

# IMPORT WELD FLANGES

Even with all the advances in technology today, the wholly welded piping system has for decades remained the best choice for use in high pressure and high temperature application. Many piping jobs in schools, industrial plants, refineries, and factories have benefited from the inherent advantages of a completely welded system. It becomes a closed container joining pipes, valves, fittings, and flanges. A welded joint actually becomes part of the pipe, minimizing leak potential. This provides greater margins of safety, especially under conditions of high internal pressures. Additionally, welding fittings form a continuous metal structure with the pipe, adding forged-in strength to any piping system. Furthermore, smooth forged flanges simplify insulation and take up less space.

## ASTM A 105

### Scope

This standard covers forged carbon steel piping components for ambient- and higher-temperature service in pressure systems. Flanges are ordered either to dimensions specified by the purchaser or to dimensional specifications such as ASME 16.5 and API 6A. Forgings made to ASTM A 105 are normally limited to a maximum weight of 10,000 lb.

### Materials

Flanges are made by hammering, pressing, rolling and/or machining cast or forged bars, billets or slabs. These adhere to the extent described in the following sections.

### Manufacture

ASTM A 105 covers the requirements for forged steel components as finished products only.

The requirements for raw materials are covered by the standards specified in Section 2: Referenced Documents of ASTM A 105.

### Heat Treatment

Heat treatment is not a mandatory requirement of this specification except for the following piping components:

- \* Flanges above Class 300,
- \* Flanges of special design where the design pressure at the design temperature exceeds the pressure-temperature ratings of Class 300, Group 1.1,
- \* Flanges of special design where the design pressure or design temperature is not known.

Heat treatment, when required by the above, shall be annealing, normalizing, normalizing and tempering, or quenching and tempering in accordance with ASTM A 961.

# West Point Waste-to-Energy

## Flange Summary Data Sheet

### Chemical requirements (in %):

Carbon	Manganese	Phosphorus (max)	Sulfur (max)
.35 max	.60-1.05	.035	.040

Silicon	Copper	Nickel	Chromium
.10-.35	.40 max	.40 max	.30 max

Molybdenum	Vanadium	Columbium
.12 max	.08 max	.02 max

### Mechanical requirements:

Tensile Strength (min)	70,000 psi
Yield Strength (min)	36,000 psi
Basic minimum elongation for walls 5/16 in. and over in thickness, strip tests.	30%
Reduction of area (min)	30%
Hardness, HB (max)	187

### Dimensions

Flanges are manufactured in accordance with ASME B 16.5 (24" NPS and smaller) and ASME B 16.47 (26" - 60" NPS).

### Certification

For forgings made to specified dimensions agreed upon by the purchaser, and for forgings made to dimensional standards, the application of identification marks, as required by ASTM A 961, shall be the certification that the forgings have been furnished in accordance with the requirements of this standard. The specification designation included on test reports shall include the year of issue and revision letter, if any.

**Test Reports:** When test reports are required, Information will include the following, if applicable:

- \*Type of heat treatment,
- \*Tensile property results, i.e., yield strength and ultimate strength in ksi, elongation and reduction in area, in percent,
- \*Chemical analysis results,
- \*Hardness results, and,
- \*Any supplementary testing required by the purchase order.

### Product Marking

All flanges shall have the prescribed information stamped or otherwise suitable marked on each flange in accordance with the Standard/MSS SP-25.

Note: All information contained in this document, and for a complete description of all requirements, refer to ASTM A 105. Sheets are subject to change without notice.