

## Delving into Data

Here is an in-depth look at what we have to offer for one of our most popular nickel superalloys. Each of our chapters contains tables and figures in comparable detail.

Please check out the Ferrrium S-53 and Haynes 282 chapters available on our webpage. Links found at [Ferrrium S53](#) and [Nickel Alloy Haynes 282](#).

### ***718 Plus Nickel-Based Superalloy – CINDAS AHAD Database***

- 85 technical references
- 120 Figures & Tables
- 90 Figures and Tables digitized or data points entered
- 15 pages of PDF text

#### ***Listing of all the Tables and Figures in 718 Plus Chapter***

1.3.1 [Table]	AMS specifications (Refs. 72–74)
1.4.1 [Table]	AMS specified compositions (Refs. 72–74)
1.5.2.1 [Figure]	Effect of sub- and super-solvus forging temperatures on as-forged microstructure (Ref. 71, p. 17)
1.5.2.2 [Figure]	Solution treated microstructures illustrating preferred (a) and excessive (b) amounts of delta phase
1.5.3.1 [Figure]	Calculated average grain size as a function of time, temperature and starting grain sizes (Ref. 71, p. 31)
1.5.3.2 [Figure]	Grain growth for hot worked bar with one hour solution treatments
1.6.1 [Figure]	Variation of hardness with aging time and temperature. (Ref. 79, p. 764)
1.6.2 [Figure]	Vickers hardness as a function of time, temperature and phase reactions (Ref 79, p. 766)
1.6.3 [Figure]	Hardness as a function of solution treatment temperature and aging time (Ref. 6)
1.6.4 [Figure]	Effect of thermal exposure at 650C to 750C on hardness (Ref. 84)
2.1.1.1 [Table]	Phase transformation temperatures (Ref. 71, p. 8)
2.1.2.1 [Table]	Change in gamma-prime/gamma-double-prime content and chemistry with thermal exposure at 760F for alloys ATI 718Plus and 718
2.1.2.2 [Figure]	Effect of cooling rate from solution treatment on gamma-prime size and volume fraction (Ref. 79, p. 764)
2.1.2.3 [Figure]	TTT Diagram for gamma-prime precipitation in solution treated alloy (experimental, hardness results (dashed line), modeling results (solid line)) (Ref. 6)
2.1.2.4 [Figure]	Time-temperature-transformation diagram for the gamma-prime phase (Ref. 79, p. 766)

