



Designation: B851 – 04 (Reapproved 2020)

# Standard Specification for Automated Controlled Shot Peening of Metallic Articles Prior to Nickel, Autocatalytic Nickel, or Chromium Plating, or as Final Finish<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation B851; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

## 1. Scope

1.1 This specification covers the requirements for automated, controlled shot peening of metallic articles prior to electrolytic or autocatalytic deposition of nickel or chromium, or as a final finish, using shot made of cast steel, conditioned cut wire, or ceramic media. The process is applicable to those materials on which test work has shown it to be beneficial within given intensity ranges. It is not suitable for brittle materials. Hand peening and rotary flap peening are excluded specifically.

1.2 Shot peening induces residual compressive stresses in the surface and near-surface layers of metallic articles, controlling or limiting the reduction in fatigue properties that occurs from nickel or chromium plating of the article, or the fatigue properties of unplated articles.

1.3 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.

1.4 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.5 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

<sup>1</sup> This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee B08 on Metallic and Inorganic Coatings and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee B08.02 on Pre Treatment.

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## 2. Referenced Documents

### 2.1 ASTM Standards:<sup>2</sup>

[B183 Practice for Preparation of Low-Carbon Steel for Electroplating](#)

[B242 Guide for Preparation of High-Carbon Steel for Electroplating](#)

[B320 Practice for Preparation of Iron Castings for Electroplating](#)

[B322 Guide for Cleaning Metals Prior to Electroplating](#)

[B607 Specification for Autocatalytic Nickel Boron Coatings for Engineering Use](#)

[B650 Specification for Electrodeposited Engineering Chromium Coatings on Ferrous Substrates](#)

[B656 Guide for Autocatalytic \(Electroless\) Nickel-Phosphorus Deposition on Metals for Engineering Use \(Discontinued 2000\) \(Withdrawn 2000\)<sup>3</sup>](#)

[B689 Specification for Electroplated Engineering Nickel Coatings](#)

[B733 Specification for Autocatalytic \(Electroless\) Nickel-Phosphorus Coatings on Metal](#)

[E11 Specification for Woven Wire Test Sieve Cloth and Test Sieves](#)

[E165 Practice for Liquid Penetrant Testing for General Industry](#)

[E709 Guide for Magnetic Particle Testing](#)

### 2.2 Federal Standards:<sup>4</sup>

[QQ-N-290 Nickel Plating \(Electrodeposited\)](#)

[QQ-C-320 Chromium Plating \(Electrodeposited\)](#)

### 2.3 Military Standards:<sup>4</sup>

[MIL-S-851 Steel Grit, Shot, and Cut Wire Shot, and Iron Grit and Shot Blast Cleaning and Peening](#)

<sup>2</sup> For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org), or contact ASTM Customer Service at [service@astm.org](mailto:service@astm.org). For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

<sup>3</sup> The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org).

<sup>4</sup> Available from Standardization Documents Order Desk, Bldg. 4 Section D, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19111-5094, Attn: NPODS.

MIL-S-13165 Shot Peening of Metal Parts  
 MIL-C-26074 Coating, Electroless Nickel  
 MIL-STD-45662 Calibration System Requirements

2.4 SAE Standards:<sup>5</sup>

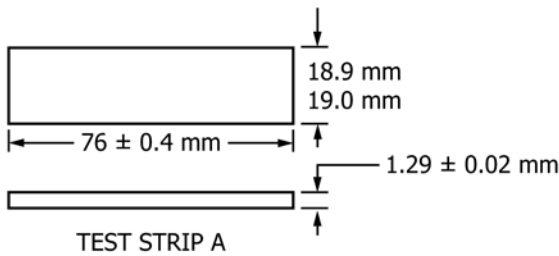
SAE J441 Cut Steel Wire Shot  
 SAE J442 Test Strip, Holder and Gage for Shot Peening  
 SEA J827 Cast Steel Shot  
 SAE J1830 Size, Classification and Characteristics of Ceramic Shot for Peening

3. Terminology

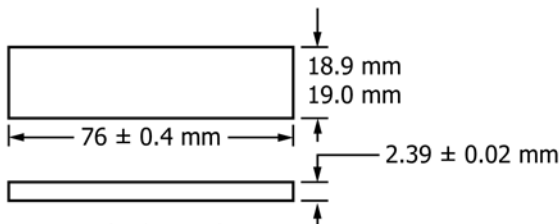
3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 *Almen strip*—UNS G10700 carbon steel specimens that are used to calibrate the energy of a shot peening stream (see Fig. 1).

