



Designation: A450/A450M – 10

Standard Specification for General Requirements for Carbon and Low Alloy Steel Tubes¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation A450/A450M; 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.

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

1. Scope*

1.1 This specification² covers a group of requirements which, with the exceptions of 5.3 and Sections 6, 7, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24, are mandatory requirements to the following ASTM tubular product specifications:³

| Title of Specification | ASTM Designation ⁴ |
|--|-------------------------------|
| Electric-Resistance-Welded Carbon Steel and Carbon Manganese Steel Boiler Tubes | A178/A178M |
| Seamless Cold-Drawn Low-Carbon Steel Heat-Exchanger and Condenser Tubes | A179/A179M |
| Seamless Carbon Steel Boiler Tubes for High-Pressure Service | A192/A192M |
| Seamless Medium-Carbon Steel Boiler and Superheater Tubes | A210/A210M |
| Electric-Resistance-Welded Carbon Steel Heat-Exchanger and Condenser Tubes | A214/A214M |
| Seamless and Electric-Welded Low-Alloy Steel Tubes | A423/A423M |
| Specification for Seamless and Welded Carbon Steel Heat-Exchanger Tubes with Integral Fins | A498 |
| Seamless Cold-Drawn Carbon Steel Feedwater Heater Tubes | A556/A556M |
| Seamless, Cold-Drawn Carbon Steel Tubing for Hydraulic System Service | A822/A822M |

⁴ These designations refer to the latest issue of the respective specifications.

1.2 One or more of Sections 5.3, 6, 7, 18, 19, 20, 21, 21.1, 23, and 24 apply when the product specification or purchase order has a requirement for the test or analysis described by these sections.

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

1.4 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

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 A01.09 on Carbon Steel Tubular Products.

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² For ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code applications see related Specification SA-450 in Section II of that Code.

³ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vols 01.01 and 01.04.

system may not be exact equivalents; therefore, each system shall be used independently of the other. Combining values from the two systems may result in non-conformance with the standard. 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:⁴

- A178/A178M Specification for Electric-Resistance-Welded Carbon Steel and Carbon-Manganese Steel Boiler and Superheater Tubes
- A179/A179M Specification for Seamless Cold-Drawn Low-Carbon Steel Heat-Exchanger and Condenser Tubes
- A192/A192M Specification for Seamless Carbon Steel Boiler Tubes for High-Pressure Service
- A210/A210M Specification for Seamless Medium-Carbon Steel Boiler and Superheater Tubes
- A214/A214M Specification for Electric-Resistance-Welded Carbon Steel Heat-Exchanger and Condenser Tubes
- A370 Test Methods and Definitions for Mechanical Testing of Steel Products
- A423/A423M Specification for Seamless and Electric-Welded Low-Alloy Steel Tubes
- A498 Specification for Seamless and Welded Carbon Steel Heat-Exchanger Tubes with Integral Fins
- A530/A530M Specification for General Requirements for Specialized Carbon and Alloy Steel Pipe
- A556/A556M Specification for Seamless Cold-Drawn Carbon Steel Feedwater Heater Tubes
- A700 Practices for Packaging, Marking, and Loading Methods for Steel Products for Shipment
- A751 Test Methods, Practices, and Terminology for Chemical Analysis of Steel Products
- A822/A822M Specification for Seamless Cold-Drawn Carbon Steel Tubing for Hydraulic System Service

⁴ 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

A941 Terminology Relating to Steel, Stainless Steel, Related Alloys, and Ferroalloys

A1047/A1047M Test Method for Pneumatic Leak Testing of Tubing

D3951 Practice for Commercial Packaging

E92 Test Method for Vickers Hardness of Metallic Materials (Withdrawn 2010)⁵

E213 Practice for Ultrasonic Testing of Metal Pipe and Tubing

E273 Practice for Ultrasonic Testing of the Weld Zone of Welded Pipe and Tubing

E309 Practice for Eddy-Current Examination of Steel Tubular Products Using Magnetic Saturation

E426 Practice for Electromagnetic (Eddy-Current) Examination of Seamless and Welded Tubular Products, Austenitic Stainless Steel and Similar Alloys

