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## Standard Specification for Seamless and Welded Ferritic Stainless Steel Feedwater Heater Tubes<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation A803/A803M; 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 ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

### 1. Scope\*

1.1 This specification covers seamless and welded ferritic stainless steel feedwater heater tubes including those bent, if specified, into the form of U-tubes for application in tubular feedwater heaters.

1.2 The tubing sizes covered shall be  $\frac{5}{8}$  to 1 in. [15.9 to 25.4 mm] ~~inclusive, in~~ inclusive outside diameter, and average or minimum wall thicknesses of 0.028 in. [0.7 mm] and heavier.

1.3 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 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 specification. ~~The inch-pound units shall apply unless the "M" designation of this specification is specified in the order.~~ standard.

### 2. Referenced Documents

#### 2.1 ASTM Standards:<sup>2</sup>

A480/A480M [Specification for General Requirements for Flat-Rolled Stainless and Heat-Resisting Steel Plate, Sheet, and Strip](#)

A763 [Practices for Detecting Susceptibility to Intergranular Attack in Ferritic Stainless Steels](#)

A941 [Terminology Relating to Steel, Stainless Steel, Related Alloys, and Ferroalloys](#)

A1016/A1016M [Specification for General Requirements for Ferritic Alloy Steel, Austenitic Alloy Steel, and Stainless Steel Tubes](#)

### 3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—For definitions of terms used in this specification, refer to Terminology A941.

### 4. Ordering Information

4.1 It is the responsibility of the purchaser to specify all requirements that are necessary for material under this specification. Such requirements may include, but are not limited to, the following:

4.1.1 Quantity (length or number of pieces),

4.1.2 ~~Material description,~~

4.1.2 Material description (seamless or welded),

4.1.3 Dimensions (outside diameter, wall thickness (minimum or average wall), and length),

4.1.4 Grade (chemical composition) (Table 1), and

4.1.5 U-bend requirements, if order specifies bending, U-bend schedules or drawings shall accompany the order.

4.2 *Optional Requirements*—Purchaser shall specify whether annealing of the U-bends is required or whether tubes are to be hydrotested or air-tested (see ~~10.510.6~~).

4.3 *Supplementary Requirements*—Purchaser shall specify on this purchase order if material is to be eddy-current tested in accordance with Supplementary Requirement S1 or S2, and if special test reports are required, under Supplementary Requirement S3, and,

4.4 Any additional special requirements.

### 5. General Requirements

5.1 Material furnished to this specification shall conform to the applicable requirements of the latest published edition of

<sup>1</sup> This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee A01 on Steel, Stainless Steel and Related Alloys and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee A01.10 on Stainless and Alloy Steel Tubular Products.

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<sup>2</sup> 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.

