



Standard Specification for General Requirements for Nickel and Nickel Alloy Welded Tube¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation B 751; 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 (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This specification contains various requirements that, with the exception of Sections 6 and 7, are mandatory requirements to the following ASTM nickel and nickel alloy, longitudinally welded tubular product specifications:

Title of Specification	ASTM Designation ^{2,3}
Welded UNS N08020, UNS N08026, and UNS N08024 Alloy Tubes	B 468
Welded UNS N08800 and UNS N08810 Alloy Tubes	B 515
Welded Nickel-Chromium-Iron Alloy (UNS N06600) Tubes	B 516
Welded Nickel and Nickel-Cobalt Alloy Tube	B 626
UNS N08904, UNS N08925, and UNS N08926 Welded Tube	B 674
UNS N08366 and UNS N08367 Welded Tube	B 676
Welded UNS N06625 and N08825 Alloy Tubes	B 704
Ni-Cr-Mo-Co-W-Fe-Si Alloy (UNS N06333) Welded Tube	B 726
Welded Nickel (UNS N02200/UNS N02201) and Nickel Copper Alloy (UNS N04400) Tube	B 730

1.2 One or more of the test requirements of Section 6 apply only if specifically stated in the product specification or in the purchase order.

1.3 In case of conflict between a requirement of the product specification and a requirement of this general specification, only the requirement of the product specification need be satisfied.

1.4 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are for information only.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

- B 880 Specification for General Requirements for Chemical Check Analysis Limits for Nickel, Nickel Alloys and Cobalt Alloys²
- E 8 Test Methods for Tension Testing of Metallic Materials⁴
- E 18 Test Methods for Rockwell Hardness and Rockwell Superficial Hardness of Metallic Materials⁴
- E 29 Practice for Using Significant Digits in Test Data to

Determine Conformance with Specifications⁵

E 39 Test Methods for Chemical Analysis of Nickel⁶

E 76 Test Methods for Chemical Analysis of Nickel-Copper Alloys⁶

E 112 Test Methods for Determining the Average Grain Size⁴

E 213 Practice for Ultrasonic Examination of Metal Pipe and Tubing⁷

E 426 Practice for Electromagnetic (Eddy-Current) Examination of Seamless and Welded Tubular Products, Austenitic Stainless Steel and Similar Alloys⁷

E 571 Practice for Electromagnetic (Eddy-Current) Examination of Nickel and Nickel Alloy Tubular Products⁷

E 1473 Test Methods for Chemical Analysis of Nickel, Cobalt, and High-Temperature Alloys⁸

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 *average diameter*—the average of the maximum and minimum outside diameters, as determined at any one cross section of the tube.

3.1.2 *nominal wall*—a specified wall thickness with a plus and minus tolerance from the specified thickness.

3.1.3 *thin wall tube*—tube with specified wall thickness 3 % or less of the specified outside diameter.

3.1.4 *welded tube*—a hollow product of round or any other cross section having a continuous periphery.

4. Dimensions and Permissible Variations

4.1 *Diameter and Wall Thickness*—Individual measurements shall not exceed the tolerances specified in Table 1. The permissible variation in outside diameter is not sufficient to provide for ovality in thin-walled tubes. For thin-walled tubes the maximum and minimum diameters at any cross section shall not deviate from the nominal diameter by more than twice the permissible variation in outside diameter given in the table; however, the mean diameter at that cross section must still be within the permissible variation.

4.2 *Length*—When material is ordered cut-to-length, the

¹ This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee B-2 on Nonferrous Metals and Alloys and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee B02.07 on Refined Nickel and Cobalt and Their Alloys.

Current edition approved July 10, 1999. Published September 1999. Originally published as B 751 – 85. Last previous edition B 751 – 95a.

² *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 02.04.

³ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 02.01.

⁴ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 03.01.

⁵ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 14.02.

⁶ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 03.05.

⁷ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 03.03.

⁸ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 03.06.

TABLE 1 Permissible Variations for Outside Diameter and Wall Thickness of Welded Tube^{A,B}

Specified Outside Diameter in. (mm)	Outside Diameter		Permissible Variations of Thickness of Specified Nominal Wall, %		Thickness of Specified Minimum Wall,%	
	+	-	+	-	+	-
Over 0.125 (3.2) to 5/8 (16), excl	0.005 (0.13)	0.005 (0.13)	15.0	15.0	30	0
5/8 (16) to 1 1/2 (38), incl	0.0075 (0.19)	0.0075 (0.19)	12.5	12.5	28	0
Over 1 1/2 (38) to 3 (76), incl	0.010 (0.25)	0.010 (0.25)	12.5	12.5	28	0
Over 3 (76) to 4 1/2 (114), incl	0.015 (0.38)	0.015 (0.38)	12.5	12.5	28	0
Over 4 1/2 (114) to 6 (152), incl	0.020 (0.51)	0.020 (0.51)	12.5	12.5	28	0

^AThese permissible variations in outside diameter apply only to material as finished at the mill before subsequent swaging, expanding, bending, polishing, or other fabrications operations.

