



# Standard Specification for Carbon Steel Forgings for Piping Applications<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation A105/A105M; 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.

*This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the U.S. Department of Defense.*

## 1. Scope\*

1.1 This specification<sup>2</sup> covers forged carbon steel piping components for ambient- and higher-temperature service in pressure systems. Included are flanges, fittings, valves, and similar parts ordered either to dimensions specified by the purchaser or to dimensional standards such as the MSS, ASME, and API specifications referenced in Section 2. Forgings made to this specification are limited to a maximum weight of 10 000 lb [4540 kg]. Larger forgings may be ordered to Specification [A266/A266M](#). Tubesheets and hollow cylindrical forgings for pressure vessel shells are not included within the scope of this specification. Although this specification covers some piping components machined from rolled bar and seamless tubular products (see [5.2](#)), it does not cover raw material produced in these product forms.

1.2 Supplementary requirements are provided for use when additional testing or inspection is desired. These shall apply only when specified individually by the purchaser in the order.

1.3 Specification [A266/A266M](#) covers other steel forgings and Specifications [A675/A675M](#) and [A696](#) cover other steel bars.

1.4 This specification is expressed in both inch-pound units and SI units. However, unless the order specifies the applicable “M” specification designation (SI units), the material shall be furnished to inch-pound units. The values stated in either SI units or inch-pound units are to be regarded separately as standard. Within the text, the SI units are shown in brackets. The values stated in each system may not be exact equivalents; therefore, each system shall be used independently of the other.

<sup>1</sup> This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee A01 on Steel, Stainless Steel and Related Alloys and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee A01.22 on Steel Forgings and Wrought Fittings for Piping Applications and Bolting Materials for Piping and Special Purpose Applications.

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<sup>2</sup> For ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code applications see related Specification SA-105 in Section II of that Code.

Combining values from the two systems may result in non-conformance with the standard.

NOTE 1—The dimensionless designator NPS (nominal pipe size) has been substituted in this standard for such traditional terms as “nominal diameter,” “size,” and “nominal size.”

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.*

## 2. Referenced Documents

2.1 In addition to those reference documents listed in Specification [A961/A961M](#), the following list of standards apply to this specification:

### 2.2 ASTM Standards:<sup>3</sup>

[A266/A266M](#) Specification for Carbon Steel Forgings for Pressure Vessel Components

[A675/A675M](#) Specification for Steel Bars, Carbon, Hot-Wrought, Special Quality, Mechanical Properties

[A696](#) Specification for Steel Bars, Carbon, Hot-Wrought or Cold-Finished, Special Quality, for Pressure Piping Components

[A788/A788M](#) Specification for Steel Forgings, General Requirements

[A961/A961M](#) Specification for Common Requirements for Steel Flanges, Forged Fittings, Valves, and Parts for Piping Applications

### 2.3 MSS Standards:

[SP 44](#) Standard for Steel Pipe Line Flanges<sup>4</sup>

<sup>3</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>4</sup> Available from Manufacturers Standardization Society of the Valve and Fittings Industry (MSS), 127 Park St., NE, Vienna, VA 22180-4602, <http://www.mss-hq.com>.

\*A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard

## 2.4 ASME Standards:

**B16.5 Dimensional Standards for Steel Pipe Flanges and Flanged Fittings**<sup>5</sup>

**B16.9 Wrought Steel Buttwelding Fittings**<sup>5</sup>

**B16.10 Face-to-Face and End-to-End Dimensions of Ferrous Valves**<sup>5</sup>

**B16.11 Forged Steel Fittings, Socket Weld, and Threaded**<sup>5</sup>

**B16.34 Valves-Flanged, Threaded and Welding End**<sup>5</sup>

**B16.47 Large Diameter Steel Flanges**<sup>5</sup>

2.5 *ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code*:<sup>5</sup>

**Section IX**

2.6 *API Standards*:

**API-600 Flanged and Butt-Welding-End Steel Gate Valves**<sup>6</sup>

**API-602 Compact Design Carbon Steel Gate Valves for Refinery Use**<sup>6</sup>

## 3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—For definitions of other terms used in this specification, refer to Specification **A961/A961M**.

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard*:

3.2.1 *heaviest cross-section, n*—maximum heat treated thickness of the production forging.

## 4. Ordering Information

4.1 See Specification **A961/A961M**.

4.1.1 Additional requirements (see **14.2**).

## 5. General Requirements

5.1 Product furnished to this specification shall conform to the requirements of Specification **A961/A961M**, including any supplementary requirements that are indicated in the purchase order. Failure to comply with the requirements of Specification **A961/A961M** constitutes nonconformance with this specification. In case of a conflict between the requirements of this specification and Specification **A961/A961M**, this specification shall prevail.