E570 Practice for Flux Leakage Examination of Ferromagnetic Steel Tubular Products

2.2 *Federal Standard:*

Fed. Std. No. 183 Continuous Identification Marking of Iron and Steel Products⁶

2.3 *Military Standards:*

MIL-STD-163 Steel Mill Products Preparation for Shipment and Storage⁶

MIL-STD-271 Nondestructive Testing Requirements for Metals⁶

MIL-STD-792 Identification Marking Requirements for Special Purpose Equipment⁶

2.4 *ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code: Section IX Welding Qualifications⁷*

2.5 *Steel Structures Painting Council:*

SSPC-SP 6 Surface Preparation Specification No. 6 Commercial Blast Cleaning⁸

2.6 *Other Document:*

SNT-TC-1A Recommended Practice for Nondestructive Personnel Qualification and Certification.

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.1.1 *remelted heat*—in secondary melting, all of the ingots remelted from a single primary heat.

3.1.2 *thin-wall tube*—a tube meeting the specified outside diameter and specified wall thickness set forth as follows:

| Specified Outside Diameter | Specified Wall Thickness |
|------------------------------|---|
| 2 in. [50.8 mm] or less | 2 % or less of specified outside diameter |
| Greater than 2 in. [50.8 mm] | 3 % or less of specified outside diameter |
| Any | 0.020 in. [0.5 mm] or less |

3.2 *Other defined terms*—The definitions in Test Methods and Definitions **A370**, Test Methods, Practices, and Terminology **A751**, and Terminology **A941** are applicable to this specification and to those listed in **1.1**.

4. Process

4.1 The steel may be made by any process.

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

4.3 The primary melting may incorporate separate degassing or refining and may be followed by secondary melting, such as electroslag remelting or vacuum-arc remelting.

4.4 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 producer shall remove the transition material by an established procedure that positively separates the grades.

5. Chemical Composition

5.1 Samples for chemical analysis, and method of analysis shall be in accordance with Test Methods, Practices, and Terminology **A751**.

5.2 *Heat Analysis*—If the heat analysis reported by the steel producer is not sufficiently complete for conformance with the heat analysis requirements of the applicable product specification to be fully assessed, the manufacturer may complete the assessment of conformance with such heat analysis requirements by using a product analysis for the specified elements that were not reported by the steel producer, provided that product analysis tolerances are not applied and the heat analysis is not altered.

5.3 *Product Analysis*—Product analysis requirements and options, if any, are contained in the product specification.

6. Tensile Properties

6.1 The material shall conform to the requirements as to tensile properties prescribed in the individual specification.

6.2 The yield strength corresponding to a permanent offset of 0.2 % of the gage length or to a total extension of 0.5 % of the gage length under load shall be determined.

6.3 If the percentage of elongation of any test specimen is less than that specified and any part of the fracture is more than 3/4 in. [19.0 mm] from the center of the gage length, as indicated by scribe marks on the specimen before testing, a retest shall be allowed.

⁵ The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on www.astm.org.

⁶ Available from Standardization Documents Order Desk, DODSSP, Bldg. 4, Section D, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19111-5098.

⁷ Available from American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), ASME International Headquarters, Three Park Ave., New York, NY 10016-5990, <http://www.asme.org>.

⁸ Available from Society for Protective Coatings (SSPC), 40 24th St., 6th Floor, Pittsburgh, PA 15222-4656, <http://www.sspc.org>.

7. Standard Weights

7.1 The calculated weight per foot, based upon a specified minimum wall thickness, shall be determined by the following equation:

$$W = C(D - t)t \quad (1)$$

where:

- C = 10.69 [0.0246615],
- W = weight, lb/ft [kg/m],
- D = specified outside diameter, in. [mm], and
- t = specified minimum wall thickness, in. [mm]

7.2 The permissible variations from the calculated weight per foot [kilogram per metre] shall be as prescribed in **Table 1**.

