	1.1
Thermal conductivity	1.2
Specific heat	1.2
Mean coefficients of linear thermal expansion	1.3
Tensile property data for gray irons	1.4
Creep properties	1.5
Stress-rupture properties	1.5
Effect of temperature on stress-strain relation in tension	1.5
Effect of test temperature on hardness	1.6
Brinell hardness of previously annealed gray irons	1.6
Stress-rupture characteristics in tension	1.6
Growth and creep	1.6
Growth due to graphitization	1.7
Graphitization growth in vacuum	1.7
 Ductile Irons	 1.7-1.13
Composition of standard grades of ductile iron	1.8
Average linear thermal expansion	1.8
Specific heat	1.8
Mean coefficients of linear thermal expansion	1.9
Tensile strength of Meehanite ductile iron	1.9
Tensile and yield strengths of ferritic, annealed ductile iron	1.9
Tensile and yield strengths of pearlitic, normalized iron	1.9
Creep strength	1.10
Compressive yield strength	1.10
Stress-rupture of bar	1.10
Stress-rupture of annealed, ferritic iron	1.11
Stress-rupture of normalized, pearlitic iron	1.11
Stress-rupture properties of 2.55% Si, 1.0% Ni ductile iron	1.11
Stress-rupture properties of 2.5% Si, 1.0% Ni ductile iron	1.11
Stress-rupture in Mo-free ductile iron Y-blocks	1.11
Stress-rupture properties of cast specimens	1.12
Brinell hardness of annealed, ferritic irons	1.13
Hot hardness	1.13
Permanent growth of Meehanite iron after elevated-temperature exposure	1.13
 Malleable Irons	 1.13-1.17
Thermal conductivity	1.14
Mean coefficients of linear thermal expansion	1.14
Comparison of electrical resistivity for high-carbon, low-carbon, and austenitic steels, and malleable iron	1.14
Tensile strength and 15-min sustained load data for ferritic malleable iron	1.14
Impact strength of sand cast pearlitic malleable iron	1.14
High-temperature property data for air quenched pearlitic malleable irons	1.15
Creep curves for ferritic malleable iron	1.15
Stress-rupture strength of oil quenched pearlitic, malleable iron	1.16
Stress-rupture strength of pearlitic, malleable iron	1.16
Creep curves for pearlitic, malleable iron	1.16
Stress-rupture data for ferritic, malleable irons	1.16

Hardness data for iron castings	1.17
Brinell hardness of air quenched pearlitic, malleable iron	1.17
Rockwell D hardness of air quenched and tempered pearlitic, malleable iron	1.17

Alloy Irons 1.17-1.23

Typical compositions and microstructures	1.18
Mean coefficients of linear thermal expansion	1.19
Elevated-temperature tensile and Charpy V-notch properties of Ni-resist ductile irons	1.19
Tensile strength of high-chromium iron	1.20
Impact strength of high-chromium iron	1.20
Stress-rupture strength of high-chromium iron	1.21
Tensile elongation of high-chromium iron	1.22
Stress-rupture curves for high-nickel heat-resistant irons	1.22
Vickers hardness of high-chromium irons	1.23
Growth of high-nickel irons in superheated steam	1.23
Rockwell C hardness of several high-alloy irons	1.23

2. Carbon Steels

AISI 1005 2.4-2.5

Mean apparent specific heat	2.4
Mean coefficients of linear thermal expansion	2.5

AISI 1006 2.5-2.6

Mean apparent specific heat	2.5
Mean coefficients of linear thermal expansion	2.6

AISI 1008 2.6-2.7

Mean apparent specific heat	2.6
Thermal conductivity	2.7
Mean coefficients of linear thermal expansion	2.7
Electrical resistivity	2.7

AISI 1010 2.7-2.9

Mean coefficients of linear thermal expansion	2.8
Short-time creep	2.8-2.9

AISI 1012 2.9-2.10

Short-time creep	2.10
------------------	------

AISI 1015 2.11-2.13

Mean coefficients of linear thermal expansion	2.11
Tensile strength	2.11
Yield strength	2.11
Effect of temperature on tensile elongation	2.12
Tensile elongation	2.12
Tensile test reduction in area	2.12
Creep strength	2.12
Stress to cause rupture in 100 h	2.13

