

INCOLOY® alloy 825 (UNS N08825/W.Nr. 2.4858) is a nickel-iron-chromium alloy with additions of molybdenum, copper, and titanium. The alloy's chemical composition, given in Table 1, is designed to provide exceptional resistance to many corrosive environments. The nickel content is sufficient for resistance to chloride-ion stress-corrosion cracking. The nickel, in conjunction with the molybdenum and copper, also gives outstanding resistance to reducing environments such as those containing sulfuric and phosphoric acids. The molybdenum also aids resistance to pitting and crevice corrosion. The alloy's chromium content confers resistance to a variety of oxidizing substances such as nitric acid, nitrates and oxidizing salt. The titanium addition serves, with an appropriate heat treatment, to stabilize the alloy against sensitization to intergranular corrosion.

The resistance of INCOLOY alloy 825 to general and localized corrosion under diverse conditions gives the alloy broad usefulness. Applications include chemical processing, pollution control, oil and gas recovery, acid production, pickling operations, nuclear fuel reprocessing, and handling of radioactive wastes. Applications for alloy 825 are similar to those for INCOLOY alloy 020.

Table 1 - Limiting Chemical Composition, % of INCOLOY alloy 825

Nickel	
Iron	
Chromium	
Molybdenum	
Copper	
Titanium	0.6-1.2
Carbon	0.05 max.
Manganese	
Sulfur	0.03 max.
Silicon	
Aluminum	0.2 max.

# Physical Constants and Thermal Properties

Some physical constants for INCOLOY alloy 825 are listed in Table 2. Values for thermal expansion, thermal conductivity, and electrical resistivity at various temperatures are in Table 3. Modulus of elasticity and Poisson's ratio over a range of temperatures are given in Table 4. Modulus values, which were determined dynamically, were used to compute Poisson's ratio.

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Table 2 - Physical Constants

Density, Ib/in³		
Mg/m³	Density, Ib/in <sup>3</sup>	
Melting Range, °F       2500-2550         °C       1370-1400         Specific Heat, Btu/lb•°F       0.105         J/kg•°C       440         Curie Temperature, °F       <-320	Mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
°C	Melting Range, °F	
Specific Heat, Btu/lb•°F         0.105           J/kg•°C         440           Curie Temperature, °F         <-320	°C	
J/kg•°C	Specific Heat, Btu/lb•°F	
Curie Temperature, °F	J/kg•°C	
°C<196 Permeability at 200 oersted (15.9 kA/m)	Curie Temperature, °F	
Permeability at 200 oersted (15.9 kA/m)1.005	°C	<-196
	Permeability at 200 oersted (15.9 k/	۹/m)1.005

#### Table 3 - Thermal Properties

3 3 3 4	<b>O 1 C C C C C C C C C C</b>			
Temperature	Expansion <sup>a</sup>	Thermal Conductivity	Electrical <b>R</b> esistivity	
°F	10 <sup>-6</sup> in/in•°F	Btu-in/ft2•h•°F	ohm•circ mil/ft	
-250		55	atelland atella	
-200		59	and and and	
-100	<u> </u>	66	Ster Ster Ster S	
3 <sup>25</sup> 3 <sup>26</sup> 3 <b>0</b> 2 <sup>4</sup>	State State State	72.6	Station Station - Station St	
78	and the state	76.8	678	
100	Start Start Start	78.4	680	
200	7.8	85.0	687	
400	8.3	97.5	710	
600	8.5	109.6	728	
800	8.7	119.7	751	
1000	8.8	130.9	761	
1200	of 1.1 ه	141.8	762	
1400	9.5 154.9		765	
1600	9.7	171.8	775	
1800		192.0	782	
2000	Stat Stat Stat Stat	Start Start Start	793	
	μm/m•°C	W/m•°C	μΩ•m	
-150	Stafford Stafford Stafford of	7.9	Stafford Stafford Stafford	
-100		8.9	Start Start Start	
0		10.7		
ి ి 25 ో	Steat State Steat St	້ 11.1 🗸	1.13	
100	14.1	12.3	1.14	
200	14.8	13.8	1.18	
300	15.3 15.4		1.21	
400	15.6	16.9	1.24	
500	15.8	18.2	1.26	
600	600 16.0		1.27	
700	16.7	21.2	1.27	
<sup>ت</sup> 800 <sup>ت</sup>	0 17.3 23		1.28	
900	- 25.5		1.29	
1000		Staffer - Andrew - Andrew - Andrew	1.30	

 Mean coefficient of linear expansion between 80°F (27°C) and temperature shown.