**TABLE 1 Chemical Requirements**

Grade	UNS S 40900 TP409	UNS S 43035 TP439	UNS S 44627 TP XM-27	UNS S 44626 TP XM-33	UNS S 44635 25-4-4	UNS S 44660 26-3-3	UNS S 44700 29-4	UNS S 44800 29-4-2	UNS S 44400 18-2	UNS S 44735 29-4C
Element	Composition, %									
C, max	0.08	0.07	0.01 <sup>A</sup>	0.06	0.025	0.030	0.010	0.010	0.025	0.030
Mn, max	1.00	1.00	0.40	0.75	1.00	1.00	0.30	0.30	1.00	1.00
P, max	0.045	0.040	0.02	0.040	0.040	0.040	0.025	0.025	0.040	0.040
S, max	0.030	0.030	0.02	0.020	0.030	0.030	0.020	0.020	0.030	0.030
Si, max	1.00	1.00	0.40	0.75	0.75	1.00	0.20	0.20	1.00	1.00
Ni	0.50 max	0.50 max	0.5 <sup>B</sup> max	0.50 max	3.5–4.5	1.0–3.5	0.15 max	2.0–2.5	1.00 max	1.00 max
Cr	10.5–11.7	17.0–19.0	25.0–27.5	25.0–27.0	24.5–26.0	25.0–28.0	28.0–30.0	28.0–30.0	17.5–19.5	28.0–30.0
Mo	...	...	0.75–1.50	0.75–1.50	3.5–4.5	3.0–4.0	3.5–4.2	3.5–4.2	1.75–2.50	3.6–4.2
Al	...	0.15 max	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cu	...	...	0.20 max	0.20 max	...	...	0.15 max	0.15 max	...	...
N	...	0.04 max	0.015 max	0.040 max	0.035	0.040 max	0.020	0.020	0.035 max	0.045 max
Ti	6 × C min; 0.75 max	0.20 + 4 (C + N) min; 1.10 max	...	7 × (C + N) but no less than 0.20 min;	(Ti + Cb) = 0.2 + 4 (C + N) min; 0.80	Ti + Cb = 6 × (C + N) but no less than 0.20 min;	max <sup>C</sup>	max <sup>C</sup>	(Ti + Cb) = 0.20 + 4 (C + N) min; 0.80	Ti + Cb = 6 × (C + N) but no less than 0.20 min; 1.00 max
Cb	...	...	0.05–0.20	1.00 max	max	1.00 max	...	...	max	...

<sup>A</sup> For small diameter or thin walls, or both, tubing, where many drawing passes are required, a carbon maximum of 0.015 % is necessary. Small outside diameter tubes are defined as those less than 0.500 in. [12.7 mm] in outside diameter and light wall tubes as those less than 0.049 in. [1.2 mm] in average wall thickness (0.040 in. [1 mm] in minimum wall thickness).

<sup>B</sup> Nickel + copper.

<sup>C</sup> Carbon + nitrogen = 0.025 max.

Specification A1016/A1016M unless otherwise provided herein.

## 6. Materials and Manufacture

6.1 The tube shall be made from flat-rolled steel by an automatic welding process with no addition of filler metal.

6.2 Surface contaminants may have detrimental effects on high temperature properties or corrosion resistance of tubing. Contamination by copper, lead, mercury, zinc, chlorides, or sulfur may be detrimental to stainless steels. The manufacturer shall employ techniques which minimize surface contamination by these elements.

6.1 The tubing shall be manufactured by either the seamless or welded process.

6.2 *Seamless Tubing:*

6.2.1 Seamless tubing shall be supplied from a cold finish process. Hot finishing as the final sizing process is not allowed.

6.3 *Welded Tubing:*

6.3.1 The tube shall be made from flat-rolled steel by an automatic welding process with no addition of filler metal.

6.4 Surface contaminants may have detrimental effects on high temperature properties or corrosion resistance of tubing. Contamination by copper, lead, mercury, zinc, chlorides, or sulfur may be detrimental to stainless steels. The manufacturer shall employ techniques which minimize surface contamination by these elements.

## 7. Cleaning Before Annealing

7.1 All lubricants or coatings used in the manufacture of straight-length tube or in the bending shall be removed from all surfaces prior to any annealing treatments. U-bends on which a lubricant had been applied to the inside surface during bending shall have the cleanness of their inside surface confirmed by blowing close-fitting acetone-soaked felt plugs through 10 % of the tubes of each bend radius. Dry, oil-free air or inert gas shall be used to blow the plugs through the tubes. If the plugs blown through any tube show more than a light gray discoloration, all tubes that have had a lubricant applied to the inside surface during bending shall be recleaned. After recleaning 10 % of the tubes of each bend radius whose inside surface had been subjected to bending, lubricants shall be retested.

## 8. Heat Treatment

8.1 All finished straight tubing or straight tubing ready for U-bending shall be furnished in the solution-annealed condition. The annealing procedure shall consist of heating the material to a temperature of 1200°F [650°C] or higher and cooling (as appropriate for the grade) to meet the requirements of this specification.