AISI 1018	2.13-2.14
Tensile strength of normalized steel	2.13
Yield strength of normalized steel	2.13
Effect of strain rate and temperature on yield strength of bar	2.14
Tensile elongation of normalized steel	2.14
Stress-to-rupture data	2.14
AISI 1020	2.14-2.17
Mean coefficients of linear thermal expansion	2.15
Tensile strength	2.15
Effect of temperature on yield strength	2.15
Yield strength of plate and tubing	2.15
Tensile elongation at failure	2.16
Tensile elongation of plate and tube	2.16
Tensile reduction in area at failure of hot rolled sheet	2.16
Tensile reduction in area of plate and tube	2.16
Stress required to produce 1% creep in 10,000 h	2.16
Effect of temperature and exposure time on stress rupture	2.17
Rockwell 15N hardness	2.17
AISI 1023	2.17-2.18
Mean apparent specific heat	2.17
Thermal conductivity	2.17
Mean coefficients of linear thermal expansion	2.18
Electrical resistivity	2.18
AISI 1025	2.18-2.19
Mean apparent specific heat	2.18
Thermal conductivity	2.18
Mean coefficients of linear thermal expansion	2.19
Electrical resistivity	2.19
AISI 1026	2.19-2.20
Mean apparent specific heat	2.19
Thermal conductivity	2.19
Mean coefficients of linear thermal expansion	2.20
Electrical resistivity	2.20
AISI 1030	2.20
Mean coefficients of linear thermal expansion	2.20
AISI 1035	2.21
Mean coefficients of linear thermal expansion	2.21
AISI 1038	2.21-2.22
Electrical resistivity and thermal conductivity	2.22
Mean apparent specific heat	2.22
Tensile, yield, and rupture strength of quenched and tempered specimens	2.22

AISI 1038H	2.22-2.23
Electrical resistivity and thermal conductivity	2.23
Mean apparent specific heat	2.23
Tensile, yield, and rupture strength of quenched and tempered specimens	2.23
AISI 1039	2.23-2.24
Electrical resistivity and thermal conductivity	2.24
Mean apparent specific heat	2.24
Tensile, yield, and rupture strength of quenched and tempered specimens	2.24
AISI 1040	2.24-2.25
Electrical resistivity and thermal conductivity	2.25
Mean apparent specific heat	2.25
Mean coefficients of linear thermal expansion	2.25
Tensile, yield, and rupture strength of quenched and tempered specimens	2.25
AISI 1045	2.26
Mean coefficients of linear thermal expansion	2.26
Tensile and yield strength	2.26
Tensile elongation and reduction in area	2.26
AISI 1046	2.27
Mean coefficients of linear thermal expansion	2.27
Tensile and yield strength	2.27
Tensile elongation and reduction in area	2.27
AISI 1055	2.28
Mean coefficients of linear thermal expansion	2.28
AISI 1060	2.28
Mean coefficients of linear thermal expansion	2.28
AISI 1070	2.29
Mean coefficients of linear thermal expansion	2.29
Relaxation of circular flat springs	2.29
AISI 1080	2.30
Mean apparent specific heat	2.30
Mean coefficients of linear thermal expansion	2.30
Thermal conductivity	2.30
Electrical resistivity	2.30
AISI 1090	2.31
Relaxation of circular flat springs	2.31

AISI 1095	2.31-2.32
Mean coefficients of linear thermal expansion	2.32
Relaxation of circular flat springs	2.32

