



Standard Specification for Electric-Fusion-Welded Austenitic Chromium-Nickel Stainless Steel Pipe for High-Temperature Service and General Applications¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation A358/A358M; 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 specification² covers electric-fusion-welded austenitic chromium-nickel stainless steel pipe suitable for corrosive or high-temperature service, or both, or for general applications.

NOTE 1—The dimensionless designator NPS (nominal pipe size) has been substituted in this standard for such traditional terms as “nominal diameter,” “size,” and “nominal size.”

1.2 This specification covers the grades of alloy and stainless steel listed in **Table 1**. The selection of the proper grade and requirements for heat treatment shall be at the discretion of the purchaser, dependent on the service conditions to be encountered.

1.3 Five classes of pipe are covered as follows:

1.3.1 *Class 1*—Pipe shall be double welded by processes employing filler metal in all passes and shall be completely radiographed.

1.3.2 *Class 2*—Pipe shall be double welded by processes employing filler metal in all passes. No radiography is required.

1.3.3 *Class 3*—Pipe shall be single welded by processes employing filler metal in all passes and shall be completely radiographed.

1.3.4 *Class 4*—Same as Class 3 except that the weld pass exposed to the inside pipe surface may be made without the addition of filler metal (see **6.2.2.1** and **6.2.2.2**).

1.3.5 *Class 5*—Pipe shall be double welded by processes employing filler metal in all passes and shall be spot radiographed.

1.4 Supplementary requirements covering provisions ranging from additional testing to formalized procedures for manufacturing practice are provided. Supplementary Requirements S1 through S6 are included as options to be specified when desired.

1.5 The values stated in either inch-pound units or SI 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 nonconformance with the specification. The inch-pound units shall apply unless the “M” designation of this specification is specified in the order.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards*:³

[A240/A240M Specification for Chromium and Chromium-Nickel Stainless Steel Plate, Sheet, and Strip for Pressure Vessels and for General Applications](#)

[A262 Practices for Detecting Susceptibility to Intergranular Attack in Austenitic Stainless Steels](#)

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

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

[A999/A999M Specification for General Requirements for Alloy and Stainless Steel Pipe](#)

[E527 Practice for Numbering Metals and Alloys in the Unified Numbering System \(UNS\)](#)

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 A01.10 on Stainless and Alloy Steel Tubular Products.

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² For ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code applications see related Specifications SA-358 in Section II of that Code.

³ 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 Plate and Filler Metal Specifications

Grade	UNS Designation	Material, Type	ASTM Plate Specification No. and Grade	Filler Metal Classification and UNS Designation ^A for Applicable ^B AWS Specification											
				A5.4/A5.4M		A5.9/A5.9M		A5.11/A5.11M		A5.14/A5.14M		A5.22/A5.22M		A5.30/A5.30M	
				Class.	UNS	Class.	UNS	Class.	UNS	Class.	UNS	Class.	UNS	Class.	UNS
...	N08020	...	A240 N08020	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	N08367	...	A240 N08367	...	...	...	...	ENiCrMo-3	W86112	ERNiCrMo-3	N06625	...	...	...	...
...	N08700	...	A240 N08700	...	...	...	...	ENiCrMo-3	W86112	ERNiCrMo-3	N06625	...	...	...	...
...	N08800	...	A240 N08800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
800 ^E	N08800	...	A240 N08800	...	...	...	...	ENiCrFe-3	W86182	ERNiCr-3	N06082	...	...	...	...
...	N08810	...	A240 N08810	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
800H ^E	N08810	...	A240 N08810	...	...	...	...	ENiCrFe-3 ^F	W86182 ^F	ERNiCr-3 ^F	N06082 ^F	...	...	...	...
...	N08811	...	A240 N08811	...	...	...	...	ENiCrFe-3 ^F	W86182 ^F	ERNiCr-3 ^F	N06082 ^F	...	...	...	...
...	N08904	...	A240 N08904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	N08926	...	A240 N08926	...	...	...	...	ENiCrMo-3	W86112	ERNiCrMo-3	N06625	...	...	...	...
201	S20100	201	A240 Type 201	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
201LN	S20153	201LN	A240 Type 201LN	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	S20400	...	A240 S20400	E 209	W32210	ER209	S20980	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XM-19	S20910	XM-19	A240 Type XM-19	E209	W32210	ER209	S20980	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XM-29	S24000	XM-29	A240 Type XM-29	E240	W32410	ER240	S24080	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
304	S30400	304	A240 Type 304	E308	W30810	ER308	S30880	...	...	...	...	E308T	W30831	IN308	S30880
304L	S30403	304L	A240 Type 304	E308L	W30813	ER308L	S30883	...	...	...	...	E308LT	W30835	IN308L	S30883
304H	S30409	304H	A240 Type 304H	E308H	W30810	ER308	S30880	...	...	...	...	E308T	W30831	IN308	S30880
...	S30415	...	A240 S30415	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
304N	S30451	304N	A240 Type 304N	E308	W30810	ER308	S30880	...	...	...	...	E308T	W30831	IN308	S30880
304LN	S30453	304LN	A240 Type 304LN	E308L	W30813	ER308L	S30883	...	...	...	...	E308LTT	W30835	IN308L	S30883
...	S30600 ^D	...	A240 S30600 ^D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	S30815	...	A240 S30815	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
309S	S30908	309S	A240 Type 309S	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
309Cb	S30940	309Nb	A240 Type 309Cb	E309Cb	W30917	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
310S	S31008	310S	A240 Type 310S
310Cb	S31040	310Cb	A240 Type 310Cb	E310NB	W31017

