

## Stainless Steel Pipe Specification

### STAINLESS STEEL PIPE AND TUBING

Stainless steels are iron-based alloys usually containing at least 11.5% chromium. Other elements, nickel being the most important, may be added in combination with chromium to obtain special properties.

Stainless steels are highly resistant to corrosive attack and to oxidation at high temperatures. In general, resistance to corrosion and oxidation increases progressively though not proportionately, with the increase to chromium content.

Stainless steel pipe and tubing are used for a variety of reasons: to resist corrosion and oxidation, to resist high temperatures, for cleanliness and low maintenance costs, and to maintain the purity of materials which come in contact with stainless. The inherent characteristics of stainless steel permits the design of thin wall piping systems without fear of early failure due to corrosion. The use of fusion welding to join such piping eliminates the need of threading.

Type 304 stainless is the most widely used analysis for general corrosive resistant tubing and pipe applications, it is used in chemical plants, refineries, paper mills, and food processing industries. Type 304 has a maximum carbon content of .08%. It is recommended for use in the temperature range between 800<sup>0</sup> F and 1650<sup>0</sup> F due to carbide precipitation at the grain boundaries which can result in intergranular corrosion and early failure under certain conditions.

Type 304L, is the same a 304 except that a .03% maximum carbon content is maintained which precludes carbon precipitation and permit the use of this analysis in welded assemblies under more severe corrosive conditions. Type 318 is much more resistant to pitting than other chromium nickel alloy due to the addition of 2% to 3% molybdenum. It is particularly valuable whenever acids, brines, sulphur water, seawater or halogen salts are encountered. Type 316 is widely used in the sulphite paper industry and for manufacturing chemical plant apparatus, photographic equipment, and plastics.

Type 316L, like 304L, is held to a maximum carbon content of .03%. This permits its use in welded assemblies without the need to final heat treatment. It is used extensively for pipe assemblies with welded fitting..

Other fields where stainless steel pipe and tubing are used are: aviation, electronics, automotive, cryogenic, marine, air conditioning and heating, medical, architectural and textiles.

#### Specifications:

ASTM A-312/ASME SA-312  
ASTM A-358/ASME SA-358

### WELDED STAINLESS PIPE

#### Scope:

Pipe intended for high temperature and general corrosive service as in A-312, plus electric fusion welded pipe as in A-358 and intended for high temperature and general corrosive service or both.

#### General Requirements:

Conforming to the above specifications plus applicable parts us ASTM A-530.

#### Range:

ASTM A-312 pipe is more commonly found from 1/8" IPS to and including 24" IPS standard schedules 5, 10, 20, and 40. On special applications, sizes can be produced to 60" IPS through schedule 80 walls by certain mills. ASTM A-358 is usually produced in sizes 8" IPS and larger and where filler metal is added to the weld. This specification covers five classes of pipe and are usually determined by the end application and needs of the pipe.

ASTM A-312 pipe is manufactured by two different processes. Pipe through 6" IPS is manufactured by the continuous welding process and is very similar to welding tubing.

Coils of flat roll strips are fed into sizing rolls and welded. Material is then annealed (usually in an open air furnace), straightened, cut, pickled, tested and inspected.

In full finished pipe. Material is cold worked after welding. This can be done by rolling, forging, or drawing the weld bead: but primarily the weld is rolled.

Pipe 8" IPS and larger is manufactured by the batch method or process. Unlike the continuous welding method, material made by this batch method is made in single lengths. Plates, cut into length and width, are formed from flat into tubular shape by a press and welded. Material is then annealed, sized, and straightened, ends trimmed or cut to specific smaller lengths, pickled, and inspected.



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## Stainless Steel Pipe Specification

### Pipe & Tubing

#### **“As-Welded” Grade”**

“as-welded pipe and tubing is straight-seam welded using ASME qualified automatic gas tungsten-arc procedures and can be supplied in a wide range of diameters and wall thicknesses from any of the weldable corrosion resistant alloys. Normally furnished with square cut ends, pipe with beveled, belled, or roll-grooved ends can be provided. Spot radiography or 100% radiography of welded seams can also be performed. Alaskan pickles and passivates its pipe and tubing to maintain corrosion resistance and to prevent surface discoloration from free iron oxidation. “As welded” pipe and tubing is commonly used in pulp and paper mills, food processing plants, and other industries where corrosion resistance is essential.