3. Alloy Steels

AISI 4037	3.4
Thermal conductivity	3.4
AISI 4037H	3.4
Thermal conductivity	3.4
AISI 4130	3.5-3.8
Specific heat	3.5
Thermal conductivity	3.5
Modulus of elasticity of sheet	3.6
Modulus of elasticity in compression of sheet	3.6
Mean coefficient of linear thermal expansion	3.6
Electrical resistivity	3.6
Tensile properties and fracture strength of sheet	3.7
Tensile strength of quenched and tempered specimens	3.7
Yield strength of quenched and tempered specimens	3.7
Shear strength of bar	3.8
Shear strength of normalized and cold worked, stress relieved specimens	3.8
Effect of tempering temperature on shear strength of sheet	3.8
Tensile elongation of quenched and tempered specimens	3.8
Rockwell C hardness of sheet	3.8
AISI 4130H	3.9
Mean apparent specific heat	3.9
Electrical resistivity	3.9
Thermal conductivity	3.9
AISI 4140	3.10-3.14
Mean apparent specific heat	3.10
Thermal conductivity	3.10
Mean coefficients of linear thermal expansion	3.10
Electrical resistivity	3.10
Modulus of elasticity	3.11
Tensile strength of tempered specimens	3.11
Tensile and yield strength of bar	3.11
Shear strength of bar and forgings	3.12
Ultimate bearing strength of bar and forgings	3.12
Compressive yield strength of bar and forgings	3.12
Yield strength of tempered specimens	3.12
Bearing yield strength of bar and forgings	3.13
Tensile reduction in area of rolled bar	3.13
Creep curves	3.13
Creep properties of sheet	3.13
Tensile elongation and reduction in area of bar	3.13

Tensile elongation of bar	3.13
Creep properties of sheet	3.14
Stress-rupture	3.14
Effect of elevated-temperature exposure on room-temperature hardness	3.14
AISI 4140H	3.15
Mean apparent specific heat	3.15
Thermal conductivity	3.15
Mean coefficients of linear thermal expansion	3.15
Electrical resistivity	3.15
AISI 4340	3.16-3.19
Mean coefficients of linear thermal expansion	3.16
Electrical resistivity	3.16
Transverse tensile and Charpy V-notch property data	3.17
Tensile yield strength and compressive yield strength of sheet	3.17
Effect of prior tensile strength on yield strength of bar and sheet	3.17
Charpy V-notch impact strength	3.18
Tensile elongation of air melted, tempered sheet	3.18
Tensile elongation and reduction in area of bar	3.18
Creep strength of sheet	3.19
Fracture toughness of air and vacuum melted sheet	3.19
Net fracture stress of sheet	3.19
Hot hardness data	3.19
AISI 4340H	3.20-3.21
Mean coefficients of linear thermal expansion	3.20
Electrical resistivity	3.20
Transverse tensile and Charpy V-notch property data	3.21
Hot hardness data	3.21
AISI E4340	3.22
Mean coefficients of linear thermal expansion	3.22
Electrical resistivity	3.22
Transverse tensile and Charpy V-notch property data	3.23
Hot hardness data	3.23
AISI E4340H	3.24
Mean coefficients of linear thermal expansion	3.24
Electrical resistivity	3.24
Transverse tensile and Charpy V-notch property data	3.25
Hot hardness data	3.25
AISI 4615	3.25-3.26
Electrical resistivity	3.26
Mean coefficients of linear thermal expansion	3.26
AISI 5132	3.26-3.27
Mean apparent specific heat of annealed specimens	3.26
Thermal conductivity of annealed specimens	3.26
Electrical resistivity of hardened and tempered specimens	3.27

AISI 5132H	3.27
Mean apparent specific heat of annealed specimens	3.27
Thermal conductivity of annealed specimens	3.27
Electrical resistivity of hardened and tempered specimens	3.28
AISI 5140	3.28
Mean apparent specific heat of hardened and tempered specimens	3.28
Thermal conductivity of hardened and tempered specimens	3.28
Mean coefficients of linear thermal expansion	3.28
Electrical resistivity	3.28
AISI 5240H	3.29
Mean apparent specific heat of hardened and tempered specimens	3.29
Thermal conductivity of hardened and tempered specimens	3.29
Mean coefficients of linear thermal expansion	3.29
Electrical resistivity of hardened and tempered specimens	3.29
AISI E52100	3.30
Mean coefficient of linear thermal expansion	3.30
AISI 8615	3.30
Effect of melt practice on tensile properties	3.30
AISI 8630	3.30-3.33
Modulus of elasticity of sheet	3.31
Modulus of elasticity in compression of sheet	3.31
Mean coefficients of linear thermal expansion	3.31
Tensile strength of sheet	3.31
Effect of 0.5-h exposure at test temperature on yield strength of annealed sheet	3.32
Effect of 0.5-h exposure at test temperature on compressive yield strength of annealed sheet	3.32
Stress-strain curves for sheet	3.33
Effect of exposure time on room-temperature Rockwell C hardness	3.33
AISI 8630H	3.33-3.34
Mean coefficients of linear thermal expansion	3.34
AISI 86B30H	3.34
Mean coefficients of linear thermal expansion	3.34