2.1.2.5 [Figure]	TTT Diagram of delta phase precipitation in as-forged alloy (Ref. 6)
2.1.2.6 [Table]	Change in delta content and chemistry with thermal exposure at 760F for ATI 718Plus and 718 alloys (Ref. 27, p. 794)
2.1.3.1 [Figure]	Thermal conductivity as a function of temperature (Ref. 71, p. 14)
2.1.4.1 [Figure]	Linear coefficient of thermal expansion as a function of temperature (Ref. 71, p. 15)
2.1.5.1 [Figure]	Specific heat as a function of temperature (Ref. 71, p. 12)
2.1.6.1 [Figure]	Thermal diffusivity as a function of temperature (Ref. 71, p. 13)
2.3.1 [Figure]	Mass change in ambient air at 1200F to 1400F (Ref. 71, p. 91)
2.3.2 [Figure]	Mass change in air + 7% water vapor at 1200F to 1400F (Ref. 71, p. 91)
2.3.3 [Figure]	Parabolic rate constants for oxidation in ambient air (Ref. 71, p. 92)
2.3.4 [Figure]	Mass change at 800C (1472F) in 17 bar steam compared to wet air (Ref. 63, p. 983)
3.1.1 [Table]	AMS specified mechanical properties
3.3.1.1 [Figure]	Comparison of yield strength of 718Plus to various other superalloys
3.3.1.2 [Table]	Tensile properties of various product forms (Ref. 71, p. 35)
3.3.1.3 [Figure]	Tensile properties as a function of temperature (Ref. 71, p. 36)
3.3.1.4 [Table]	Tensile properties as a function of temperature (Ref. 71, p. 36)
3.3.1.5 [Figure]	Effect of grain size on tensile and stress rupture properties of 718Plus at 704C (1300F)
3.3.1.6 [Table]	Direct-aged tensile properties for various product forms (Ref. 71, p. 65)
3.3.3.1 [Figure]	Effect of test temperature on impact and fracture toughness (Ref. 71, p. 42)
3.3.3.2 [Figure]	Microstructure corresponding to differences in toughness presented in Table 3.3.3.3 (Ref. 71, p. 41)
3.3.3.3 [Table]	Effect of solution treatment temperature and pre-solution on impact and fracture toughness at room temperature (Ref. 71, p. 41)
3.3.8.1 [Figure]	Effect of thermal exposure at 1346F (730C) on room temperature tensile properties (Ref. 71, p. 80)
3.3.8.2 [Figure]	Effect of thermal exposure at 1346F (730C) on 1292F (700C) tensile properties (Ref. 71, p. 80)
3.3.8.3 [Table]	Effect of thermal exposure at 1346F (730C) on tensile properties (Ref. 71, p. 81)
3.3.8.4 [Figure]	Effect of thermal exposure on 1300F (704C) yield strength compared to other alloys (Ref. 71, p. 77)
3.3.8.5 [Figure]	Effect of thermal exposure on 1300F (704 C) reduction of area compared to other alloys (Ref. 71, p. 77)
3.3.8.6 [Table]	Effect of thermal exposure on 1300F (704C) tensile properties compared to other alloys (Ref. 71, p. 78)
3.3.9.1.1 [Figure]	Effect of solution treatment temperature on 1300F tensile properties of sub-solvus forged product (Ref. 71, p. 54)
3.3.9.1.2 [Figure]	Effect of solution treatment temperature on 1300F tensile properties of super-solvus forged product (Ref. 71, p. 54)

3.3.9.1.3 [Table]	Effect of solution treatment temperature on 1300F tensile and stress rupture properties (Ref. 71, p. 55)
3.3.9.2.1 [Figure]	Effect of solution treatment time on 1300F tensile properties of sub-solvus forged product (Ref. 71, p. 56)
3.3.9.2.2 [Figure]	Effect of solution treatment time on 1300F tensile properties of super-solvus forged product (Ref. 71, p. 57)
3.3.9.2.3 [Table]	Effect of solution treatment time on 1300F tensile and stress rupture properties (Ref. 71, p. 58)
3.3.9.3.1 [Figure]	Effect of cooling rate from solution anneal temperature on 1300F tensile properties (Ref. 71, p. 59)
3.3.9.3.2 [Table]	Effect of cooling rate from solution anneal temperature on tensile and stress rupture properties (Ref. 71, p. 60)
3.3.9.4.1 [Figure]	Effect of the pre-solution heat treatment on grain boundary delta phase
3.3.9.4.2 [Figure]	Effect of pre-solution heat treatment temperature on 1300F tensile properties (Ref. 71, p. 61)
3.3.9.4.3 [Table]	Effect of pre-solution heat treatment parameters on tensile and stress rupture properties (Ref. 71, p. 62)
3.3.9.5.1 [Table]	Effect of aging time and temperature on tensile and stress rupture properties (Ref. 71, p. 63)
3.3.9.5.2 [Table]	Effect of cooling rate from primary to secondary aging temperature on tensile and stress rupture properties (Ref. 71, p. 64)
3.4.1 [Figure]	Applied stress for rupture as a function of Larson Miller parameter compared to other alloys (Ref. 71, p. 38)
3.4.2 [Table]	Stress rupture properties of various product forms (Ref. 71, p. 37)
3.4.3 [Figure]	Steady state creep rate of 718Plus at 1250F to 1400F (Ref. 71, p. 39)
3.4.4 [Table]	Creep activation energy of 718Plus at 1250 F to 1400 F (Ref. 71, p. 39)
3.4.5 [Figure]	Time to various creep strains of 718Plus at 1250F and 1300F (Ref. 71, p. 40)
3.4.6 [Figure]	Effect of thermal exposure at 1346F (730C) on 1292F (700C) stress rupture properties (Ref. 71, p. 80)
3.4.7 [Table]	Effect of thermal exposure at 1346F (730C) on 1292F (700C) stress rupture properties (Ref. 71, p. 81)
3.4.8 [Figure]	Effect of thermal exposure on 1300F (704C) stress rupture life compared to other alloys (Ref. 71, p. 77)
3.4.9 [Figure]	Effect of thermal exposure on 0.2% creep strain at 1300F (704C) compared to other alloys (Ref. 71, p. 77)
3.4.10 [Table]	Effect of thermal exposure on 1300F (704C) creep and stress rupture properties compared to other alloys
3.4.11 [Figure]	Effect of solution treatment time on stress rupture life (Ref. 71, p. 57)
3.4.12 [Table]	Direct aged stress rupture properties for various product forms (Ref. 71, p. 65)
3.4.13 [Figure]	Larson Miller parameter for direct aged, forged product (Ref. 71, p. 66)
3.5.2.1 [Figure]	Low-cycle fatigue behavior at 1300F, various grain sizes (Ref. 71, p. 43)
3.5.2.2 [Figure]	Low-cycle fatigue behavior at 1200F, various grain sizes (Ref. 71, p. 44)
3.5.2.3 [Figure]	Low-cycle fatigue behavior with dwell at 1300F (Ref. 71, p. 45)

