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**Welding consumables — Solid wire electrodes, tubular cored electrodes and electrode-flux combinations for submerged arc welding of creep-resisting steels — Classification**

*Produits consommables pour le soudage — Fils-électrodes pleins, fils-électrodes fourrés et couples électrodes-flux pour le soudage à l'arc sous flux des aciers résistant au fluage — Classification*

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Published in Switzerland

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## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 44, *Welding and allied processes* Subcommittee SC 3, *Welding consumables*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 24598:2012), which has been technically revised. The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- US classifications have been added to [Table 3](#) and [Table 4](#);
- US classifications have been corrected;
- in [Table 3](#), footnote <sup>h</sup> has been revised;
- in [Table 4](#), footnote <sup>f</sup> has been revised;
- alloy symbols 2M3, 2M31, 3M3 and 4M32 have been removed from Table 5B;
- Tables 6A and 6B have been revised;
- Z-example has been added to [Clause 11](#).

Any feedback, question or request for official interpretation related to any aspect of this document should be directed to the Secretariat of ISO/TC 44/SC 3 via your national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at [www.iso.org/members.html](http://www.iso.org/members.html). Official interpretations, where they exist, are available from this page: <https://committee.iso.org/sites/tc44/home/interpretation.html>.

## Introduction

This document recognizes that there are two somewhat different approaches in the global market to classifying a given wire electrode, tubular cored electrode or electrode/flux combination, and allows for either or both to be used to suit a particular market need. Application of either type of classification designation (or of both where suitable) identifies a product as classified in accordance with this document. The classification in accordance with system A was mainly based on EN 12070:1999. The classification in accordance with system B is mainly based upon standards used around the Pacific Rim.

This document provides a classification system for solid wire electrodes in terms of their chemical composition, solid wire electrodes and tubular cored electrodes in terms of the chemical composition of the deposit obtained with a particular submerged arc flux and, where required, electrode-flux combinations in terms of the yield strength, tensile strength and elongation of the all-weld metal deposit. The ratio of yield to tensile strength of weld metal is generally higher than that of parent metal. Users should note that matching weld metal yield strength to parent metal yield strength does not necessarily ensure that the weld metal tensile strength matches that of the parent material. Where the application requires matching tensile strength, selection of the consumable should be made by reference to column 3 of Table 1A or Table 1B, as appropriate.

Although combinations of wire electrodes and fluxes supplied by individual companies can have the same classification, the individual wire electrodes and fluxes from different companies are not interchangeable unless verified in accordance with this document.

It should be noted that the mechanical properties of all-weld metal test pieces used to classify the wire electrodes vary from those obtained in production joints because of differences in welding procedure, such as electrode size, welding position and material composition.

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# Welding consumables — Solid wire electrodes, tubular cored electrodes and electrode-flux combinations for submerged arc welding of creep-resisting steels — Classification

## 1 Scope

This document specifies requirements for classification of solid wire electrodes, tubular cored electrodes and electrode/flux combinations (all-weld metal deposits) for submerged arc welding of creep resisting and low-alloy elevated-temperature application steels. One electrode can be tested and classified with different fluxes. The solid wire electrode is also classified separately based on its chemical composition.

This document is a combined specification providing a classification system based on either:

- the chemical composition of the solid wire electrode and all-weld metal deposit; or
- the tensile strength of the all-weld metal deposit and the chemical composition of the solid wire electrode and all-weld metal deposit obtained with the electrode/flux combination.
  - a) Clauses, subclauses and tables which carry the suffix letter “A” are applicable only to solid wire electrodes, tubular cored electrodes and all-weld metal deposits classified in accordance with the system based upon chemical composition.
  - b) Clauses, subclauses and tables which carry the suffix letter “B” are applicable only to solid wire electrodes, tubular cored electrodes and all-weld metal deposits classified in accordance with the system based upon the tensile strength of all-weld metal deposits and the chemical composition of solid wire electrodes and all-weld metal deposits.
  - c) Clauses, subclauses and tables which do not have either the suffix letter “A” or the suffix letter “B” are applicable to all solid wire electrodes, tubular cored electrodes and electrode/flux combinations classified under this document.

