

HAYNES[®] 25 alloy

Principal Features

Excellent High-Temperature Strength and Good Oxidation Resistance

HAYNES[®] 25 alloy (UNS R30605) is a cobalt-nickel- chromium-tungsten alloy that combines excellent high-temperature strength with good resistance to oxidizing environments up to 1800°F (980°C) for prolonged exposures, and excellent resistance to sulfidation. It can be fabricated and formed by conventional techniques, and has been used for cast components. Other attractive features include excellent resistance to metal galling.

Fabrication

HAYNES[®] 25 alloy has good forming and welding characteristics. It may be forged or otherwise hot-worked, providing that it is held at 2200°F (1205°C) for a time sufficient to bring the entire piece to temperature. The alloy has good ductility, and thus also may be formed by cold working. The alloy does work-harden very rapidly, however, so frequent intermediate annealing treatments will be needed for complex component forming operations. All hot- or cold-worked parts should be annealed and rapidly cooled in order to restore the best balance of properties. The alloy can be welded by both manual and automatic welding methods, including gas tungsten arc (GTAW), gas metal arc (GMAW), shielded metal arc, electron beam and resistance welding. It exhibits good restraint welding characteristics.

Heat Treatment

Wrought HAYNES[®] 25 alloy is furnished in the solution heat-treated condition, unless otherwise specified. The alloy is normally solution heat-treated at 2150 to 2250°F (1175 to 1230°C) and rapidly cooled or water-quenched for optimal properties. Annealing at temperatures less than the solution heat-treating temperature will produce some carbide precipitation in 25 alloy, which may affect the alloy's properties.

Applications

HAYNES[®] 25 alloy combines properties which make it suitable for a number of component applications in the aerospace industry, including parts in established military and commercial gas turbine engines. In modern engines, it has largely been replaced by newer materials such as HAYNES[®] 188 alloy, and, most recently, 230[®] alloy, which possess improved properties. Another area of significant usage for 25 alloy is as a bearing material, for both balls and races.