3.5.2.4 [Figure]	Low-cycle fatigue behavior with 100 second Dwell at 1200F, various grain sizes (Ref. 71, p. 46)
3.5.2.5 [Figure]	Effect of thermal exposure on low-cycle fatigue behavior (Ref. 71, p. 82)
3.5.2.6 [Figure]	Low-cycle fatigue behavior for direct aged, forged product (Ref. 71, p. 67)
3.5.3.1 [Figure]	Fatigue crack growth rate (FCGR) at 1200F (Ref. 71, p. 47 & Ref 85)
3.5.3.2 [Figure]	Fatigue crack growth rate at 1250F (Ref. 71, p. 48)
3.5.3.3 [Figure]	Fatigue crack growth rate at 1300F (Ref. 71, p. 49)
3.5.3.4 [Figure]	Fatigue crack growth rate at 1200F with 100 second dwell (Ref. 71, p. 50)
3.5.3.5 [Figure]	Fatigue crack growth rate at 1250F with 100 second dwell (Ref. 71, p. 51)
3.5.3.6 [Figure]	Fatigue crack growth rate at 1300F with 100 second dwell (Ref. 71, p. 52)
3.5.3.7 [Figure]	Effect of thermal exposure on Non-Dwell FCGR compared to other alloys (Ref. 71, p. 83)
3.5.3.8 [Figure]	Effect of thermal exposure on FCGR with dwell compared to other alloys (Ref. 71, p. 84)
3.5.3.9 [Figure]	Fatigue crack growth behavior for direct aged, forged product (Ref. 71, p. 68)
3.6.1 [Figure]	Poisson's Ratio as a function of temperature (Ref. 71, p. 11)
3.6.2 [Figure]	Young's Modulus as a function of temperature (Ref. 71, p. 9)
3.6.3 [Figure]	Shear Modulus as a function of temperature (Ref. 71, p. 10)
4.2.1.1 [Figure]	Microstructure of ATI 718Plus alloy from forging as a function of strain rate and temperature (Ref. 71, pp. 28 & 29)
4.2.1.2 [Figure]	Flow stress as a function of strain rate at 1650F (Ref. 71, p. 21)
4.2.1.3 [Figure]	Flow stress as a function of strain rate at 1750F (Ref. 71, p. 22)
4.2.1.4 [Figure]	Flow stress as a function of strain rate at 1850F (Ref. 71, p. 23)
4.2.1.5 [Figure]	Flow stress as a function of strain rate at 1950F (Ref. 71, p. 24)
4.2.1.6 [Figure]	Flow stress as a function of strain rate at 2050F (Ref. 71, p. 25)
4.2.1.7 [Figure]	Flow stress as a function of strain rate at 2150F (Ref. 71, p. 26)
4.2.1.8 [Figure]	Rapid strain rate tensile ductility compared to alloy 718 and Waspaloy
4.2.1.9 [Figure]	Relationship of as-forged grain size to temperature and strain
4.2.1.10 [Figure]	Volume of delta phase after 1750F solution treatment as a function of working temperature and percent reduction (Ref. 52)
4.2.2.1 [Figure]	Increase in 1300F yield strength as a function of DA forging temperature and post-forge cooling rate (Ref. 71, p. 69)
4.2.2.2 [Figure]	Percent Increase in 1300F stress rupture life as a function of DA forging temperature and post-forge cooling rate (Ref. 71, p. 70)
4.2.2.3 [Figure]	Effect of DA forging temperature and cooling rate on increase in 1300F yield strength (Ref. 71, p. 71)
4.2.2.4 [Figure]	Linear regression model for combined effect of forge temperature and post-forge cooling rate on 1300F yield strength of DA product (Ref. 71, p. 71)
4.2.2.5 [Figure]	Effect of DA forging reduction on increase in 1300F yield strength (Ref. 71, p. 72)
4.2.2.6 [Figure]	Percent increase in 1300F stress rupture life as a function of DA forge reduction (Ref. 71, p. 72)

