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**AEROSPACE SERIES - METALLIC
MATERIALS - PART 1: CONVENTIONAL
DESIGNATION**

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**Aerospace series - Metallic materials - Part 1: Conventional
designation**

Série aérospatiale - Matériaux métalliques - Partie 1:
Désignation conventionnelle

Luft- und Raumfahrt - Metallische Werkstoffe - Teil 1:
Konventionelle Bezeichnung

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 2 May 2001.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.



EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPAISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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Foreword

This European Standard has been prepared by the European Association of Aerospace Manufacturers (AECMA).

After inquiries and votes carried out in accordance with the rules of this Association, this Standard has received the approval of the National Associations and the Official Services of the member countries of AECMA, prior to its presentation to CEN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 2002, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2002.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Contents list

	Page
0 Introduction.....	3
1 Scope	3
2 Normative references	3
3 Definitions.....	3
4 Principle.....	5
4.1 General.....	5
4.2 Base metal	5
4.3 Method of production or use.....	5
4.4 Basic chemical composition (base metal excluded).....	5
4.5 Mass content of an alloying element.....	6
5 Structural materials	6
5.1 Unalloyed metals	6
5.2 Nickel base or cobalt base alloys	6
5.3 Aluminium base materials	8
5.4 Steels.....	8
5.5 Commercially pure titanium and titanium base alloys	12
5.6 Magnesium base alloys.....	14
5.7 Other metal base alloys.....	15
6 Joining materials	15
6.1 Filler metals for welding.....	15
6.2 Filler metals for brazing	16
7 Allocation, registration and updating of conventional designations	19
7.1 Allocation.....	19
7.2 Registration	19
7.3 Updating	19

0 Introduction

This standard is part of the series of EN metallic materials standards for aerospace applications. The general organization of this series is described in EN 4258.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the rules for establishing the conventional designation of unalloyed, commercially pure and alloyed metallic materials used for aerospace applications.

NOTE The relationship between former AECMA designations and the new designations according to this standard is given in TR 3900.

2 Normative references

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

ISO 31-8	Quantities and units - Part 8 : Physical chemistry and molecular physics
EN 1780-1	Aluminium and aluminium alloys - Designation of unalloyed aluminium and alloyed aluminium ingots for remelting, master alloys and castings - Part 1: Numerical designation system
EN 4258	Aerospace series - Metallic materials - General organization of standardization - Links between types of EN standards and their use
EN 4500-1	Aerospace series - Metallic materials - Rules for drafting and presentation of material standards - Part 1: General rules ¹⁾
EN 10020	Definition and classification of grades of steel
TR 3900	Aerospace series - Metallic materials - Relationship between AECMA designation systems ²⁾
TR 4242	Aerospace series - Metallic materials - List of EN standardized commercially pure metals and alloys - Relationship between chemical compositions and conventional designation ³⁾

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this standard, the following definitions apply:

3.1

structural material

material used for the manufacture of a specific component of an aerospace system, structure or engine.

3.2

alloying element

see EN 4500-1.

1) Published as AECMA Prestandard at the date of publication of this standard

2) Published as AECMA Technical Report at the date of publication of this standard

3) In preparation at the date of publication of this standard

EN 2032-1:2001 (E)

3.3

unalloyed metal

metal that contains no alloying elements and with a total impurity content less than 0,5 %.

NOTE For the applications of this standard, a so-called "commercially pure" metal is not considered as unalloyed metal and its designation shall be chosen according to the same rules as those of the relevant metallic alloys.

3.4

cast material

material resulting from the bulk solidification of a previously homogeneous liquid metal

3.5

cast + wrought material

material resulting from further solid state working of cast material

3.6

powder metallurgy material

material divided into solid particles at least in the first step of its solid state processing

3.7

steel

iron base material alloyed with carbon the content of which is generally lower than 2 %

3.8

unalloyed steel

see EN 10020.

3.9

low alloy steel

steel alloyed with one or several metallic elements, the mean value of the content of each being less than 5 % and the content of at least one being higher than the carbon content

3.10

high alloy, ferritic or martensitic steel

steel alloyed with one or several metallic elements, the mean value of the content of at least one of which is equal to or higher than 5 % and the crystalline structure of which contains less than 40 % of austenite in its condition of use

3.11

high alloy, austenitic or austenitic-ferritic steel

steel alloyed with one or several metallic elements, the mean value of the content of at least one of which is equal to or higher than 5 % and the crystalline structure of which contains 40 % austenite or more in its condition of use

3.12

joining material

material used for the metallurgical assembly of several parts of an aerospace system

3.13

filler metals for welding

joining material solidus temperature of which is close to or the same as the solidus temperature of the materials to be joined.

3.14

filler metals for brazing

joining material solidus temperature of which is significantly lower than the solidus temperature of the materials to be joined.

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