8.2 If heat treatment of U-bends is specified, it shall satisfy the annealing procedure described in 8.1 and shall be done as follows:

8.2.1 The heat treatment shall be applied to the U-bend area plus approximately 6 in. [150 mm] of each leg beyond the tangent point of the U-bend.

8.2.2 If the heat treatment specified in 8.2 is accomplished by resistance-heating methods wherein electrodes are clamped to the tubes, the clamped areas shall be visually examined for arc burns. Burn indications shall be cause for rejection unless they can be removed by local polishing without encroaching upon minimum wall thickness.

8.2.3 Temperature control shall be accomplished through the use of optical or emission pyrometers, or both. No temperature-indicating crayons, lacquers, or pellets shall be used.

8.2.4 The inside of the tube shall be purged with a protective or an inert gas atmosphere during heating and cooling to below 700°F [370°C] to prevent scaling of the inside surface. The atmosphere should be noncarburizing.

## 9. Chemical Composition

### 9.1 Product Analysis:

9.1.1 The steel shall conform to the chemical composition in Table 1.

9.1.2 When specified on the purchase order, a product analysis shall be supplied from one tube or coil of steel per heat. The product analysis tolerance of Specification A480/A480M shall apply.

9.1.3 If the original test for product analysis fails, retests of two additional lengths of flat-rolled stock or tubes shall be made. Both retests, for the elements in question, shall meet the requirements of this specification; otherwise all remaining material in the heat or lot shall be rejected or, at the option of the producer, each length of flat-rolled stock or tube may be individually tested for acceptance. Lengths of flat-rolled stock or tubes that do not meet the requirements of this specification shall be rejected.

## 10. Mechanical Requirements

### 10.1 Tensile Properties:

10.1.1 The material shall conform to the tensile properties shown in Table 2.

10.1.2 One tension test shall be made on a specimen for lots of not more than 50 tubes. Tension tests shall be made on specimens from two tubes for lots of more than 50 tubes.

10.1.3 Table 3 gives the computed minimum elongation values for each 1/32 in. [0.8 mm] decrease in wall thickness.

### 10.2 Hardness:

10.2.1 The tubes shall have a hardness number not to exceed those prescribed in Table 4. This hardness requirement is not to apply to the bend area of U-bend tubes which are not heat treated after bending.

10.2.2 Brinell or Rockwell hardness tests shall be made on specimens from two tubes from each lot.

10.3 ~~Reverse Flattening Test~~ Reverse Flattening Test (for Welded Product)—One reverse flattening test shall be made on a specimen from each 1500 ft [460 m] of finished tubing.

10.4 ~~Flange Test~~ Flange Test (for Welded Product)—Flange tests shall be made on specimens from each end of one finished tube, not the one used for the flattening test, from each lot.

### ~~10.5~~

~~10.5 Flaring Test (for Seamless Tubes)~~—One test shall be made on specimens from one end of one tube from each lot of finished tubes. The minimum expansion of the inside diameter shall be 10 %.

10.6 Pressure Test—Each straight tube, or each U-tube after completion of the bending and post-bending heat treatment, shall be pressure-tested in accordance with one of the following paragraphs as specified by the purchaser:

### ~~10.5.1~~

~~10.5.1 Hydrostatic Test~~—Each tube shall be given an internal hydrostatic test in accordance with Specification A1016/A1016M.

### ~~10.5.2~~

~~10.5.2 Pneumatic Test~~—Each tube shall be examined by a pneumatic test (either air underwater or pneumatic leak test) in accordance with Specification A1016/A1016M.