## 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 544, *Welding consumables — Technical delivery conditions for filler materials and fluxes — Type of product, dimensions, tolerances and markings*

ISO 6847, *Welding consumables — Deposition of a weld metal pad for chemical analysis*

ISO 13916, *Welding — Measurement of preheating temperature, interpass temperature and preheat maintenance temperature*

ISO 14174, *Welding consumables — Fluxes for submerged arc welding and electroslag welding — Classification*

ISO 14344, *Welding consumables — Procurement of filler materials and fluxes*

ISO 15792-1, *Welding consumables — Test methods — Part 1: Test methods for all-weld metal test specimens in steel, nickel and nickel alloys*

### 3 Terms and definitions

No terms and definitions are listed in this document.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

### 4 Classification

#### 4.1 General

Classification designations are based upon two approaches to indicate the chemical composition of the solid wire electrode, the chemical composition of the all-weld metal deposit obtained with a solid wire electrode or tubular cored electrode, and the tensile properties and impact properties of the all-weld metal deposits obtained with a given electrode/flux combination. The two designation approaches include additional designators for some other classification requirements, but not all, as is clear from the provisions given in this document. In many cases, a given commercial product can be classified in accordance with both systems. Then, either or both classification designations can be used for the product.

A solid wire electrode shall be classified in accordance with its chemical composition as given in [Table 3](#).

An all-weld metal deposit from a solid wire electrode or tubular cored electrode shall be classified in accordance with the all-weld metal deposit composition, as given in [Table 4](#), obtained with a particular flux.

When the solid wire electrode or tubular cored electrode is classified in combination with a flux for submerged arc welding, the classification shall be prefixed with a symbol in accordance with [Clause 5](#) as appropriate.

#### 4.2A Classification by chemical composition

The classification is divided into three parts:

- 1) the first part gives a symbol indicating the product or process to be identified;
- 2) the second part gives a symbol indicating the chemical composition of the solid wire electrode (see [Table 3](#)) and all-weld metal deposit (see [Table 4](#));

#### 4.2B Classification by tensile strength and chemical composition

The classification is divided into five parts:

- 1) the first part gives a symbol indicating the product or process to be identified;
- 2) the second part gives a symbol indicating the strength and elongation of the all-weld metal deposit in the post-weld heat-treated condition (see [Table 1B](#));



- 3) the third part gives a symbol indicating the type of flux used (see 5.5).
- 3) the third part gives a symbol indicating the impact properties of all-weld metal deposits in the same condition as specified for the tensile strength (see Table 2B);
- 4) the fourth part gives a symbol indicating the type of flux used (see 5.5);
- 5) the fifth part gives a symbol indicating the chemical composition of the solid wire electrode, if used (see Table 3), and of the all-weld metal deposited by an electrode/flux combination (see Table 4).

## 5 Symbols and requirements

### 5.1 General

A solid wire electrode can be classified separately based upon its chemical composition, as specified in Table 3. The all-weld metal deposit composition and mechanical properties obtained with a particular solid wire electrode or tubular cored electrode vary somewhat depending upon the flux used. Accordingly, the classification of the all-weld metal deposit obtained with a particular solid wire electrode or tubular cored electrode can be different for different fluxes.

### 5.2 Symbol for the product/process

#### 5.2.1 General

The symbol for the weld deposit produced by a solid or tubular electrode using the submerged arc welding process with a particular flux, shall be the letter “S” placed at the beginning of the designation.

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#### 5.2.2A Classification by chemical composition 5-01 5.2.2B Classification by tensile strength and chemical composition

The symbol for the solid wire electrode for use in the submerged arc welding process shall be the letter “S” placed at the beginning of the wire electrode designation.

