

Status Update: Development Of New Hardness Conversion Tables For ASTM E140

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Project Overview

- The objective is to develop new hardness conversion tables for ASTM E140
 - Phase 1
 - PH nickel alloys (i.e., Alloys 718, 925, 935, 945, 625 Plus & 725)
 - Martensitic stainless steels (F6NM, CA6NM and 410)
 - Phase 2
 - Duplex stainless steel and super duplex stainless steel
- Scales: HRC, HR15N, HV, HBW, and LEEB
- Project proposed to the API CSOEM in January of 2014 in Dallas
- Project proposed to ASTM E28.06 in May 2014 in Toronto
- Round robin tests will be performed using a new test procedure approved by ASTM at the November 2015 meeting in Tampa
- Results of the round robin test programs will be published in an API Technical Report
- Data in the API TR will be used to ballot new ASTM E140 tables in ASTM E28.06 .



This is a joint API and ASTM initiative



TASK GROUP MEMBERS

- 1. Al Gavenas EA Alloys
- 2. Brian Wilfahrt ExxonMobil
- 3. Darrell Copsey John Crane Co
- 4. Iain Macleod Howco Metals
- 5. John Bringas CASTI
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- 7. Karthik Krishnan Halliburton
- 8. Kevin Johnson Cameron
- 9. Marco Deuterio SQA
- 10. Roy Wolters Mokveld
- 11. Steven Shademan BP
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- 14. Tim Haeberle GE
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- 23. Robert A. Ellis- David L. Ellis Co
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CONTRIBUTORS

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- 2. Ed Tobolski Retired



Thank you to each of the individuals that have participated .

Status Update – PH Nickel Alloys & Martensitic Stainless Steels

- Round robin test procedure approved by ASTM E28.06
- Six companies volunteered to participate in test program
 1. Buehler plus Proceq for LEEB
 2. Exova
 3. David L. Ellis Co. Inc.
 - 4. PES Testing
 - 5. SUN-TEC
 - 6. Stress Engineering Services, Inc.
- Calibration blocks have been purchased for circulation with the test samples to each lab .





Thank you to each of the companies that have volunteered .

Status Update – PH Nickel Alloys & Martensitic Stainless Steels

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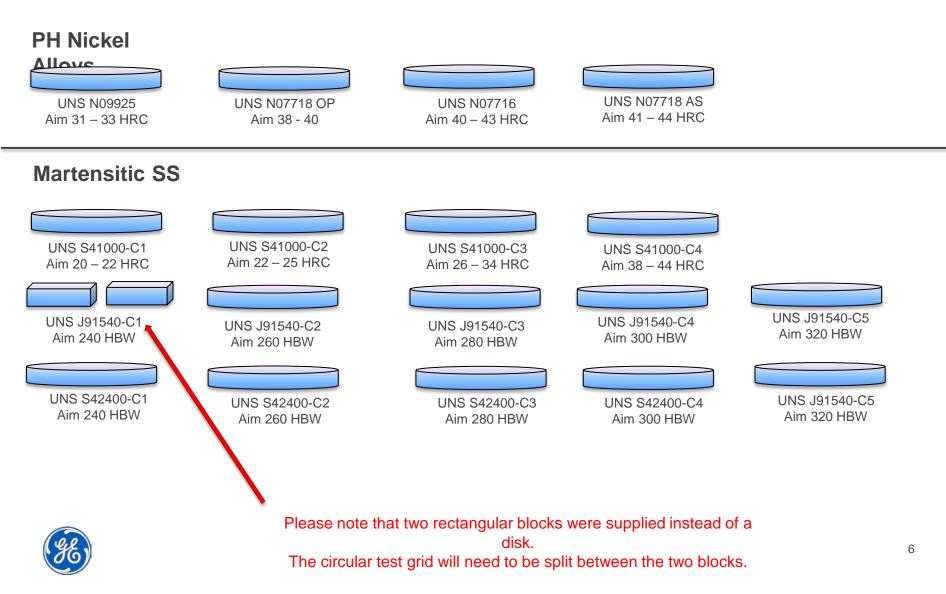
- Companies volunteered and supplied PH nickel alloy bars for testing
 - UNS N09925 Special Quality Alloys
 - UNS N07718–OP Special Quality Alloys
 - UNS N07716 HOWCO Metals
 - UNS N07718–AS Special Metals
- Companies volunteered and supplied martensitic stainless steel for testing
 - UNS S41000 Special Quality Alloys & Halliburton received
 - UNS J91540 Mokveld Valves
 - UNS S42400 Mokveld Valves
- All samples have been received at GE in Houston
- All samples have been boxed and shipped to David L. Ellis Co. Inc. for machining, grinding, lapping, marking of the test pattern, and the start of the testing .