8. Permissible Variations in Wall Thickness

8.1 Variations from the specified minimum wall thickness shall not exceed the amounts prescribed in **Table 2**.

8.2 For tubes 2 in. [50.8 mm] and over in outside diameter and 0.220 in. [5.6 mm] and over in thickness, the variation in wall thickness in any one cross section of any one tube shall not exceed the following percentage of the actual mean wall at the section. The actual mean wall is defined as the average of the thickest and thinnest wall in that section.

Seamless tubes $\pm 10\%$

Welded tubes $\pm 5\%$

8.3 When cold-finished tubes as ordered require wall thicknesses $\frac{3}{4}$ in. [19.1 mm] or over, or an inside diameter 60% or less of the outside diameter, the permissible variations in wall thickness for hot-finished tubes shall apply.

9. Permissible Variations in Outside Diameter

9.1 Except as provided in 9.2, variations from the specified outside diameter shall not exceed the amounts prescribed in **Table 3**.

9.2 Thin-wall tubes usually develop significant ovality (out of roundness) during final annealing, or straightening, or both. The diameter tolerances of **Table 3** are not sufficient to provide for additional ovality expected in thin-wall tubes, and, for such tubes, are applicable only to the *mean* of the extreme (maximum and minimum) outside diameter readings in any one cross section. However, for thin wall tubes the *difference* in extreme outside diameter readings (ovality) in any one cross section shall not exceed the following ovality allowances:

TABLE 1 Permissible Variations in Weight Per Foot^A

| Method of Manufacture | Permissible Variation in Weight per Foot, % | |
|--|---|-------|
| | Over | Under |
| Seamless, hot-finished | 16 | 0 |
| Seamless, cold-finished: | | |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ in. [38.1 mm] and under OD | 12 | 0 |
| Over $\frac{1}{2}$ in. [38.1 mm] OD | 13 | 0 |
| Welded | 10 | 0 |

^A These permissible variations in weight apply to lots of 50 tubes or more in sizes 4 in. [101.6 mm] and under in outside diameter, and to lots of 20 tubes or more in sizes over 4 in. [101.6 mm] in outside diameter.

TABLE 2 Permissible Variations in Wall Thickness^A

| Outside Diameter, in. [mm] | Wall Thickness, % | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------|--|-------|--|-------|------------------|-------|
| | 0.095 [2.4] and Under | | Over 0.095 to 0.150 [2.4 to 3.8], incl | | Over 0.150 to 0.180 [3.8 to 4.6], incl | | Over 0.180 [4.6] | |
| | Over | Under | Over | Under | Over | Under | Over | Under |
| Seamless, Hot-Finished Tubes | | | | | | | | |
| 4 [101.6] and under | 40 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 28 | 0 |
| Over 4 [101.6] | ... | ... | 35 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 28 | 0 |
| Seamless, Cold-Finished Tubes | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Over | | Under | |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ [38.1] and under | | | | | 20 | | 0 | |
| Over $1\frac{1}{2}$ [38.1] | | | | | 22 | | 0 | |
| Welded Tubes | | | | | | | | |
| All sizes | | | | | 18 | | 0 | |

^A These permissible variations in wall thickness apply only to tubes, except internal-upset tubes, as rolled or cold-finished, and before swaging, expanding, bending, polishing, or other fabricating operations.

TABLE 3 Permissible Variations in Outside Diameter^A

| Outside Diameter, in. [mm] | Permissible Variations, in. [mm] | |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| | Over | Under |
| Hot-Finished Seamless Tubes | | |
| 4 [101.6] and under | $\frac{1}{64}$ [0.4] | $\frac{1}{32}$ [0.8] |
| Over 4 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ [101.6 to 190.5], incl | $\frac{1}{64}$ [0.4] | $\frac{9}{64}$ [1.2] |
| Over $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 [190.5 to 228.6], incl | $\frac{1}{64}$ [0.4] | $\frac{1}{16}$ [1.6] |
| Welded Tubes and Cold-Finished Seamless Tubes | | |
| Under 1 [25.4] | 0.004 [0.1] | 0.004 [0.1] |
| 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ [25.4 to 38.1], incl | 0.006 [0.15] | 0.006 [0.15] |
| Over $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 [38.1 to 50.8], excl | 0.008 [0.2] | 0.008 [0.2] |
| 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ [50.8 to 63.5], excl | 0.010 [0.25] | 0.010 [0.25] |
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 [63.5 to 76.2], excl | 0.012 [0.3] | 0.012 [0.3] |
| 3 to 4 [76.2 to 101.6], incl | 0.015 [0.38] | 0.015 [0.38] |
| Over 4 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ [101.6 to 190.5], incl | 0.015 [0.38] | 0.025 [0.64] |
| Over $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 [190.5 to 228.6], incl | 0.015 [0.38] | 0.045 [1.14] |