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TABLE 1 Continued

Grade	UNS Designation	Material, Type	ASTM Plate Specification No. and Grade	Filler Metal Classification and UNS Designation ^A for Applicable ^B AWS Specification											
				A5.4/A5.4M		A5.9/A5.9M		A5.11/A5.11M		A5.14/A5.14M		A5.22/A5.22M		A5.30/A5.30M	
				Class.	UNS	Class.	UNS	Class.	UNS	Class.	UNS	Class.	UNS	Class.	UNS
...	S31254	...	A240 S31254	...	...	...	...	ENiCrMo-3	W86112	ERNiCrMo-3	N06625	...	...	...	...
...	S31266	...	A240 S31266	...	...	...	...	ENiCrMo-13	W86059	ERNiCrMo-13	N06059	...	...	...	...
...	S31266	...	A240 S31266	...	...	...	...	ENiCrMo-10	W86022	ERNiCrMo-10	N06022	...	...	...	...
316	S31600	316	A240 Type 316	E316	W31610	ER316	S31680 W31640	...	...	...	...	E316T	W31631	IN316	S31680
316L	S31603	316L	A240 Type 316L	E316L	W31613	ER316L	S31683	...	...	...	...	E316LT	W31635	IN316L	S31683
316H	S31609	316H	A240 Type 316H	E316H	W31610	ER316H	S31680	...	...	...	...	E316T	W31631	IN316	S31680
316N	S31651	316N	A240 Type 316N	E316	W31610	ER316	S31680	...	...	...	...	E316T	W31631	IN316	S31680
316LN	S31653	316LN	A240 Type 316LN	E316L	W31613	ER316L	S31683	...	...	...	...	E316LT	W31635	IN316L	S31683
317	S31700	317	A240 Type 317	E317	W31710	ER 317	S31780	...	...	...	...	E317LT	W31735	...	...
317L	S31703	317L	A240 Type 317L	E317L	W34713	ER317L	S31783	...	...	...	...	E317LT	W31735	...	...
...	S31725	...	A240 S31725	...	...	...	...	ENiCrMo-3	W86112	ERNiCrMo-3	N06625	...	...	...	...
...	S31726	...	A240 S31726	...	...	...	...	ENiCrMo-3	W86112	ERNiCrMo-3	N06625	...	...	...	...
...	S31727	...	A240 S31727	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	S32050	...	A240 S32050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	S32053	...	A240 S32053	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
321	S32100	321	A240 Type 321	E347	W34710	ER321 ER347	S32180 S34780	...	...	...	...	E347T	W34731	IN348	S34780
321H ^C	S32109 ^C	321H ^C	A240 Type 321H ^C	...	W34710	ER321 ER347	S32180 S34780	...	...	...	...	E347T	W34731	IN348	S34780
...	S32654	...	A240 S32654	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	S34565	...	A240 S34565	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
347	S34700	347	A240 Type 347	E347	W34710	ER347	S34780	...	...	...	...	E347T	W34731	IN348	S34780
347H ^C	S34709 ^C	347H ^C	A240 Type 347H ^C	...	...	ER347	S34780	...	...	...	...	E347T	W34731	IN348	S34780
347LN	S34751	...	A240 Type 347LN	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
348	S34800	348	A240 Type 348	E347	W34710	ER347	S34780	...	...	...	...	E347T	W34731	IN348	S34780

^A New designation established in accordance with Practice E527 and SAE J1086.
^B Choice of American Welding Society specification depends on the welding process used.
^C Minimum carbon content of the filler metal shall be 0.040 mass %.
^D In previous editions, S30600 was incorrectly shown as S01815.
^E Common name, not a trademark, widely used, not associated with any one producer.