Thank you to each of the companies that have volunteered .

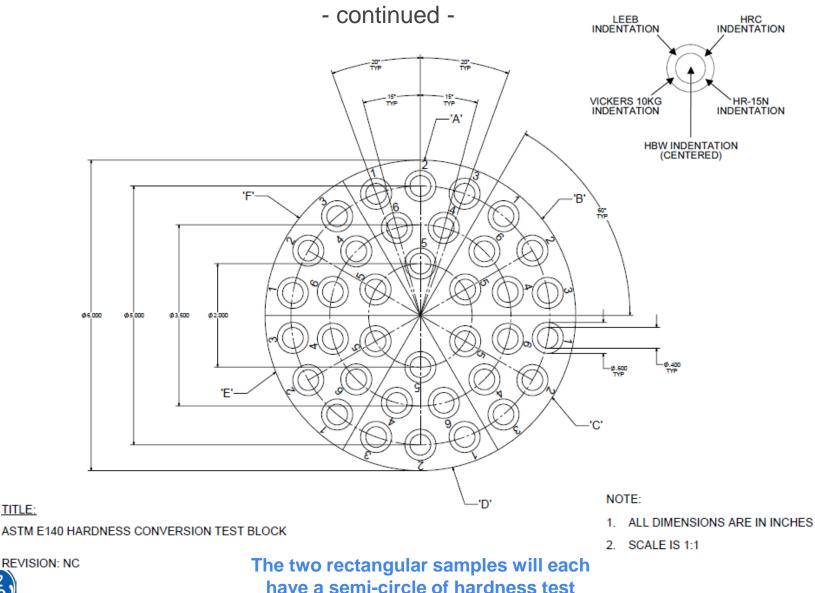
Status Update - Test Specimen Visual Representation

- continued -



Status Update - Test Specimen Visual Representation for PH Nickel Alloy & Martensitic Stainless Steels

TITLE:



locations

Status Update – PH Nickel Alloys & Martensitic Stainless Steels

- continued -

- Work required to machine, grind, lap, and mark the test pattern is more than expected
- David L. Ellis Co. Inc. requested \$9,700 for this work in September of 2016
- The project is under the original API project budget, but API exceeded it's overall 2016 research budget
- API staff agreed to provide funding for this expense at the API CSOEM in Austin, TX in January 2017
- Hopefully, this project can move forward to completion.





Status Update – Duplex Stainless Steels

- John Bringas (CASTI) is coordinating along with A01 and E28 staff
- Companies have volunteered to provide the raw material
- A company has volunteered to prepare the test specimens
- Six companies have volunteered to perform the hardness testing
- Working to define the requirements for the test matrix
 - Alloys to be tested product forms finished conditions heat treat conditions
 - Test sample configuration based on product forms (i.e. bar versus tubing)
- A round robin test procedure based on the procedure for PH nickel alloys and martensitic stainless steels will created and submitted to ASTM E28.06 for approval
- Calibration blocks need to be purchased for circulation with the test samples .



Thank you.







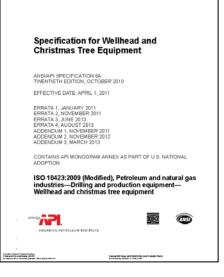
BACKUP SLIDES



Background: NACE / ISO plus API

- NACE MR0175 / ISO 15156 and numerous API specs require hardness testing of finished components as a quality control check
- The HRC limits in NACE MR0175 must be converted to HBW values for quality control hardness measurements on larger components
- The HRC values must be converted to HR15N, HV5, & HV10 values for weld procedure qualification testing
- Problems with the use of two of the ASTM E140 hardness conversion tables have been raised in two separate API committees
- In the API SC6 TG for API Standard 6A718, alloy manufacturers have identified ASTM E140 Table 3 as not being valid for precipitation hardening nickel–chromium–molybdenum–iron alloys
- In the API SC6 Task Group for revision of API Spec 6A, members have identified ASTM E140 Table 1 as not being valid for 3 martensitic stainless steels & also for both duplex and super duplex stainless steels.