4.2.3.1 [Figure]	Effect of percent cold reduction on room temperature tensile properties of direct aged bar (Ref. 71, p. 73)
4.2.3.2 [Figure]	Effect of percent cold reduction on 1300F tensile properties of direct aged bar (Ref. 71, p. 73)
4.2.3.3 [Table]	Tensile properties of cold drawn and direct aged bar at various temperatures as a function of % reduction (Ref. 71, p. 74)
4.2.3.4 [Figure]	Stress rupture properties of cold drawn and direct aged bar as a function of % reduction (Ref. 71, p. 75)
4.2.4.1 [Table]	Superplastic behavior of ultra-fine grain plate at 1750F (Ref. 71, p. 88)
4.3.1 [Table]	Relative machinability ratings of various superalloys
4.4.1 [Figure]	Relative weldability of various superalloys as a function of chemistry
4.4.2 [Figure]	Weld strain age cracking ranking of various superalloys via controlled heating rate test
4.4.3 [Figure]	Average crack length in electron beam welding trials
4.5.2.1.1 [Figure]	Effect of temperature on tensile strength of solution and aged and thermally overaged castings (Ref. 75)
4.5.2.2.1 [Figure]	Larson Miller stress rupture properties of solution and aged and thermally overaged
4.5.2.3.1 [Figure]	Effect of temperature, R ratio and thermal overaging on smooth bar LCF properties (Ref. 75)
4.5.2.3.2 [Figure]	Effect of temperature and R ratio on smooth bar HCF properties (Ref. 75)
4.5.2.3.3 [Figure]	Fatigue crack growth rate at 1200F for different R ratios. (Ref. 75)
4.5.2.4.1 [Table]	Fracture toughness as a function of temperature (Ref. 75)
4.5.2.5.1 [Figure]	Brinell hardness values of hipped castings in various heat treat conditions (Ref. 48)
4.5.3.1.1 [Figure]	Tensile properties as a function of temperature for repair welded, cast test ring (Ref. 75)
4.5.3.1.2 [Figure]	Creep properties of repair welded, cast test ring (Ref. 75)
4.5.3.1.3 [Figure]	LCF results of repair welded, cast test ring (Ref. 75)