#### **ASTM A 778**

This specification covers welded unannealed stainless steel pipe intended for low moderate temperatures and corrosive service where heat treatment is not required for corrosion resistance. A 778 is considered to be the most applicable ASTM specification for “as welded” pipe and differs from it only in that a transverse guided-bend test and a transverse tension test are required per lot.

#### **ASTM A 249 (ASME SA-249 is generally identical)**

This specification covers welded austenitic stainless steel tubing intended for high temperature usage such as boiler, superheater, heat exchanger, or condenser tubes. Production is generally limited to tubing 1/8” inside diameter through 5” outside diameter and .015” to .320” inclusive in wall thickness. All material is to be furnished in the heat treated condition. The principal manufacturing procedures specified under A 249 are:

1. Automatic welding process with no addition of filler metal.
2. Hydrostatic or non-destructive electric test of each tube.
3. Tension, flattening, flange, reverse-bend and hardness tests required each lot.

#### **ASTM A 269**

This specification covers seamless and welded austenitic stainless steel tubing intended for low or high temperature and general corrosive service. Production is generally limited to tubing 1/4” inside diameter and larger and .020” in nominal wall thickness and heavier. All material is to be furnished in the heat treated condition. Mechanical requirements are the same as listed under A 249. Alaskan stocks A269 tubing to 4” OD, with up to 8” OD available.

#### **ASTM A372 (ASME SA-312 is generally identical)**

This specification covers seamless and straight-seam welded stainless steel pipe intended for high temperature and general corrosive service. The A 312 manufacturing process is suited to high-volume production and is therefore generally limited to diameters and schedule wall thicknesses shown in ANSI B36.10 and ANSI B36.19. Alaskan stocks A 312 pipe with immediate delivery available from a complete inventory of both common and special alloys.

The principal manufacturing procedures specified under A 312 are:

1. Welding without the addition of filler metal.
2. Annealing after welding
3. Tension and flattening test per lot.
4. Hydrostatic testing of each length.



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## Stainless Steel Pipe Specification

### Pipe & Tubing (Continued)

#### **ASTM A 358 (ASME SA-358 is generally identical with some additional requirements)**

This specification covers stainless steel pipe intended for high temperature and general corrosive service. Production is generally limited to diameters and schedule wall thicknesses of 8" and larger as shown in ANSI B36.10 and ANSI B36.19 (See page 4:40). Pipe is normally welded with filler metal (except the root pass on Class 4) and can be specified as (a) single or double welded; (b) 100% Spot, or no radiography; (c) heat treated after welding, made from annealed plate and not heat treated after welding, or made from unannealed plate and not heat treated after welding. The principal manufacturing procedures specified under a 358 are:

1. Hydrostatic testing of each length (unless waived).
2. Transverse guided-bend test and transverse tension tests per lot.

#### **ASTM A 376 (ASME SA-376) is generally identical)**

This specification covers seamless austenitic stainless steel pipe intended for high temperature service. Among the grades covered are five H grades and two nitrogen grades that are specifically intended for high temperatures service. All material is furnished in the heat treated condition unless waived and specifically marked 'HT-O'. Hydrostatic tests are required for each length of pipe. Tension and flattening tests are required per lot.

#### **ASTM A 409 (ASME SA-409 is generally identical with some additional requirements)**

This specification covers Schedule 5s and 10s straight-seam or spiral-seam welded stainless steel pipe intended for high temperature and general corrosive service. Production is normally limited to sizes of 14" through 30", however, special diameters, lengths and alloys can be specified. Pipe manufactured to A 409 may be heat treated after welding, made from annealed plate and not heat treated after welding, or made from unannealed plate and not heat treated after welding.

The principal manufacturing procedures specified under A 409 are:

1. Either hydrostatic, air or gas pressure testing per lot.
2. Transverse guided-bend tests and transverse tension tests each length.

#### **MIL-P-1144**

This specification covers seamless and welded austenitic stainless steel pipe intended for elevated temperature and general corrosive service, including cryogenic applications. This specification is approved for use by the Naval Sea Systems Command and is available for use by all Departments and Agencies of the Department of Defense. All pipe is to be furnished in the heat treated condition and subjected to nondestructive electric or hydrostatic pressure test as applicable. Tension, flattening and intergranular corrosion tests are required by lot.