The symbol for the tubular wire electrode for use in the submerged arc welding process shall be the letter “T” placed at the beginning of the wire electrode designation.

The symbol for the solid wire electrode for use in the submerged arc welding process shall be the letters “SU” placed at the beginning of the solid wire electrode designation.

The symbol for the tubular wire electrode for use in the submerged arc welding process shall be the letters “TU” placed at the beginning of the tubular wire electrode designation.

### 5.3 Symbols for the tensile properties of the all-weld metal deposit

#### 5.3A Classification by chemical composition

No symbol shall be used for the mechanical properties of the all-weld metal deposit. The all-weld metal deposit produced in combination with a particular flux shall fulfil the tensile property requirements specified in Table 1A.

#### 5.3B Classification by tensile strength and chemical composition

The symbols in Table 1B indicate the tensile strength, yield strength and elongation of the all-weld metal deposit in the post-weld heat-treated condition determined in accordance with Clause 6, with a particular flux.

5.4 Symbols for impact properties of all-weld metal deposits

5.4A Classification by chemical composition

No symbol shall be used for the impact properties of the all-weld metal deposits. The all-weld metal deposits produced in combination with a particular flux shall fulfil the impact property requirements specified in Table 1A.

5.4B Classification by tensile strength and chemical composition

The symbols in Table 2B indicate the temperature at which an impact energy of 27 J is achieved in the post-weld heat-treated condition under the conditions given in Clause 6. Five test pieces shall be tested. The lowest and highest values obtained shall be disregarded. Two of the three remaining values shall be greater than the specified 27 J level; one of the three may be lower but shall be no less than 20 J. The average of the three remaining values shall be at least 27 J.

When an all-weld metal deposit has been classified for a certain temperature, it automatically covers any higher temperature listed in Table 2B.

Table 1A — Mechanical properties of all-weld metal deposits (Classification by chemical composition)

Alloy symbol	Minimum proof strength <i>R<sub>p0,2</sub></i> MPa	Minimum tensile strength <i>R<sub>m</sub></i> MPa	Minimum <sup>a</sup> elongation <i>A</i> %	Impact energy at +20 °C J		Heat treatment		
				Minimum average from three test	Minimum single <sup>b</sup> value	Preheat and inter-pass temperature °C	Post-weld heat treatment of test piece Temperature <sup>c</sup> °C	Time <sup>d</sup> min
Mo MnMo	355	510	22	47	38	<200	—	—
MoV	355	510	18	47	38	200 to 300	690 to 730	60
CrMo1	355	510	20	47	38	150 to 250	660 to 700	60
CrMoV1	435	590	15	24	21	200 to 300	680 to 730	60
CrMo2 CrMo2Mn	400	500	18	47	38	200 to 300	690 to 750	60
CrMo2L	400	500	18	47	38	200 to 300	690 to 750	60
CrMo5	400	590	17	47	38	200 to 300	730 to 760	60
CrMo9	435	590	18	34	27	200 to 300	740 to 780	120
CrMo91	415	585	17	47	38	250 to 350	750 to 760	180
CrMoWV12	550	690	15	34	27	250 to 350 <sup>e</sup> or 400 to 500 <sup>e</sup>	740 to 780	120
Z	Any other agreed mechanical properties							

<sup>a</sup> The gauge length is equal to five times the test piece diameter.  
<sup>b</sup> Only one single value lower than the minimum average is permitted.  
<sup>c</sup> The test piece shall be cooled in the furnace to 300 °C at a rate not exceeding 200 °C/h. The test piece may be removed from the furnace at any temperature below 300 °C and allowed to cool in still air to room temperature.  
<sup>d</sup> Tolerance ±10 min.  
<sup>e</sup> Immediately after welding, the test piece shall be cooled down to 120 °C to 100 °C and kept at this temperature for at least 1 h.