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Standard Specification for Common Requirements for Steel Flanges, Forged Fittings, Valves, and Parts for Piping Applications¹

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1. Scope*

1.1 This specification covers a group of common requirements that shall apply to steel flanges, forged fittings, valves, and parts for piping applications under any of the following individual product specifications:

Title of Specification	ASTM Designation
Forgings, Carbon Steel, for Piping Components	A 105/A 105M
Forgings, Carbon Steel, for General-Purpose Piping	A 181/A 181M
Forged or Rolled Alloy-Steel Pipe Flanges, Forged Fittings, and Valves and Parts for High Temperature Service	A 182/A 182M
Forgings, Carbon and Low Alloy Steel, Requiring Notch Toughness Testing for Piping Components	A 350/A 350M
Forged or Rolled 8 and 9 % Nickel Alloy Steel Flanges, Fittings, Valves, and Parts for Low-Temperature Service	A 522/A 522M
Forgings, Carbon and Alloy Steel, for Pipe Flanges, Fittings, Valves, and Parts for High-Pressure Transmission Service	A 694/A 694M
Flanges, Forged, Carbon and Alloy Steel for Low Temperature Service	A 707/A 707M
Forgings, Carbon Steel, for Piping Components with Inherent Notch Toughness	A 727/A 727M
Forgings, Titanium-Stabilized Carbon Steel, for Glass-Lined Piping and Pressure Vessel Service	A 836/A 836M

1.2 In case of conflict between a requirement of the individual product specification and a requirement of this general requirement specification, the requirements of the individual product specification shall prevail over those of this specification.

1.3 By mutual agreement between the purchaser and the supplier, additional requirements may be specified (see Section 4.1.2). The acceptance of any such additional requirements shall be dependent on negotiations with the supplier and must be included in the order as agreed upon between the purchaser and supplier.

1.4 The values stated in either inch-pound units or SI units (metric) are to be regarded separately as standard. Within the text and the tables, the SI units are shown in brackets. The values stated in each system are not exact equivalents; therefore each system must be used independently of the other. Combining values from the two systems may result in nonconformance with the specification. The inch-pound units shall apply, unless the "M" designation (SI) of the product specification is specified in the order.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

A 105/A 105M Specification for Carbon Steel Forgings for Piping Applications

A 181/A 181M Specification for Carbon Steel Forgings, for General-Purpose Piping

A 182/A 182M Specification for Forged or Rolled Alloy and Stainless Steel Pipe Flanges, Forged Fittings, and Valves and Parts for High-Temperature Service

A 275/A 275M Practice for Magnetic Particle Examination of Steel Forgings

A 350/A 350M Specification for Carbon and Low-Alloy Steel Forgings, Requiring Notch Toughness Testing for Piping Components

¹ 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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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.

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

A 370 Test Methods and Definitions for Mechanical Testing of Steel Products
A 522/A 522M Specification for Forged or Rolled 8 and 9% Nickel Alloy Steel Flanges, Fittings, Valves, and Parts for Low-Temperature Service
A 694/A 694M Specification for Carbon and Alloy Steel Forgings for Pipe Flanges, Fittings, Valves, and Parts for High-Pressure Transmission Service
A 700 Practices for Packaging, Marking, and Loading Methods for Steel Products for Shipment
A 707/A 707M Specification for Forged Carbon and Alloy Steel Flanges for Low-Temperature Service
A 727/A 727M Specification for Carbon Steel Forgings for Piping Components with Inherent Notch Toughness
A 751 Test Methods, Practices, and Terminology for Chemical Analysis of Steel Products
A 836/A 836M Specification for Titanium-Stabilized Carbon Steel Forgings for Glass-Lined Piping and Pressure Vessel Service
A 941 Terminology Relating to Steel, Stainless Steel, Related Alloys, and Ferroalloys
A 967 Specification for Chemical Passivation Treatments for Stainless Steel Parts
A 991/A 991M Test Method for Conducting Temperature Uniformity Surveys of Furnaces Used to Heat Treat Steel Products
B 880 Specification for General Requirements for Chemical Check Analysis Limits for Nickel, Nickel Alloys and Cobalt Alloys
E 165 Test Method for Liquid Penetrant Examination
E 381 Method of Macroetch Testing Steel Bars, Billets, Blooms, and Forgings
E 709 Guide for Magnetic Particle Testing
E 1916 Guide for Identification and/or Segregation of Mixed Lots of Metals
2.2 *ASME Standard*:³
ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code—Section IX
2.3 *Military Standard*:
MIL-STD-163 Steel Mill Products, Preparation for Shipment and Storage
2.4 *Manufacturer's Standardization Society Standard*:⁴
SP 25 Standard Marking System of Valves, Fittings, Flanges and Unions