5.2 Except as permitted by Section 6 in Specification **A961/A961M**, the finished product shall be a forging as defined in the Terminology Section of Specification **A788/A788M**.

## 6. Heat Treatment

6.1 Heat treatment is not a mandatory requirement of this specification except for the following piping components:

6.1.1 Flanges above Class 300,<sup>7</sup>

6.1.2 Flanges of special design where the design pressure at the design temperature exceeds the pressure-temperature ratings of Class 300, Group 1.1,

6.1.3 Flanges of special design where the design pressure or design temperature are not known,

<sup>5</sup> Available from American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), ASME International Headquarters, Two Park Ave., New York, NY 10016-5990, <http://www.asme.org>.

<sup>6</sup> Available from American Petroleum Institute (API), 1220 L. St., NW, Washington, DC 20005-4070, <http://www.api.org>.

<sup>7</sup> For definition of Class 300, see ASME B16.5.

**TABLE 1 Chemical Requirements**

NOTE 1—For each reduction of 0.01 % below the specified carbon maximum (0.35 %), an increase of 0.06 % manganese above the specified maximum (1.05 %) will be permitted up to a maximum of 1.65 %.

Element	Composition, %
Carbon	0.35 max
Manganese	0.60–1.05
Phosphorus	0.035 max
Sulfur	0.040 max
Silicon	0.10–0.35
Copper	0.40 max <sup>A</sup>
Nickel	0.40 max <sup>A</sup>
Chromium	0.30 max <sup>A,B</sup>
Molybdenum	0.12 max <sup>A,B</sup>
Vanadium	0.08 max <sup>A</sup>

<sup>A</sup> The sum of copper, nickel, chromium, molybdenum and vanadium shall not exceed 1.00 %.

<sup>B</sup> The sum of chromium and molybdenum shall not exceed 0.32 %.

6.1.4 Piping components other than flanges which meet both of the following criteria: (1) over NPS 4 and (2) above Class 300, and

6.1.5 Piping components of Special Class<sup>8</sup> other than flanges which meet both of the following criteria: (1) over NPS 4 and (2) when the working pressure at the operating temperature exceeds the tabulated values for Special Class 300, Group 1.1.

6.2 Heat treatment, when required by **6.1** shall be annealing, normalizing, or normalizing and tempering or quenching and tempering in accordance with Specification **A961/A961M**. After hot working and before reheating for heat treatment, the forging shall be allowed to cool substantially below the transformation range.

6.2.1 Quenching shall consist of either (1) fully austenitizing the forgings followed by quenching in a suitable liquid medium or (2) using a multiple stage procedure whereby the forgings are first fully austenitized and rapidly cooled, then reheated to partially re-austenitize, followed by quenching in a suitable liquid medium. All quenched forgings shall be tempered as prescribed in Specification **A961/A961M**.

## 7. Chemical Composition

7.1 The steel shall conform to the chemical requirements specified in **Table 1**.

7.2 Steels to which lead has been added shall not be used.

## 8. Mechanical Properties

8.1 The material shall conform to the mechanical property requirements prescribed in **Table 2** and **Table 3**.

8.2 For normalized, normalized and tempered, or quenched and tempered forgings, the central axis of the test specimen shall be taken at least  $\frac{1}{4} T$  from the nearest surface as-heat-treated, where  $T$  is the maximum heat-treated thickness of the represented forging. In addition, for quenched and tempered forgings, the midlength of the test specimen shall be at least  $T$  from all other surfaces as-heat-treated, exclusive of the  $T$  dimension surfaces. When section thickness does not permit

<sup>8</sup> For definition of special class, see ASME B16.34.

**TABLE 2 Mechanical Requirements<sup>A</sup>**

Tensile strength, min, ksi [MPa]	70 [485]
Yield strength, min, ksi [MPa] <sup>B</sup>	36 [250]
Elongation in 2 in. or 50 mm, min, %:	
Basic minimum elongation for walls 5/16 in. [7.9 mm] and over in thickness, strip tests.	30
When standard round 2-in. or 50-mm gauge length or smaller proportionally sized specimen with the gauge length equal to 4D is used	22
For strip tests, a deduction for each 1/32-in. [0.8-mm] decrease in wall thickness below 5/16 in. [7.9 mm] from the basic minimum elongation of the percentage points of <a href="#">Table 3</a>	1.50 <sup>C</sup>
Reduction of area, min, % <sup>D</sup>	30
Hardness, HBW, max	197

<sup>A</sup> For small forgings, see [8.3.4](#).

