

# Technical Information Guide:

## ETCHANTS FOR IRON AND STEEL

<b>Nital</b> 1-10 ml HNO <sub>3</sub> 90-99 ml Ethanol or Methanol	Most common etchant for Fe, Carbon and Alloy steels, Cast irons. Reveals alpha grain boundaries and constituents. The 2% solution is the most common. Use by immersion for up to 60 seconds or by swabbing. Do not store ethanolic solutions that exceed 2% nitric acid. The 5-10% solution is used for high-alloy steels should not be stored if made with ethanol. (Boylson)
<b>Picral</b> 4g Picric Acid 100 ml Ethanol	Recommended for structures consisting of ferrite and carbide. Does not reveal ferrite grain boundaries. Addition of 0.5-1% zephiran chloride (a commonly used antibacterial agent) improves etch rate and uniformity. Use by immersion for up to 60 seconds or by swabbing. (Igevski)
<b>Glyceregia</b> 3 parts HCl 2 parts Glycerol 1 part HNO <sub>3</sub>	For high-alloy steels, austenitic Mn steels, stainless steels and Ni-base alloys. Reveals grain structure, outlines sigma and carbides. Use fresh. Discard when turns yellow/orange. Do not store. For slower action and for martensitic or ferritic stainless steel, use 2 parts HCl. Swab sample 5-30 seconds.
<b>Vilella's Reagent</b> 1g Picric Acid 5 ml HCl 100 ml Ethanol	For high alloy steels and stainless steels. Use at 20°C for up to 1 minute by immersion or swabbing. Outlines constituents such as carbides, sigma phase and delta ferrite; etches martensite.

## ETCHANTS FOR COPPER AND ALLOYS

25 ml NH <sub>4</sub> OH 25 ml Distilled Water (optional) 25-50 ml H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> (3%)	General-purpose grain-contrast etch for Cu and alloys (does not always produce grain contrast). Use fresh, add peroxide last. Use under a fume hood. Swab sample 5-45 seconds.
5g Fe(NO <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> 25 ml HCl 70 ml Distilled Water	Excellent general-purpose etch, reveals grain boundaries well. Immerse sample 10-30 seconds. (Slepian and Prohaska)

## ETCHANTS FOR ALUMINUM AND ALLOYS

0.1-10 ml HF 90-100 ml Distilled Water	General-purpose reagent. Attacks FeAl <sub>3</sub> , other constituents outlined. Grain contrast usually poor. The 0.5% concentration of HF is very popular. Use by swabbing.
<b>Keller's Reagent</b> 2.5 ml HNO <sub>3</sub> 1.5 ml HCl 1 ml HF 95 ml Distilled Water	Very popular general-purpose reagent for Al and Al alloys, except high Si alloys. Swab sample 10-20 seconds. Wash in warm water. Can follow with a dip in concentrated HNO <sub>3</sub> . Outlines all common constituents, reveals grain boundaries in certain alloys.

## ETCHANTS FOR NICKEL AND ALLOYS

<b>Kalling's No. 2</b> 2g Cu Cl <sub>2</sub> 40 ml HCl 40-80 ml Ethanol	"Waterless Kalling's" for Ni-Cu, superalloys and stainless steels. Good for grain size. Swab for up to a few minutes. Can be stored.
<b>Acetic Glyceregia</b> 15 ml HCl 10 ml Acetic Acid 5 ml HNO <sub>3</sub> 1-2 drops Glycerol (optional)	For superalloys. Use fresh. Discard when turns yellow/orange. Do not store. Swab sample 5-30 seconds.

## ETCHANTS FOR TITANIUM AND ALLOYS

<b>Kroll's Reagent</b> 2-6 ml HNO <sub>3</sub> 100 ml Distilled Water	Very good etch. Swab 3-10 seconds or immerse sample 10-30 seconds.
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Safe laboratory practices should be followed, consult MSDS of all chemicals used in etch solutions prior to use. Safety is the responsibility of the user; Buehler disclaims all liability with respect to use of these chemicals and etch solutions.