^A Except as provided in 9.2, these permissible variations include out-of-roundness. These permissible variations in outside diameter apply to hot-finished seamless, welded and cold-finished seamless tubes before other fabricating operations such as upsetting, swaging, expanding, bending, or polishing.

| Outside Diameter | Ovality Allowance |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 in. [25.4 mm] and under | 0.020 in. [0.5 mm] |
| Over 1 in. [25.4 mm] | 2.0% of specified outside diameter |

10. Permissible Variations in Length

10.1 Variations from the specified length shall not exceed the amounts prescribed in **Table 4**.

11. Permissible Variations in Height of Flash on Electric-Resistance-Welded Tubes

11.1 For tubes over 2 in. [50.8 mm] in outside diameter, or over 0.135 in. [3.44 mm] in wall thickness, the flash on the inside of the tubes shall be mechanically removed by cutting to a maximum height of 0.010 in. [0.25 mm] at any point on the tube.

11.2 For tubes 2 in. [50.8 mm] and under in outside diameter and 0.135 in. [3.4 mm] and under in wall thickness, the flash on the inside of the tube shall be mechanically

TABLE 4 Permissible Variations in Length^A

| Method of Manufacture | Outside Diameter, in. [mm] | Cut Length, in. [mm] | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-------|
| | | Over | Under |
| Seamless, hot-finished | All sizes | 3/16 [5] | 0 [0] |
| Seamless, cold-finished | Under 2 [50.8] | 1/8 [3] | 0 [0] |
| | 2 [50.8] and over | 3/16 [5] | 0 [0] |
| Welded | Under 2 [50.8] | 1/8 [3] | 0 [0] |
| | 2 [50.8] and over | 3/16 [5] | 0 [0] |

^A These permissible variations in length apply to tubes before bending. They apply to cut lengths up to and including 24 ft [7.3 m]. For lengths greater than 24 ft [7.3 m], the above over-tolerances shall be increased by 1/8 in. [3 mm] for each 10 ft [3 m] or fraction thereof over 24 ft or 1/2 in. [13 mm], whichever is the lesser.

removed by cutting to a maximum height of 0.006 in. [0.15 mm] at any point on the tube.

12. Straightness and Finish

12.1 Finished tubes shall be reasonably straight and have smooth ends free of burrs. They shall have a workmanlike finish. Surface imperfections (see **Note 1**) may be removed by grinding, provided that a smooth curved surface is maintained, and the wall thickness is not decreased to less than that permitted by this or the product specification. The outside diameter at the point of grinding may be reduced by the amount so removed.

NOTE 1—An imperfection is any discontinuity or irregularity found in the tube.

13. Repair by Welding

13.1 Repair welding of base metal defects in tubing is permissible only with the approval of the purchaser and with the further understanding that the tube shall be marked “WR” and the composition of the deposited filler metal shall be suitable for the composition being welded. Defects shall be thoroughly chipped or ground out before welding and each repaired length shall be reheat treated or stress relieved as required by the applicable specification. Each length of repaired tube shall be tested hydrostatically as required by the product specification.

13.2 Repair welding shall be performed using procedures and welders or welding operators that have been qualified in accordance with ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section IX.

14. Retests

14.1 If the results of the mechanical tests of any group or lot do not conform to the requirements specified in the individual specification, retests may be made on additional tubes of double the original number from the same group or lot, each of which shall conform to the requirements specified.