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## **Mechanical Properties**

INCOLOY alloy 825 has good mechanical properties from cryogenic temperatures to moderately high temperatures. Exposure to temperatures above about 1000°F (540°C) can result in microstructural changes (phase formation) that significantly lower ductility and impact strength. For that reason, the alloy is not normally used at temperatures where creep-rupture properties are design factors.

Tensile properties at room temperature are listed in Table 5. As indicated, the alloy can be strengthened substantially by cold work.

High-temperature tensile properties are shown in Figure 1. The tests were conducted on cold-drawn rod of 0.75-in. (19-mm) diameter annealed at 1725°F (940°C)/1 hr.

Compressive yield strength of the alloy is similar to tensile yield strength. Tests on annealed rod of 1.0-in. (25-mm) diameter produced a compressive yield strength (0.2% offset) of 61,400 psi (423 MPa) compared with a tensile yield strength of 57,500 psi (396 MPa). Ultimate tensile strength of the material was 104,500 psi (720 MPa).

INCOLOY alloy 825 has good impact strength at room temperature and retains its strength at cryogenic temperatures. Table 6 gives the results of Charpy keyhole tests on plate.

Temperature	Young's Modulus	Shear Modulus	Poisson's	
States State F States States	10 <sup>3</sup> ksi	10 <sup>3</sup> ksi	Ratio	
100	28.3	11.0	0.29	
200	27.9	10.9	0.28	
300	27.5	10.7	0.29	
400	27.1	់ 10.4 ់ ្	0.30	
500	26.6	10.2	0.30	
600	26.1	10.1	0.29	
700	25.5	10.0	0.28	
800	25.0	9.8	0.28	
900	24.5	9.5	0.29	
1000	24.0	9.2	0.30	
1100	23.6	8.9	0.33	
1200	23.0	8.6	0.34	
1300	22.3	8.2	0.35	
1400	21.3	7.9	0.3	
1500	20.3	7.6	0.34	
1600	19.5	7.3	0.34	
1700	18.5	6.9	0.34	
1800	17.5	6.5	0.34	
Temperature Young's Modulus		Shear Modulus	Poisson's	
°C°	GPa	GPa	Ratio	
20	196	76	0.29	
100	192	75 🗸 🗸	0.28	
200	187	72 🧹	0.30	
300	181	70	0.29	
400	174	68	0.28	
500	168	65	0.29	
600	162 61		0.33	
700	154	57	0.35	
800	142	53	0.34	
900	<sup>م</sup> 131 م	49	0.34	
1000	118	44	0.34	

 Table 4 - Modulus of Elasticity (Hot Rolled and Annealed Plate)

 Table 5 - Typical Room-Temperature Tensile Properties

Form and	Tensile Strength		Yield Strength (0.2% Offset)		Elongation,
Condition	ksi	MPa	ksi	MPa	%
Tubing, Annealed	112	772	64	441	36
Tubing, Cold Drawn	145	1000	129	889	15
Bar, Annealed	100	690	47	324	45
Plate, Annealed	96	662	49	338	45
Sheet, Annealed	110	758	61	421	39

Table 6 - Charpy Keyhole Impact Strength of Plate

Temperature		Qui a un trati a un	Impact Strength <sup>a</sup>		
, °F.	°C		ft-lb	Jan Station Jacob Station	
Room	Room	Longitudinal	79.0	107	
		Transverse	83.0	113	
-110	-43	Longitudinal	78.0	106	
Stars Stars St		Transverse	78.5	/ / 106	
-320	-196	Longitudinal	67.0	91	
C C C		Transverse	71.5	97	
-423	-253	Longitudinal	68.0	92	
Steffer Steffer St		Transverse	68.0	92	

<sup>a</sup>Average of three tests.



Indicates the typical usage range.

### **Corrosion Resistance**

The outstanding attribute of INCOLOY alloy 825 is its high level of corrosion resistance. In both reducing and oxidize environments, the alloy resists general corrosion, pitting, crevice corrosion, intergranular corrosion, and stress-corrosion cracking. Some environments in which INCOLOY alloy 825 is particularly useful are sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid, sulfur-containing flue gases, sour gas and oil wells, and sea water.