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⁵These filler metals have a high nickel content and, therefore, lower creep strength than the parent metal at temperatures exceeding about 1470 °F [800 °C], and its resistance to sulphurous media is inferior in certain cases.

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2.2 ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code:⁴

Section II

Section III

Section VIII

Section IX

2.3 AWS Specifications:⁵

A5.4/A5.4M Stainless Steel Electrodes for Shielded Metal Arc Welding

A5.9/A5.9M Bare Stainless Steel Welding Electrodes and Rods

A5.11/A5.11M Nickel and Nickel-Alloy Welding Electrodes for Shielded Metal Arc Welding

A5.14/A5.14M Nickel and Nickel-Alloy Bare Welding Electrodes and Rods

A5.22/A5.22M Stainless Steel Flux Cored and Metal Cored Welding Electrodes and Rods

A5.30/A5.30M Consumable Inserts

2.4 Other Standard:⁶

SAE J1086 Practice for Numbering Metals and Alloys (UNS)

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 The definitions in Specification A999/A999M and Terminology A941 are applicable to this specification.

4. Ordering Information

4.1 It shall be the responsibility of the purchaser to specify all requirements that are necessary for product under this specification. Such requirements to be considered include, but are not limited to, the following:

4.1.1 Quantity (feet, metres, or number of lengths),

4.1.2 Name of material (electric-fusion-welded pipe),

4.1.3 Grade (Table 1),

4.1.4 Class (see 1.3),

4.1.5 Size (outside diameter and nominal wall thickness),

4.1.6 Length (specific or random),

4.1.7 End finish (Section on Ends of Specification A999/A999M),

4.1.8 Authorization for repair of plate defects by welding and subsequent heat treatment without prior approval if such is intended (see 9.3),

4.1.9 Specification designation,

4.1.10 Special requirements,

4.1.11 Statement invoking requirements of 16.4 if such is intended.

4.1.12 Circumferential weld permissibility (see Section 16),

4.1.13 Supplementary Requirements (S1 through S8),

4.1.14 Applicable ASME Code if known,

4.1.15 For ASME Code Section III applications, the service classification intended, and

4.1.16 Certification requirements (see Section on Certification of Specification A999/A999M).

5. General Requirements

5.1 Material furnished to this specification shall conform to the applicable requirements of the current edition of Specification A999/A999M unless otherwise provided herein.

6. Materials and Manufacture

6.1 Materials:

6.1.1 The steel plate material shall conform to the requirements of one of the grades of Specification A240/A240M, listed in Table 1, except as provided in 6.3.2.3.

6.2 Welding:

6.2.1 The joints shall be full penetration double-welded or single-welded butt joints employing fusion welding processes as defined under “Definitions,” ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section IX. This specification makes no provision for any difference in weld quality requirements regardless of the weld joint type employed (single or double) in making the weld. Where backing rings or strips are employed, the ring or strip material shall be of the same P-Number (Table QW-422 of Section IX) as

⁴ Available from American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), ASME International Headquarters, Two Park Ave., New York, NY 10016-5990, <http://www.asme.org>.

⁵ Available from American Welding Society (AWS), 550 NW LeJeune Rd., Miami, FL 33126, <http://www.aws.org>.

⁶ Available from Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE), 400 Commonwealth Dr., Warrendale, PA 15096-0001, <http://www.sae.org>.

the plate being joined. Backing rings or strips shall be completely removed after welding, prior to any required radiography, and the exposed weld surface shall be examined visually for conformance to the requirements of 6.2.3. Welds made by procedures employing backing strips or rings that remain in place are prohibited. Welding procedures, and welding operators shall be qualified in accordance with ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section IX.

6.2.2 Except as provided in 6.2.2.1 and 6.2.2.2, welds shall be made in their entirety by processes involving the deposition of filler metal.