15. Retreatment

15.1 If the individual tubes or the tubes selected to represent any group or lot fail to conform to the test requirements, the individual tubes or the group or lot represented may be retreated and resubmitted for test. Not more than two reheat treatments shall be permitted.

16. Test Specimens

16.1 Test specimens shall be taken from the ends of finished tubes prior to upsetting, swaging, expanding, or other forming operations, or being cut to length. They shall be smooth on the ends and free of burrs and flaws.

16.2 If any test specimen shows flaws or defective machining, it may be discarded and another specimen substituted.

17. Method of Mechanical Testing

17.1 The specimens and mechanical tests required shall be made in accordance with Annex A2 of Test Methods and Definitions **A370**.

17.2 Specimens shall be tested at room temperature.

17.3 Small or subsize specimens as described in Test Methods and Definitions **A370** may be used only when there is insufficient material to prepare one of the standard specimens. When using small or subsize specimens, the largest one possible shall be used.

18. Flattening Test

18.1 A section of tube not less than 2 1/2 in. [63 mm] in length for seamless and not less than 4 in. [100 mm] in length for welded shall be flattened cold between parallel plates in two steps. For welded tubes, the weld shall be placed 90° from the direction of the applied force (at a point of maximum bending). During the first step, which is a test for ductility, no cracks or breaks, except as provided for in **18.4**, on the inside, outside, or end surfaces shall occur in seamless tubes, or on the inside or outside surfaces of welded tubes, until the distance between the plates is less than the value of H calculated by the following equation:

$$H = \frac{(1+e)t}{e+t/D} \quad (2)$$

where:

- H = distance between flattening plates, in. [mm],
- t = specified wall thickness of the tube, in. [mm],
- D = specified outside diameter of the tube, in. [mm], and
- e = deformation per unit length (constant for a given grade of steel: 0.07 for medium-carbon steel (maximum specified carbon 0.19 % or greater), 0.08 for low alloy steel, and 0.09 for low-carbon steel (maximum specified carbon 0.18 % or less)).

During the second step, which is a test for soundness, the flattening shall be continued until the specimen breaks or the opposite walls of the tube meet. Evidence of laminated or unsound material, or of incomplete weld that is revealed during the entire flattening test shall be cause for rejection.

18.2 Surface imperfections in the test specimens before flattening, but revealed during the first step of the flattening test, shall be judged in accordance with the finish requirements.

18.3 Superficial ruptures resulting from surface imperfections shall not be cause for rejection.

18.4 When low D -to- t ratio tubular products are tested, because the strain imposed due to geometry is unreasonably

high on the inside surface at the six and twelve o'clock locations, cracks at these locations shall not be cause for rejection if the D to t ratio is less than 10.

19. Reverse Flattening Test

19.1 A 5 in. [100 mm] in length of finished welded tubing in sizes down to and including ½ in. [12.7 mm] in outside diameter shall be split longitudinally 90° on each side of the weld and the sample opened and flattened with the weld at the point of maximum bend. There shall be no evidence of cracks or lack of penetration or overlaps resulting from flash removal in the weld.

20. Flaring Test

20.1 A section of tube approximately 4 in. [100 mm] in length shall stand being flared with a tool having a 60° included angle until the tube at the mouth of the flare has been expanded to the percentages specified in **Table 5** without cracking or showing imperfections rejectable under the provisions of the product specification.

21. Flange Test

21.1 A section of tube 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 for carbon and alloy steels shall be not less than the percentages specified in **Table 6**.

22. Hardness Test

22.1 For tubes 0.200 in. [5.1 mm] and over in wall thickness, either the Brinell or Rockwell hardness test shall be used. When Brinell hardness testing is used, a 10-mm ball with 3000, 1500, or 500-kg load, or a 5-mm ball with 750-kg load may be used, at the option of the manufacturer.

22.2 For tubes less than 0.200 in. [5.1 mm] to and including 0.065 in. [1.7 mm] in wall thickness, the Rockwell hardness test shall be used.