For details on the corrosion resistance of alloy 825, refer to Special Metals publication "Restistance to Aqueous Corrosion", on the website, <u>www.yttzhj.com.</u>

### Fabrication

INCOLOY alloy 825 products are heat treated during manufacturing at the mill to develop the optimum combination of stabilization, corrosion resistance, mechanical properties, and formability. To maintain these properties during fabrication, subsequent anneals should be performed between 1700 to 1800°F (930 to 980°C) followed by rapid air cooling or water quenching. Heat treatment in the lower end of the range is acceptable for stabilization. However, annealing at temperatures in the higher end of this range may be preferred for softness and grain structure for forming and deep-drawing while maintaining corrosion resistance. Quenching is usually not necessary for parts of thin cross section (e.g., sheet, strip and wire), but may be desired to avoid sensitization in products of heavier cross section. General procedures for heating, forming, pickling, and finishing are found in the SMC bulletin "Fabricating". Welding, brazing, and soldering techniques are discussed in "Joining". These bulletins are available on the website www.yttzhj.com.

#### Hot and Cold Forming

The hot-working range for INCOLOY alloy 825 is 1600 to 2150°F (870 to 1180°C). For optimum corrosion resistance, final hot working should be done at temperatures between 1600 and 1800°F (870 and 980°C).

Cooling after hot working should be air cool or faster. Heavy sections may become sensitized during cooling from the hot-working temperature, and therefore be subject to intergranular corrosion in certain media. A stabilizing anneal (see above) restores resistance to corrosion. If material is to be welded or subjected to further thermal treatment and subsequently exposed to an environment that may cause intergranular corrosion, the stabilizing anneal should be performed regardless of cooling rate from the hot-working temperature.

Cold-forming properties and practices are essentially the same for INCOLOY alloy 825 as for INCONEL alloy 600. Although work-hardening rate is somewhat less than for the common grades of austenitic stainless steels, it is still relatively high. Forming equipment should be well powered and strongly built to compensate for the increase in yield strength with plastic deformation.

Additional information on hot and cold forming can be obtained by visiting the website www.yttzhj.com.

#### Machining

All standard machining operations are readily performed on INCOLOY alloy 825. The alloy normally has optimum machining characteristics in the annealed temper. Tooling and procedures described for Group C alloys should be used; for more information refer to Special Metals publication "Machining", on the website, www.yttzhi.com.

## Available Products and Specifications

#### Joining

INCOLOY alloy 825 has good weldability by all conventional processes. For most applications, INCONEL<sup>®</sup> Welding Electrode 112 for shielded metal-arc welding and INCONEL Filler Metal 625 for gas-shielded processes are used. For applications that require highest resistance to corrosion, INCO-WELD<sup>®</sup> Welding Electrode 686CPT<sup>®</sup> and INCO-WELD Filler Metal 686CPT are used. Information on surface preparation, joint design, and welding technique can be obtained in the Special Metals publication "Joining", on the website, www.yttzhj.com.

INCOLOY Alloy 825 is designated as UNS N08825 and Werkstoff Number 2.4858. It is listed in NACE MR0175 for oil and gas service. Alloy 825 is available as pipe, tube, sheet, strip, plate, round bar, flat bar, forging stock, hexagon and wire.

**Rod, Bar, Wire and Forging Stock** - BS 3076NA16, ASTM B 425, ASTM B 564, ASME SB 425, ASME SB 564, ASME Code Case N-572, DIN 17752, DIN 17753, DIN 17754, VdTÜV 432, ISO 9723, ISO 9724, ISO 9725

**Plate, Sheet and Strip** - BS 3072NA16, BS 3073NA16, ASTM B 424, ASTM B 906, ASME SB 424, ASME SB 906, DIN 17750, VdTÜV 432, ISO 6208

**Pipe and Tube** - BS 3074NA16, ASTM B 163, ASTM B 423, ASTM B 704, ASTM B 705, ASTM B 751, ASTM B 775, ASTM B 829, ASME SB 163, ASME SB 423, ASME SB 704, ASME SB 705, ASME SB 751, ASME SB 775, ASME SB 829, ASME Code Case 1936, DIN 17751, VdTÜV 432, ISO 6207

Others - ASTM B 366, ASME SB 366, DIN 17744