3. Terminology

- 3.1 *Definitions*— For definitions of other terms used in this specification, refer to Terminology A 941.
- 3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard*:
- 3.2.1 *bar, n*—a solid rolled or forged section that is long in relationship to its cross sectional dimensions, with a relatively constant cross section throughout its length and a wrought microstructure.
- 3.2.2 *certifying organization, n*—the company or association responsible for the conformance of, and marking of, the product to the specification requirements.
- 3.2.3 *fitting, n*—a component for non-bolted joints in piping systems.
- 3.2.4 *flange, n*—a component for bolted joints used in piping systems.
- 3.2.5 *forging, n*—the product of a substantially compressive hot or cold plastic working operation that consolidates the material and produces the required shape.
- 3.2.5.1 *Discussion*—The plastic working must be performed by a forging machine, such as a hammer, press, or ring rolling machine, and must deform the material to produce a wrought structure throughout the material cross section.
- 3.2.6 *seamless tubing, n*—a tubular product made without a welded seam.
- 3.2.6.1 *Discussion*—It is manufactured usually by hot working the material, and if necessary, by subsequently cold finishing the hot worked tubular product to produce the desired shape, dimensions and properties.

4. Ordering Information

- 4.1 It is the purchaser's responsibility to specify in the purchase order all ordering information necessary to purchase the needed material. Examples of such information include, but are not limited to, the following:
- 4.1.1 Quantity,
- 4.1.2 Size and pressure class or dimensions, (tolerances and surface finishes should be included),
- 4.1.3 Specification number with grade or class, or both, as applicable, and year/date,
- 4.1.4 Supplementary requirements, and
- 4.1.5 Additional requirements.

5. Melting Process

- 5.1 Unless otherwise specified in the individual Product Specification, the steel shall be fully killed.

² Available from the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Three Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016-5900.

³ Available from American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), ASME International Headquarters, Three Park Ave., New York, NY 10016-5900, <http://www.asme.org>.

⁴ Available from Standardization Documents Order Desk, Bldg. 4, Section D, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19111-5094, Attn: NPODS.

⁴ 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>.

5.2 If a specific type of melting is required by the purchaser, it shall be stated on the purchase order.

5.3 The primary melting may incorporate separate degassing or refining and may be followed by secondary melting, such as electroslag remelting or vacuum remelting. If secondary melting is employed, the heat shall be defined as all of the ingot remelted from a single primary heat.

5.4 Steel may be cast in ingots or may be strand cast. When steel of different grades is sequentially strand cast, identification of the resultant transition material is required. The steel producer shall remove the transition material by an established procedure that positively separates the grades.

5.5 A sufficient discard shall be made from the source material to secure freedom from injurious porosity and shrinkage, and undue segregation.

6. Manufacture

6.1 The finished part shall be manufactured from a forging that is as close as practicable to the finished size or shape. Alternative starting materials may be used, but with the following exceptions and requirements.

6.1.1 *Bar*—Flanges, elbows, return bends, tees, and header tees shall not be machined directly from bar. Other hollow cylindrical shaped parts up to, and including, NPS 4 can be machined from bar provided that the axial length of the part is approximately parallel to the metal flow lines of the starting stock.

6.1.2 *Wrought Seamless Pipe and Tubing*—Flanges shall not be machined directly from seamless pipe or tubing. Other hollow cylindrical shaped parts can be machined from seamless pipe and tubing provided that the axial length of the part is approximately parallel to the metal flow lines of the starting stock.

7. Heat Treatment

7.1 Material requiring heat treatment shall be treated as specified in the individual product specification using the following procedures that are defined in more detail in Terminology A 941.

7.1.1 *Full Annealing*—Material shall be uniformly reheated to a temperature above the transformation range and, after holding for a sufficient time at this temperature, cooled slowly to a temperature below the transformation range.

7.1.2 *Solution Annealing*—Material shall be heated to a temperature that causes the chrome carbides to go into solution, and then, quenched in water or rapidly cooled by other means to prevent reprecipitation.

7.1.3 *Isothermal Annealing*—Isothermal annealing shall consist of austenitizing a ferrous alloy, and then, cooling to and holding within the range of temperature at which the austenite transforms to a relatively soft ferrite-carbide aggregate.

7.1.4 *Normalizing*—Material shall be uniformly reheated to a temperature above the transformation range, and subsequently, cooled in air at room temperature.

7.1.5 *Tempering and Post-Weld Heat Treatment*—Material shall be reheated to the prescribed temperature below the transformation range, held at temperature for the greater of 30 min or 1 h/in. [25.4 mm] of thickness at the thickest section and cooled in still air.

7.1.6 *Stress Relieving*—Material shall be uniformly heated to the selected stress relieving temperature. The temperature shall not vary from the selected temperature by more than ± 25 °F [± 14 °C].

7.1.7 *Quench and Temper*—Material shall be fully austenitized and quenched immediately in a suitable liquid medium. The quenched fittings shall be reheated to a minimum temperature of 1100 °F [590 °C] and cooled in still air.

8. Chemical Requirements

8.1 *Chemical Analysis*—Samples for chemical analysis and methods of analysis shall be in accordance with Test Methods, Practices, and Terminology A 751.