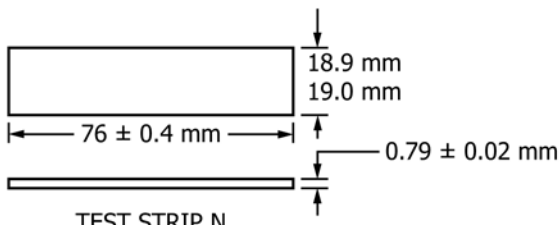
<sup>5</sup> Available from Society of Automotive Engineers, 400 Commonwealth Drive, Warrendale, PA 15096.



TEST STRIP A



TEST STRIP C



TEST STRIP N

TEST STRIP SPECIFICATIONS

Analysis of stock - UNS G10700  
 Cold rolled spring steel  
 Square edge number one (on 76.2 mm edge)  
 Finish - blue temper (or bright)  
 Uniformly hardened tempered to 44 - 50 HRC  
 Flatness C ± 0.038 mm arc height  
 Flatness N and A ± 0.025 mm arc height

FIG. 1 Almen Test Specimen

3.1.2 *Almen strip holding fixture*—a fixture for holding Almen strips in suitable locations that represent the position and angular orientation of the surfaces of a part where intensity is to be determined and verified (see Fig. 2).

3.1.3 *arc height*—flat Almen strips, when subjected to a stream of shot moving at an adequate velocity, bending in an arc corresponding to the amount of energy transmitted by the shot stream. The height of the curved arc measured in millimeters is the arc height, measured by an Almen gage (see Fig. 3).

3.1.4 *automatic equipment*—shot peening equipment in which parts, fixtures, nozzles, and peening parameters are preset by hand or by locating fixtures and verified by inspection personnel. The peening time is monitored automatically, and the air pressure or wheel speed is set manually.

3.1.5 *compressive stresses*—cold working or stretching the surface beyond the elastic limit by shot peening, creating a layer in compression below the surface. The depth of compressive stresses is measured by the crown of the dimple to the depth.

3.1.6 *coverage*—the extent of obliteration of the original surface by dimples produced by impact from individual shot particles and expressed as a percentage. See Note 1.

3.1.7 *depth of compressive stresses*—where the stress profile passes through 0 stress.

3.1.8 *intensity*—the Almen strip arc height at saturation. Arc height is not termed intensity correctly unless saturation is achieved.

3.1.9 *liquid tracer system*—a liquid coating material bearing a pigment that fluoresces under an ultraviolet light and removes at a rate proportioned to peening coverage.

3.1.10 *microprocessor-controlled equipment*—peening equipment that has nozzle holding fixtures and is computer controlled for processing, monitoring, and documentation of the peening parameters critical to process certification.

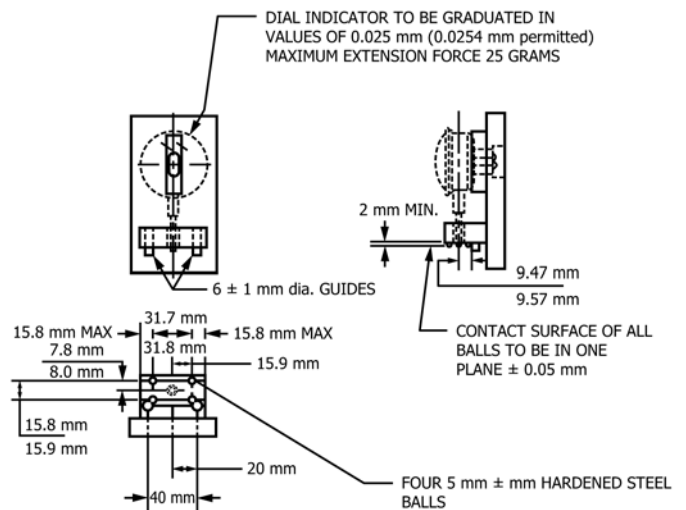


FIG. 2 Assembled Test Strip and Holder

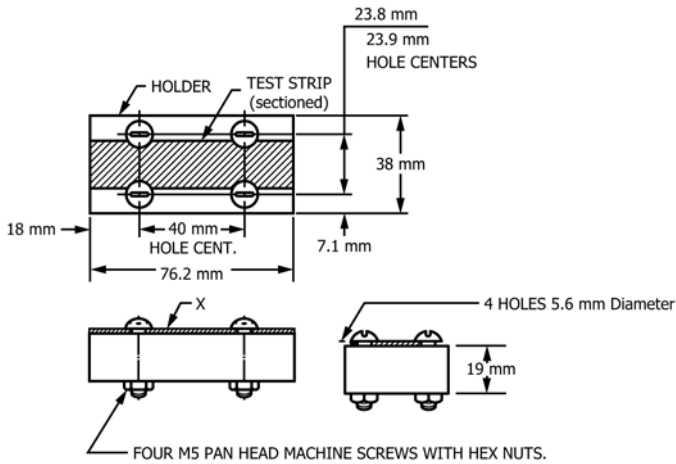


FIG. 3 Almen Gage

3.1.11 *nozzle holding fixture*—a fixture that holds the nozzles at the required location, distance, and angle in a locked position during the peening operation.