22.3 For tubes less than 0.065 in. [1.7 mm] in wall thickness, the hardness test shall not be required.

22.4 The Brinell hardness test may be made on the outside of the tube near the end, on the outside of a specimen cut from the tube, or on the wall cross section of a specimen cut from the

TABLE 5 Flaring Test Requirements

| Ratio of Inside Diameter to Outside Diameter ^A | Minimum Expansion of Inside Diameter, % | |
|---|---|------------------|
| | Carbon Steels | Low Alloy Steels |
| 0.9 | 21 | 15 |
| 0.8 | 22 | 17 |
| 0.7 | 25 | 19 |
| 0.6 | 30 | 23 |
| 0.5 | 39 | 28 |
| 0.4 | 51 | 38 |
| 0.3 | 68 | 50 |

^A In determining the ratio of inside diameter to specified outside diameter, the inside diameter shall be defined as the actual mean inside diameter of the material tested.

TABLE 6 Flange Requirements

| Outside Diameter of Tube, in. [mm] | Width of Flange |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| To 2½ [63.5], incl | 15 % of OD |
| Over 2½ to 3¾ [63.5 to 95.2], incl | 12½ % of OD |
| Over 3¾ to 8 [95.2 to 203.2], incl | 10 % of OD |

tube at the option of the manufacturer. This test shall be made so that the distance from the center of the impression to the edge of the specimen is at least 2.5 times the diameter of the impression.

22.5 The Rockwell hardness test may be made on the inside surface, on the wall cross section, or on a flat on the outside surface at the option of the manufacturer.

22.6 For tubes furnished with upset, swaged, or otherwise formed ends, the hardness test shall be made as prescribed in **22.1** and **22.2** on the outside of the tube near the end after the forming operation and heat treatment.

22.7 For welded or brazed tubes, the hardness test shall be made away from the joints.

22.8 When the product specification provides for Vickers hardness, such testing shall be in accordance with Test Method **E92**.

23. Hydrostatic Test

23.1 Except as provided in **23.2** and **23.3**, each tube shall be tested by the manufacturer to a minimum hydrostatic test pressure determined by the following equation:

$$\text{Inch - Pound Units: } P = 32000 t/D \quad (3)$$

$$\text{SI Units: } P = 220.6t/D$$

where:

P = hydrostatic test pressure, psi or MPa,

t = specified wall thickness, in. or mm, and

D = specified outside diameter, in. or mm.

23.1.1 The hydrostatic test pressure determined by **Eq 3** shall be rounded to the nearest 50 psi [0.5 MPa] for pressure below 1000 psi [7 MPa], and to the nearest 100 psi [1 MPa] for pressures 1000 psi [7 MPa] and above. The hydrostatic test may be performed prior to cutting to final length, or prior to upsetting, swaging, expanding, bending or other forming operations, or both.

23.2 Regardless of the determination made by **Eq 3**, the minimum hydrostatic test pressure required to satisfy these requirements need not exceed the values given in **Table 7**. This

TABLE 7 Hydrostatic Test Pressures

| Outside Diameter of Tube, in. [mm] | Hydrostatic Test Pressure, psi [MPa] |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Under 1 [25.4] | 1000 [7] |
| 1 to 1½ [25.4 to 38.1], excl | 1500 [10] |
| 1½ to 2 [38.1 to 50.8], excl | 2000 [14] |
| 2 to 3 [50.8 to 76.2], excl | 2500 [17] |
| 3 to 5 [76.2 to 127], excl | 3500 [24] |
| 5 [127] and over | 4500 [31] |

does not prohibit testing at higher pressures at manufacturer's option or as provided in 23.3.

23.3 With concurrence of the manufacturer, a minimum hydrostatic test pressure in excess of the requirements of 23.2 or 23.1, or both, may be stated on the order. The tube wall stress shall be determined by the following equation:

$$S = PD/2t \quad (4)$$

where:

S = tube wall stress, psi or MPa, and all other symbols as defined in 23.1.1.

23.4 The test pressure shall be held for a minimum of 5 s.

23.5 If any tube shows leaks during the hydrostatic test, it shall be rejected.

23.6 The hydrostatic test may not be capable of testing the end portion of the pipe. The lengths of pipe that cannot be tested shall be determined by the manufacturer and, when specified in the purchase order, reported to the purchaser.