<sup>B</sup> Determined by either the 0.2 % offset method or the 0.5 % extension-under-load method.

<sup>C</sup> See [Table 3](#) for computed minimum values.

<sup>D</sup> For round specimens only.

**TABLE 3 Computed Minimum Values**

Wall Thickness		Elongation in 2 in. or 50
in.	mm	mm, min, %
5/16 (0.312)	7.9	30.00
3/32 (0.281)	7.1	28.50
1/4 (0.250)	6.4	27.00
7/32 (0.219)	5.6	25.50
3/16 (0.188)	4.8	24.00
5/32 (0.156)	4.0	22.50
1/8 (0.125)	3.2	21.00
3/32 (0.094)	2.4	19.50
1/16 (0.062)	1.6	18.00

Note—The above table gives the computed minimum elongation values for each 1/32-in. [0.8-mm] decrease in wall thickness. Where the wall thickness lies between two values shown above, the minimum elongation value is determined by the following equations:

$$E = 48T + 15, \text{ for inch - pound units}$$

$$E = 1.89T + 15, \text{ for SI units}$$

where:

$E$  = elongation in 2 in. or 50 mm, %, and  
 $T$  = actual thickness of specimen, in. [mm].

this positioning, the test specimen shall be positioned as near as possible to the prescribed location.

### 8.3 Tension Tests:

8.3.1 One tension test shall be made for each heat of as-forged components.

8.3.2 One tension test shall be made from each heat-treating charge. If more than one heat is included in such a charge, each heat shall be tested.

8.3.2.1 When forgings of different shapes are included in the same heat-treating charge, the test specimen shall be obtained from the heaviest cross-section of the thickest forging, except for hubbed flanges (see [8.3.3](#)). The test specimen shall represent all forgings from the same heat and heat-treating charge whose maximum thicknesses do not exceed the thickness of the test forging.

8.3.2.2 When the heat-treating temperatures are the same and the furnaces (either batch or continuous type), are controlled within  $\pm 25$  °F [ $\pm 14$  °C] and equipped with recording pyrometers so that complete records of heat treatment are

available, then one tension test from each heat is required instead of one test from each heat in each heat-treatment charge. The test specimen material shall be included with a furnace charge.

8.3.3 Testing shall be performed as specified in Specification [A961/A961M](#). The largest feasible round specimen shall be used except when hollow cylindrically shaped parts are machined from seamless tubulars. When hollow cylindrically shaped parts are machined from seamless tubular materials, strip tests may be used. The tension test specimen shall be obtained from a production forging, or from an integral prolongation representative of the hub location of a flange, or the heaviest cross section of a fitting, valve, or other part within the scope of this specification.

8.3.4 Forgings too small to permit obtaining a subsize specimen of 0.250 in. [6.35 mm] diameter or larger parallel to the dimension of maximum working, and produced in equipment unsuitable for the production of a separately forged test bar such as an automatic or semi-automatic press, may be accepted on the basis of hardness only. One percent of the forgings per lot, where a lot is the product from a heat, or, if heat treated, the product of a heat per furnace charge, or ten forgings, whichever is the lesser number, shall be selected at random, prepared, and tested using the standard Brinell test. The locations of the indentations shall be at the option of the manufacturer but shall be selected to be representative of the forging as a whole. One indentation per forging shall be required but additional indentations may be made to establish the representative hardness. The hardness of all forgings so tested shall be 137 to 197 HBW inclusive.

### 8.4 Hardness Tests:

8.4.1 Two hardness tests shall be made for each heat of as-forged components. When more than one forging is produced from each heat, a minimum of two forgings shall be tested with one reading from each forging. When only one forging is produced, it shall be tested in two locations.

8.4.2 Except when only one forging is produced, a minimum of two forgings shall be hardness tested per batch or continuous run as defined in [8.3.2.2](#) to ensure that forgings are within the hardness limits given in [Table 2](#). When only one forging is produced, it shall be hardness tested in two locations to ensure it is within the hardness limits given in [Table 2](#).

8.4.3 Testing shall be as specified in Specification [A961/A961M](#). The purchaser may verify that the requirement has been met by testing at any location on the forging, provided such testing does not render the forging useless.

## 9. Hydrostatic Tests

9.1 Such tests shall be conducted by the forging manufacturer only when Supplementary Requirement S57 in Specification [A961/A961M](#) is specified.

## 10. Retreatment

10.1 If the results of the mechanical tests do not conform to the requirement specified, the manufacturer may heat treat or reheat treat the forgings as applicable and repeat the test specified in Section 8.