**TABLE 2 Tensile Requirements**

Grade	Tensile Strength, min, ksi [MPa]	Yield Strength, min, ksi [MPa]	Elongation <sup>A</sup> in 2 in. or 50 mm, min, %
TP 409	55 [380]	30 [205]	20
TP 439	60 [415]	30 [205]	20
TP XM-27	65 [450]	40 [275]	20
TP XM-33	68 [470]	45 [310]	20
25-4-4	90 [620]	75 [515]	20
26-3-3	85 [585]	65 [450]	20
29-4	80 [550]	60 [415]	20
29-4-2	80 [550]	60 [415]	20
18-2	60 [415]	35 [240]	20
29-4C	75 [515]	60 [415]	18

<sup>A</sup> For longitudinal strip tests, a deduction of 0.90 % for 29-4C and 1 % for all other grades shall be made from the basic minimum elongation for each 1/32 in. [0.8 mm] decrease in wall thickness below 5/16 in. [8 mm]. Table 3 gives the computed minimum values.

**TABLE 3 Minimum Elongation Values<sup>A</sup>**

Wall Thickness <sup>B</sup>	Elongation in 2 in. or 50 mm, min, %			
	in.	mm	29-4C	All Other
5/16 (0.312)		8	18	20
9/32 (0.281)		7.2	17	19
1/4 (0.250)		6.4	16	18
7/32 (0.219)		5.6	15	17
3/16 (0.188)		4.8	14	16
5/32 (0.156)		4	13	15
1/8 (0.125)		3.2	13	14
3/32 (0.094)		2.4	12	13
1/16 (0.062)		1.6	11	12
0.062 to 0.035, excl		1.6 to 0.9	10	12
0.035 to 0.022, excl		0.9 to 0.6	10	11
0.022 to 0.015, excl		0.6 to 0.4	10	11

<sup>A</sup> Calculation elongation shall be rounded to the nearest whole number.

<sup>B</sup> Where the wall thickness lies between two values shown above, the minimum elongation value shall be determined by the following equation:

Grade	Equation
29-4C	$E = 28.8t + 9.00$ $[E = 1.13t + 9.00]$
All other	$E = 32t + 10.00$ $[E = 1.25t + 10.00]$

where:

$E$  = elongation in 2 in. or 50mm, %, and  
 $t$  = actual thickness of specimen, in. [mm].

**TABLE 4 Hardness Requirements**

Grade	Brinell Hardness, max	Rockwell Hardness, B Scale, max
TP 409	207	95
TP 439	207	95
P XM-27	241	100
TP XM-33	241	100
25-4-4	270	27 <sup>A</sup>
26-3-3	265	25 <sup>A</sup>
29-4	241	100
29-4-2	241	100
18-2	217	95
29-4C	241	100

<sup>A</sup> Rockwell Hardness, C scale.

## 10.6

### 10.7 Lot Definitions:

10.67.1 For flange and flaring test requirements, the term “lot” applies to 125 tube groupings, prior to cutting to length, of the same nominal size and wall thickness, produced from the same heat of steel and annealed in a continuous furnace.

10.67.2 For tension and hardness requirements, the term “lot” applies to all tubes, prior to cutting to length, of the same nominal diameter and wall thickness, produced from the same heat of steel and annealed in a continuous furnace at the same temperature, time at temperature, and furnace speed.

## 11. Corrosion Resisting Properties

11.1 One full section sample 1 in. [25 mm] long from the center of a sample tube of the smallest radius bend that is heat treated shall be tested in the heat treated condition in accordance with the appropriate practice in Practices A763 for the specified grade, or as agreed upon for TP409.

11.2 One full-section sample 1 in. [25 mm] long from each lot of straight tubes shall be tested in the finished condition in accordance with the appropriate practice in Practices A763 for the specified grade, or as agreed upon for TP409.

11.3 The appearance of any fissures or cracks in the test specimen, when evaluated in accordance with the Evaluation Sections of Practices A763 indicating the presence of intergranular attack, shall be cause for rejection of that lot.

11.4 For corrosion test requirements, the term “lot” applies to all tubes, prior to cutting to length, of the same nominal diameter and wall thickness, produced from the same heat of steel and annealed in a continuous furnace at the same temperature, time at temperature, and furnace speed.