6.2.2.1 For Class 4 pipe employing multiple passes, the root-pass may be without the addition of filler metal.

6.2.2.2 For Class 4 pipe, the weld surface exposed inside the pipe may result from a single pass made from the inside of the pipe without the addition of filler metal.

6.2.2.3 All single-welded pipe shall be completely radiographed.

6.2.3 The weld surface on either side of the weld is permitted to be flush with the base plate or to have a reasonably uniform crown, not to exceed 1/8 in. [3 mm]. It is permitted at the option of the manufacturer or by agreement between the manufacturer and purchaser to remove any weld reinforcement. The contour of the reinforcement should be reasonably smooth and free from irregularities. The deposited metal shall be fused uniformly into the plate surface. No concavity of contour is permitted unless the resulting thickness of weld metal is equal to or greater than the minimum thickness of the adjacent base metal.

6.2.4 Weld defects shall be repaired by removal to sound metal and rewelding. Subsequent heat treatment and examination (that is, visual, radiographic, and dye penetrant) shall be as required on the original welds.

6.3 Heat Treatment:

6.3.1 Unless otherwise stated in the order, all pipe shall be furnished in the heat-treated condition in accordance with the requirements of Table 2.

6.3.2 The purchase order shall specify one of the following conditions if the heat-treated condition specified in 6.3.1 is not desired by the purchaser:

6.3.2.1 A final heat-treatment temperature under 1900 °F [1040 °C]—Each pipe supplied under this requirement shall be stenciled with the final heat-treatment temperature in degrees Fahrenheit or degrees Celsius after the suffix “HT.” Controlled structural or special service characteristics may be specified as a guide for the most suitable heat treatment.

6.3.2.2 No final heat treatment of pipe fabricated of plate that has been solution heat treated at temperatures required by this specification—Each pipe supplied under this requirement shall be stenciled with the suffix “HT-O.”

6.3.2.3 No final heat treatment of pipe fabricated of plate that has not been solution heat treated—Each pipe supplied under this requirement shall be stenciled with the suffix “HT-SO.”

6.4 A solution annealing temperature above 1950 °F [1065 °C] may impair the resistance to intergranular corrosion after subsequent exposure to sensitizing conditions in Grades 321, 321H, 347, 347H, and 348. When specified by the purchaser, a lower temperature stabilization or re-solution anneal shall be used subsequent to the initial high temperature solution anneal (see Supplementary Requirement S5).

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TABLE 2 Annealing Requirements

Grade or UNS Designation ^A	Heat Treating Temperature ^B	Cooling/Testing Requirements
All grades not individually listed below:	1900 °F [1040 °C]	C
304H, 309S, 309Cb, 310S, 310Cb, 321H, 347H, S22100, S28300,	1900 °F [1040 °C]	D
N08020	1800-1850 °F [980-1010 °C]	D
N08367	2025 °F [1110 °C]	D
N08700	2000 °F [1095 °C]	D
N08810	2050 °F [1120 °C]	D
N08811	2100 °F [1150 °C]	D
N08904	2000 °F [1095 °C]	D
N08926	2010 °F [1100 °C]	D
S30600	2100 °F [1150 °C]	D
S30815	1920 °F [1050 °C]	D
S31254	2100 °F [1150 °C]	D
S31266	2100 °F [1150 °C]	D
S31727	1975-2175 °F [1080 to 1180 °C]	D
S32050	2100 °F [1150 °C]	D
S32053	1975-2175 °F [1080 to 1180 °C]	D
S32654	2100 °F [1150 °C]	D
S34565	2050 °F [1120 °C]	D

^A New designation established in accordance with Practice E527 and SAE J1086.

^B Minimum, unless otherwise stated.

^C Quenched in water or rapidly cooled by other means, at a rate sufficient to prevent reprecipitation of carbides, as demonstrable by the capability of passing Practices A262, Practice E. The manufacturer is not required to run the test unless it is specified on the purchase order (see Supplementary Requirement S7). Note that Practices A262 requires the test to be performed on sensitized specimens in the low-carbon and stabilized types and on specimens representative of the as-shipped condition for other types. In the case of low-carbon types containing 3 % or more molybdenum, the applicability of the sensitizing treatment prior to testing shall be a matter for negotiation between the seller and the purchaser.

^D Quenched in water or rapidly cooled by other means.