3.1.12 *process interrupt parameters*—for critical peening operations, parameters such as shot flow, air pressure, part r/min, oscillation rate, and cycle time that must be monitored within process requirements.

3.1.13 *saturation*—the minimum duration of peening necessary to achieve the desired Almen intensity which, when doubled, does not increase the Almen strip arc height by more than 10 %.

3.1.14 *saturation curve*—a curve that plots peening time on the Almen strip (abscissa) versus Almen strip arc height (ordinate) achieved for the peening time (see Fig. 4).

3.1.15 *surface obliteration*—the condition of a peened surface in which 100 % of the surface has been dimpled with shot impressions.

NOTE 1—A100 % coverage is defined as that leaving unpeened 2 % or less of the original surface because the estimation of coverage of the impressions is difficult when this is approximately 98 % of the total surface. The 100 % coverage is a theoretical limiting value. Hence, the term complete coverage is preferred. Complete coverage usually requires increasing the base time, that is, the time of peening to reach 98 % coverage, by 15 to 20 %. Values of 200 %, 300 %, etc. are obtained by multiplying this run time by 2, 3, etc.

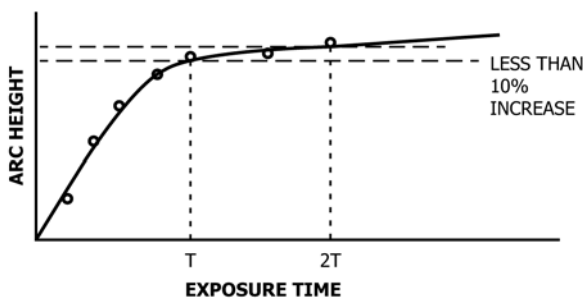


FIG. 4 Saturation Curve

#### 4. Ordering Information

4.1 When ordering articles to be shot peened, the purchaser shall state the following:

4.2 ASTM designation.

4.3 Type, size, and hardness of shot to be used (see 6.1).

4.4 Number and frequency of the determinations of shot size and uniformity required, if other than those specified in 8.1.1.

4.5 Peening intensity to be used at each location (see 8.2).

4.6 Number, frequency, and locations of Almen test specimens to be provided for intensity verification and monitoring of the process if other than those specified in 8.2, 8.2.1, and 8.2.2.

4.7 Areas on the part that are to be shot peened and those to be protected from the peening (see 7.5).

4.8 Whether magnetic particle or penetrant inspection is required before peening (see 7.2).

4.9 Amount (percent) of coverage required in the areas to be peened. A complete coverage is the minimum requirement (see 3.1.6 and 8.3).

4.10 Method for measuring coverage (see 8.3.1).

4.11 Type of equipment to be used, automated or computer-monitored microprocessor (see 6.3 and X1.10 – X1.12).

4.12 Details of any post treatment such as corrosion protection (see 9.5).

4.13 Requirements of certification and test records, as specified in Section 10.

#### 5. Significance and Use

5.1 Shot peening is a process for cold working surfaces by bombarding the product with shot of a solid and spherical nature propelled at a relatively high velocity. In general, shot peening will increase the fatigue life of a product that is subject to bending or torsional stress. It will improve resistance to stress corrosion cracking. It can be used to form parts or correct their shapes. See Appendix X1 for additional information.

5.2 It is essential that the shot peening process parameters be controlled rigidly to ensure repeatability from part to part and lot to lot.

5.3 This specification covers techniques and methods necessary for proper control of the shot peening process.

#### 6. Materials and Equipment

6.1 *Shot Material Composition:*

6.1.1 *Cast Steel*—Cast steel shot shall conform to the requirements of SAE J827.

6.1.2 *Cut Wire*—Cut wire shot shall be made from cold finished, round wire, conforming to SAE J441.

6.1.3 *Ceramic Shot*—Ceramic beads shall conform to the chemical composition given in Table 1 and to SAE J1830.

6.1.4 *Shot Form and Shape:*

6.1.4.1 *Cast Steel*—Cast steel shot shall be spherical in shape and free of sharp edges, corners, and broken pieces. It