24. Air Pressure Test

24.1 *Air Underwater Test*—When this test is employed, each tube, with internal surface clean and dry, shall be internally pressurized to 150 psi [1000 kPa] minimum with clean and dry compressed air while being submerged in clear water. The tube shall be well-lighted, preferably by underwater illumination. Any evidence of air leakage of the pneumatic couplings shall be corrected prior to testing. Inspection shall be made of the entire external surface of the tube after holding the pressure for not less than 5 s after the surface of the water has become calm. If any tube shows leakage during the air underwater test, it shall be rejected. Any leaking areas may be cut out and the tube retested.

24.2 *Pneumatic Leak Test*—When this test is employed, each tube shall be subjected to a pneumatic leak test in accordance with Specification A1047/A1047M.

Acceptance criteria shall be as follows:

| Tube O.D. in [mm] | Calibration Hole, max. in [mm] |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| ≤1.5 [≤40] | 0.003 [0.076] |
| >1.5≤2.0 [>40≤50] | 0.004 [0.162] |
| >2.0≤2.5 [>50≤65] | 0.005 [0.127] |
| >2.5≤3.0 [>65≤75] | 0.006 [0.152] |
| >3.0 [>75] | by agreement |

25. Nondestructive Examination

25.1 When nondestructive examination is specified by the purchaser or the product specification, each tube shall be examined by a nondestructive examination method in accordance with Practice E213, Practice E309 (for ferromagnetic materials), Practice E426 (for non-magnetic materials), or Practice E570. Upon agreement, Practice E273 shall be employed in addition to one of the full periphery tests. The range of tube sizes that may be examined by each method shall be subject to the limitations in the scope of that practice. In case of conflict between these methods and practices and this specification, the requirements of this specification shall prevail.

25.2 The following information is for the benefit of the user of this specification.

25.2.1 Calibration standards for the nondestructive electric test are convenient standards for calibration of nondestructive testing equipment only. For several reasons, including shape, orientation, width, etc., the correlation between the signal produced in the electric test from an imperfection and from calibration standards is only approximate. A purchaser interested in ascertaining the nature (type, size, location, and orientation) of discontinuities that can be detected in the specific application of these examinations should discuss this with the manufacturer of the tubular product.

25.2.2 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 25.4. The examination may not detect circumferentially oriented imperfections or short, deep defects.

25.2.3 The eddy current examination referenced in this specification has the capability of detecting significant discontinuities, especially of the short abrupt type. Practices E309 and E426 contain additional information regarding the capabilities and limitations of eddy-current examination.

25.2.4 The flux leakage examination referred to in this specification is capable of detecting the presence and location of significant longitudinally or transversely oriented discontinuities. The provisions of this specification only provide for longitudinal calibration for flux leakage. It should be recognized that different techniques should be employed to detect differently oriented imperfections.

25.2.5 The hydrostatic test referred to in Section 22 is a test method provided for in many product specifications. This test has the capability of finding defects of a size permitting the test fluid to leak through the tube wall and may be either visually seen or detected by a loss of pressure. This test may not detect very tight, through-the-wall defects or defects that extend an appreciable distance into the wall without complete penetration.

25.2.6 A purchaser interested in ascertaining the nature (type, size, location, and orientation) of discontinuities that can be detected in the specific application of these examinations should discuss this with the manufacturer of the tubular products.

25.3 *Time of Examination*—Nondestructive examination for specification acceptance shall be performed after all deformation processing, heat treating, welding, and straightening operations. This requirement does not preclude additional testing at earlier stages in the processing.

25.4 Surface Condition:

25.4.1 All surfaces shall be free of scale, dirt, grease, paint, or other foreign material that could interfere with interpretation of test results. The methods used for cleaning and preparing the surfaces for examination shall not be detrimental to the base metal or the surface finish.

25.4.2 Excessive surface roughness or deep scratches can produce signals that interfere with the test.

25.5 Extent of Examination:

25.5.1 The relative motion of the tube and the transducer(s), coil(s), or sensor(s) shall be such that the entire tube surface is scanned, except for end effects as noted in 25.5.2.