



Designation: B 829 – 04

Standard Specification for General Requirements for Nickel and Nickel Alloys Seamless Pipe and Tube¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation B 829; 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 5 and 10, are mandatory requirements to the following ASTM nickel and nickel alloy, seamless pipe and tube specifications:

Title of Specification	ASTM Designation ²
Nickel Seamless Pipe and Tube	B 161
Seamless Nickel and Nickel Alloy, Condenser and Heat Exchanger Tubes	B 163
Nickel-Copper Alloy (UNS N04400) Seamless Pipe and Tube	B 165
Nickel-Chromium-Iron Alloys (UNS N06600, N06601, and N06690) Seamless Pipe and Tube	B 167
Nickel-Iron-Chromium Alloy Seamless Pipe and Tube	B 407
Nickel-Iron-Chromium-Molybdenum-Copper Alloy (UNS N08825 and N08221) Seamless Pipe and Tube	B 423
Nickel-Chromium-Molybdenum-Columbium Alloys (UNS N06625) Pipe and Tube	B 444
Nickel-Chromium-Iron-Columbium-Molybdenum-Tungsten Alloy (UNS N06102) Seamless Pipe and Tube	B 445
Nickel-Iron-Chromium-Silicon Alloys (UNS N08330 and UNS N08332) Seamless Pipe	B 535
Copper-Beryllium Alloy Forgings and Extrusion	B 570
Seamless Nickel and Nickel-Cobalt Alloy Pipe and Tube	B 622
UNS N08028 Seamless Tubes	B 668
UNS N08904, UNS N08925 and UNS N08926 Seamless Pipe and Tube	B 677
Iron-Nickel-Chromium-Molybdenum Alloys (UNS N08366 and UNS N08367) Seamless Pipe and Tube	B 690
Ni-Cr-Mo-Co-W-Fe-Si Alloy (UNS N06333) Seamless Pipe and Tube	B 722
Seamless UNS N08020, UNS N08026, and UNS N08024 Nickel-Alloy Pipe and Tube	B 729

1.2 One or more of the test requirements of Section 5 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 needs to be satisfied.

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

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² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

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.

1.5 The following safety hazards caveat pertains only to the test requirements portion, Section 5, of this specification: *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 and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

- B 880 Specification for General Requirements for Chemical Check Analysis Limits for Nickel, Nickel Alloys and Cobalt Alloys
- E 8 Test Methods for Tension Testing of Metallic Materials
- E 18 Test Methods for Rockwell Hardness and Rockwell Superficial Hardness of Metallic Materials
- E 29 Practice for Using Significant Digits in Test Data to Determine Conformance with Specifications
- E 39 Methods for Chemical Analysis of Nickel³
- E 76 Test Methods for Chemical Analysis of Nickel-Copper Alloys³
- E 112 Test Methods for Determining the Average Grain Size
- E 213 Practice for Ultrasonic Examination of Metal Pipe and Tubing
- E 426 Practice for Electromagnetic (Eddy-Current) Examination of Seamless and Welded Tubular Products, Austenitic Stainless Steel and Similar Alloys
- E 571 Practice for Electromagnetic (Eddy-Current) Examination of Nickel and Nickel Alloy Tubular Products
- E 1473 Test Methods for Chemical Analysis of Nickel, Cobalt, and High-Temperature Alloys

2.2 ANSI Standards:⁴

- B 1.20.1 Pipe Threads
- B 36.10 Welded and Seamless Wrought Steel Pipe
- B 36.19 Stainless Steel Pipe

³ Withdrawn.

⁴ Available from American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 25 W. 43rd St., 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036.

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

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

3.1.2 *nominal wall, n*—a specified wall thickness with a plus or minus tolerance from the specified thickness.

3.1.3 *seamless pipe, n*—a round hollow produced with a continuous periphery in all stages of manufacture, and produced to the particular dimensions commercially known as pipe sizes (NPS).

3.1.4 *seamless tube, n*—a tube produced with a continuous periphery in all stages of the operation.

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

4. Chemical Composition

4.1 In case of disagreement, the chemical composition shall be determined in accordance with the following methods.

UNS No. Prefixes	ASTM Method
N02	E 39
N04	E 76
N06, N08	E 1473

4.2 The ladle analysis of the material shall conform to the chemical requirements prescribed by the individual product specification.

4.3 The product (check) analysis of the material shall meet the requirements for the ladle analysis within the tolerance limits prescribed in B 880.

5. Test Requirements

5.1 *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.

5.2 *Hydrostatic Test*— Each pipe or tube shall be tested by the manufacturer to an internal hydrostatic pressure of 1000 psi (6.9 MPa) provided that the fiber stress, calculated from the following equation, does not exceed the allowable fiber stress for the material:

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

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 $\frac{2}{3}$ of the specified minimum 0.2 % offset yield strength or $\frac{1}{4}$ of the specified minimum ultimate strength for the material),

t = minimum wall thickness permitted, in. (mm), including minus tolerance, if any, and

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

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

NOTE 1—Testing at a pressure greater than 1000 psi may be performed upon agreement between purchaser and manufacturer provided that the allowable fiber stress is not exceeded.

5.2.2 If any pipe or tube shows leaks during hydrostatic testing, it shall be rejected.

5.3 Nondestructive Electric Test:

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

5.3.1.1 Unless otherwise specified by the purchaser, 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.

5.3.1.2 *Drill Hole*—A hole not larger than 0.031 in. (0.79 mm) diameter shall be drilled radially and completely through the wall, care being taken to avoid distortion of the material while drilling.

5.3.1.3 *Transverse Tangential Notch*—Using a round file or tool with a $\frac{1}{4}$ in. (6 mm) diameter, a notch shall be filed or milled on the tube or pipe outside diameter tangential to the surface and transverse to the longitudinal axis of the material. Said notch shall have a depth not exceeding 12.5 % of the specified wall thickness of the material, or 0.004 in. (0.10 mm), whichever is greater.

5.3.2 *Ultrasonic Testing*—Testing shall be conducted in accordance with Practice E 213. The ultrasonic examination referred to in this specification is intended to detect longitudinal discontinuities having a reflective area similar to or larger than the calibration reference notches specified in 5.3.2.1. The examination may not detect circumferentially oriented imperfections or short, deep defects.

5.3.2.1 For ultrasonic testing, longitudinal calibration notches shall be machined on the outside and inside diameter surfaces. The depth of the notches shall not exceed 12.5 % of the specified wall thickness or 0.004 in. (0.10 mm), whichever is greater.

5.3.3 *Calibration Frequency*—The frequency of calibration checks shall be as follows:

5.3.3.1 At the beginning of each production run or lot.

5.3.3.2 At least every four hours during testing.

5.3.3.3 At the end of each production run or lot.

5.3.3.4 After any suspected equipment malfunction or work stoppage.

5.3.3.5 If, during any check, the equipment fails to detect the calibration defects, the instrument must be recalibrated and all material tested since the last satisfactory check shall be retested.

5.3.4 *Acceptance and Rejection*—Material producing a signal equal to or greater than the calibration defect shall be subject to rejection.

5.3.4.1 Test signals produced by imperfections that cannot be identified or produced by cracks or crack-like imperfections shall result in rejection of the pipe or tube, subject to rework and retest.

5.3.4.2 If the imperfection is judged as not fit for use, the tube shall be rejected, but may be reconditioned and retested providing the wall thickness requirements are met. To be accepted, retested material shall meet the original electric test requirements.