4. ASTM Steels

ASTM A36	4.2-4.3
Tensile property data	4.2
Room-temperature tensile property data after elevated-temperature exposure	4.2

Creep and rupture property data for annealed steel	4.2
Effect of temperature on Charpy keyhole impact values and hardness	4.3
Stress-to-rupture property data	4.3
ASTM A106(B)	4.3
Tensile and yield strength of grade B pipe	4.3
Elongation and reduction in area of grade B pipe	4.3
ASTM A192	4.4
Creep relaxation of steel tubing	4.4
ASTM A227	4.5
Relaxation curves for steel helical compression springs	4.5
ASTM A228	4.5-4.6
Relaxation curves for steel helical compression springs	4.6
ASTM A229	4.6
Relaxation curves for steel helical compression springs	4.6
ASTM A231	4.7
Relaxation curves for steel helical compression springs	4.7
ASTM A401	4.7-4.8
Relaxation curves for steel helical compression springs	4.8
ASTM A441	4.8
Ratio of yield stress at elevated temperatures to room-temperature values	4.8
Ratio of tensile strength at elevated temperatures to room-temperature values	4.8
ASTM A537	4.9
Short-time tensile strength reported as percentage of room-temperature values	4.9
Short-time yield strength reported as percentage of room-temperature values	4.9
Short-time reduction in area and elongation	4.9

5. Elevated-Temperature Service Steels

"2-1/4Cr-1Mo Steel"	5.3-5.6
Poisson's ratio	5.3
Modulus of rigidity	5.3
Tensile and yield strength of annealed specimens	5.4
Scatterband for tensile elongation of annealed specimens	5.4
Creep behavior	5.4

Scatterband for tensile reduction in area of annealed specimens	5.5
Effect of prior exposure at test temperature for 10,000 h on stress required to cause rupture	5.5
Stress required to produce minimum creep rate and rupture	5.5
Allowable design stress at elevated temperatures	5.5
Strain-controlled fatigue behavior of annealed steel	5.6
Effect of cyclic frequency on fatigue crack growth rate	5.6
Effect of temperature on fatigue crack growth rate	5.6
"9Cr-1Mo Steel"	5.7
Creep fatigue	5.7
"1/2Cr-Mo-V Steel"	5.7
Fatigue endurance behavior of cast specimens	5.7
17-22A	5.8-5.9
Mean coefficients of linear thermal expansion	5.8
Thermal conductivity	5.8
Modulus of elasticity	5.8
Modulus of rigidity	5.8
Tensile property data	5.9
Stress-to-rupture property data	5.9
Effect of temperature on Charpy V-notch impact values	5.9
17-22AS	5.10-5.16
Thermal conductivity	5.10
Mean coefficients of linear thermal expansion	5.10
Modulus of elasticity	5.10
Dynamic modulus of elasticity	5.11
Modulus of rigidity	5.11
Static modulus of elasticity of sheet	5.11
Static modulus of elasticity in compression of sheet	5.11
Poisson's ratio	5.11
Room-temperature tensile properties of bar previously exposed to stress	5.12
Effect of heat treatment on high-temperature tensile properties	5.13
Charpy V-notch impact strength of bar	5.13
Stress to produce a minimum creep rate of 0.01%/1000 h	5.14
Room-temperature mechanical properties before and after creep tests	5.14
Creep strength	5.14
Stress to produce 0.1 to 0.2% creep in 1000 h	5.14
Stress-to-rupture property data	5.15
Stress relaxation	5.15
Bearing strength of sheet	5.15
Creep-rupture strength of bar	5.15
Stress-rupture of notched specimens	5.16
17-22AV	5.16-5.18
Mean coefficients of linear thermal expansion	5.16
Modulus of elasticity	5.17
Modulus of rigidity	5.17