^BThe ovality provisions of 4.1 apply.

length shall conform to the permissible variations prescribed in Table 2.

4.3 *Straightness*—Material shall be reasonably straight and free of bends and kinks.

4.4 *Ends*—Ends shall be plain or cut and deburred.

5. Workmanship, Finish, and Appearance

5.1 The material shall be uniform in quality and temper, smooth, and free of imperfections that would render it unfit for use.

6. Test Requirements

6.1 Flange Test:

6.1.1 A length of tube not less than three times the specified diameter or 4 in. (102 mm), whichever is longer, shall be capable of having a flange turned over at a right angle to the body of the tube without cracking or showing imperfections rejectable under the provisions of the product specification. The width of the flange shall not be less than 15 % of the tube diameter.

6.1.2 The flanged specimen shall not exhibit through wall cracking or any cracking observable without magnification.

6.2 Flattening Test:

6.2.1 A length of tube not less than three times the specified diameter or 4 in. (102 mm), whichever is longer, shall be flattened under a load applied gradually at room temperature until the distance between the platens is five times the wall thickness. The weld shall be positioned 90° from the direction of the applied flattening force.

6.2.2 The flattened specimen shall not exhibit cracks.

6.3 *Flare Test*—The flare test shall consist of flaring a test specimen with an expanding tool having an included angle of 60° until the specified outside diameter has been increased by 30 %. The flared specimen shall not exhibit cracking through the wall.

6.4 Pressure (Leak Test):

6.4.1 *Hydrostatic*—Each tube with an outside diameter 1/8 in. (3 mm) and larger, and with wall thickness of 0.015 in. (0.38 mm) and over, shall be tested by the manufacturer to an internal hydrostatic pressure of 1000 psi (6.9 MPa) provided that the fiber stress calculated in accordance with the following equation does not exceed the allowable fiber stress, *S*, indicated as follows:

$$P = 2St/D \quad (1)$$

where:

P = hydrostatic test pressure, psi (MPa),

S = allowable fiber stress, for material in the condition (temper) furnished as specified in the product specification (*S* is calculated as the lower of 2/3 of the specified minimum 0.2 % offset yield strength or 1/4 of the specified minimum ultimate strength for the material),

t = minimum wall thickness, in. (mm), equal to the specified average wall minus the permissible minus wall tolerance, or the specified minimum wall thickness, and

D = outside diameter of the tube, in. (mm).

6.4.1.1 The test pressure must be held for a minimum of 5 s.

NOTE 1—Testing at a pressure greater than 1000 psi can be done as agreed upon by the purchaser and manufacturer provided that the allowable fiber stress is not exceeded.

6.4.2 *Pneumatic (Air Underwater) Test*—Each tube shall be tested at a pressure of 150 psi (1.05 MPa). The test pressure shall be held for a minimum of 5 s. Visual examination is to be made when the material is submerged and under pressure. The full length of material must be examined for leaks.

6.4.3 If any tube shows leaks during hydrostatic or pneumatic testing, it shall be rejected.

6.5 Nondestructive Electric Test:

6.5.1 *Eddy-Current Testing*—Testing shall be conducted in accordance with Practices E 426 or E 571. The eddy-current examination referenced in this specification has the capability of detecting significant discontinuities, especially of the short abrupt type.

6.5.1.1 Unless otherwise specified the calibration standard shall contain, at the option of the manufacturer, any one of the following discontinuities to establish a minimum sensitivity level for rejection. The discontinuity shall be placed in the weld if visible.

6.5.1.2 *Drilled Hole*—A hole not larger than 0.031 in. (0.79

TABLE 2 Permissible Variations in Length^A

Outside Diameter, in. (mm)	Cut Length, in. (mm)	
	Over	Under
Cold-finished: under 2 (50.8)	1/8 (3.2)	0
Hot-finished: 2 (50.8) and over	3/16 (4.8)	0
all sizes	3/16 (4.8)	0

^AThese permissible variations in length apply to tube in straight lengths. They apply to cut lengths up to and including 24 ft (7.3 m). For lengths over 24 ft an additional over-tolerance of 1/8 in. (3.2 mm) for each 10 ft (3.0 m) or fraction thereof shall be permissible up to a maximum additional over-tolerance of 1/2 in. (12.7 mm).