8.2 *Heat Analysis*—An analysis of each heat of steel shall be made by the steel manufacturer to determine the percentages of those elements specified in the individual product specification. If secondary melting processes are employed, the heat analysis shall be obtained from one remelted ingot, or the product of one remelted ingot, from each primary melt. The chemical analysis thus determined shall conform to the requirements of the individual product specification. Note that the product analysis (check analysis) tolerances are not to be applied to the Heat Analysis requirements.

8.3 *Product Analysis*—If a product analysis is performed it shall be in accordance with Test Methods, Practices, and Terminology A 751. Samples for analysis shall be taken from midway between center and surface of solid parts, midway between inner and outer surfaces of hollow parts, midway between center and surface of full-size prolongations or from broken mechanical test specimens. The chemical composition thus determined shall conform to the limits of the product specification, within the permissible variations of Table 1 or Table 2 of this specification, as appropriate for the grade being supplied.

9. Mechanical Requirements

9.1 *Method of Mechanical Tests*—All tests shall be conducted in accordance with Test Methods and Definitions A 370.

9.2 For the purpose of determining conformance to the product specification requirements, specimens shall be obtained from the production forgings, or from separately forged test blanks prepared from the stock used to make the finished product. In either case, mechanical test specimens shall not be removed until after all heat treatment is complete. If repair welding is performed, test specimens shall not be removed until after post-weld heat treatment is complete, unless permitted by the product specification. The locations from which test specimens are removed shall be in accordance with the Product Specification.

TABLE 1 Product Analysis Tolerances for Higher Alloy and Stainless Steels^A

Element	Limit or Maximum of Specified Range, Wt %	Tolerance Over the Maximum Limit or Under the Minimum Limit
Carbon	0.030, incl	0.005
Manganese	over 0.030 to 0.20 incl.	0.01
	to 1.00 incl.	0.03
	over 1.00 to 3.00 incl.	0.04
	over 3.00 to 6.00	0.05
Phosphorous	over 6.00 to 10.00	0.06
	to 0.040, incl.	0.005
Sulfur	over 0.040 to 0.20, incl.	0.010
Silicon	to 0.030, incl.	0.005
Chromium	to 1.00, incl.	0.05
	over 1.00 to 5.00 incl.	0.10
	over 4.00 to 10.00 incl.	0.10
	over 10.00 to 15.00 incl.	0.15
	over 15.00 to 20.00 incl.	0.20
Nickel	over 20.00 to 27.50 incl.	0.25
	to 1.00 incl.	0.03
	over 1.00 to 5.00 incl.	0.07
	over 5.00 to 10.00 incl.	0.10
	over 10.00 to 20.00 incl.	0.15
Molybdenum	over 20.00 to 22.00 incl.	0.20
	to 0.20 incl.	0.01
	over 0.20 to 0.60 incl.	0.03
	over 0.60 to 2.00 incl.	0.05
Titanium	over 2.00 to 7.00 incl.	0.10
Columbium (Niobium)	all ranges	0.05
+ Tantalum	all ranges	0.05
Columbium (Niobium)	0.05 to 0.20 incl.	0.01
Tantalum	to 0.10 incl.	0.02
Copper	to 0.50, incl.	0.03
	over 0.50 to 1.00, incl.	0.05
	over 1.00 to 3.00, incl.	0.10
	over 3.00 to 5.00, incl.	0.15
	over 5.00 to 10.00, incl.	0.20
Cobalt	0.05 to 0.20 incl.	0.01 ^B
Nitrogen	to 0.19 incl.	0.01
	over 0.19 to 0.25	0.02
	over 0.25 to 0.35	0.03
	over 0.35 to 0.45	0.04
	over 0.45 to 0.60	0.05
Aluminum	to 0.05 incl.	0.01
Vanadium	to 0.10 incl.	0.01
	over 0.10 to 0.25 incl.	0.02
Cerium	0.03 to 0.08	-0.005
		+0.01

^A This table does not apply to heat analysis.

^B Product analysis limits for cobalt under 0.05 % have not been established and the producer should be consulted for those limits.

9.3 If separately forged test blanks are used, they shall be of the same heat of steel, be subjected to substantially the same reduction and working as the production forging they represent, be heat treated in the same furnace charge except as provided for in the reduced testing provisions of the product specification, under the same conditions as the production forging, and be of the same nominal thickness as the maximum heat treated thickness of the production forging.

9.4 When parts are machined from bar or seamless tubing, as permitted in 6.1.1 and 6.1.2, the mechanical properties may be determined for the parts from the starting material, if the parts have not been subjected to any subsequent thermal processing since the time of mechanical test.

10. Hardness Requirements

10.1 The part shall conform to the hardness requirements prescribed in the product specification.

10.2 Sampling for hardness testing shall conform to the product specification.

11. Tensile Requirements

11.1 Sampling for tensile testing shall conform to the Product Specification.

11.2 When the dimensions of the material to be tested will permit, the tension test specimens shall be machined to standard round 2-in. [50-mm] gage length tension test specimen described in Test Methods and Definitions A 370.