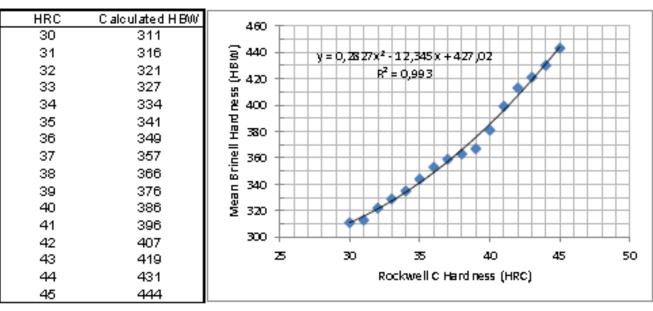






Background – PH Nickel Alloy Problems

- ASTM E140 Table 3 provides the conversions for "nickel and high-nickel alloys (nickel content over 50 %)"
- ASTM E140 states that, "These hardness conversion relationships are intended to apply
 particularly to the following: nickel-aluminum-silicon specimens finished to commercial mill
 standards for hardness testing, covering the entire range of these alloys from their annealed
 to their heavily cold-worked or age-hardened conditions, including their intermediate
 conditions"
- ASTM E140 Table 3 provides a conversion of 40 HRC = 363 HBS
- Data developed primarily by Foroni Metals with some data from Carpenter Technology results in a conversion of 40 HRC = 386 HBW.





Foroni Metals, Italy and Carpenter Technology generated conversion

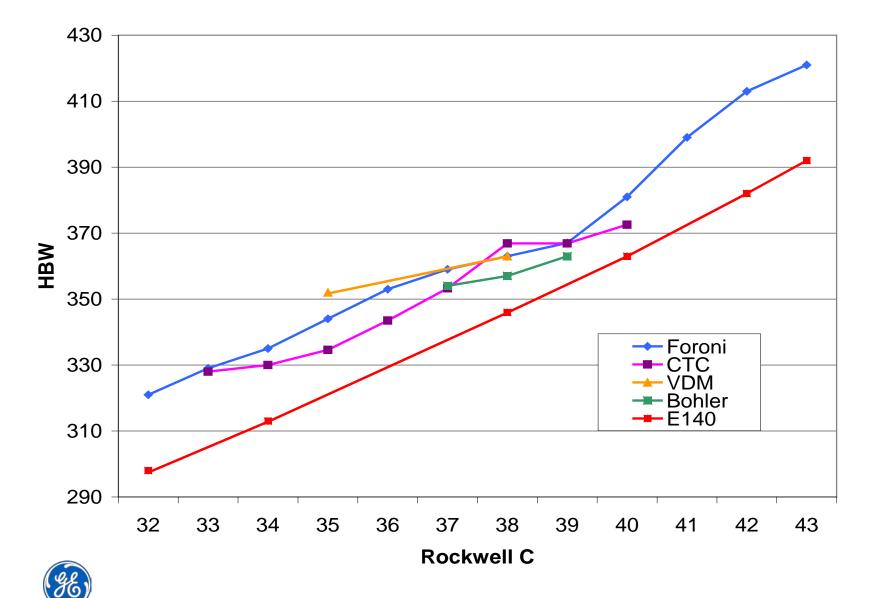
Background – NACE MR0175 / ISO 15156

- For sour oil & gas drilling & production wells where H₂S is present, equipment must be manufactured in strict compliance with NACE Standard MR0175 / ISO 15156
- NACE Standard MR0175 / ISO 15156 lists acceptable alloys and manufacturing practices, and also specifies maximum HRC hardness values for many alloys
- These hardness values represent the threshold required to prevent sulfide stress cracking (SSC) or hydrogen embrittlement (HE) in environments containing H₂S.

	INTERNATIONAL STANDARD STANDARD STANDARD State S
	Petroleum and natural gas industries — Materials for use in H ₂ S-containing environments in oil and gas production —
	Beneral principles for selection of cracking-resistant materials
	Industries du pétrole et du gaz naturel — Matériaux pour utilisation dans des environnem ents contenant de l'hydrogène sulturé (H ₂ S) dans la production de pétrole et de gaz —
	Partie 1: Principes généraux, pour le choix des matériaux résistant au oraquage An American National Standard Approved December 2, 2010
	Reference number ANS VNACE MR0175685 15166- 12009(E)
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Background – PH Nickel Alloy Problems



Background – Martensitic And Duplex Stainless • ASTM E140 Table 1 provides the conversions for "non-austenitic steels".

- ASTM E140 states, "non-austenitic steels including carbon, alloy, and tool steels in the as-forged, annealed, normalized, and quenched and tempered conditions provided that they are homogeneous".
- ASTM E140 Table 1 provides a conversion of 23 HRC = 243 HBW
- 23 HRC is the NACE MR0175 / ISO 15156 specified maximum hardness for F6NM & CA6NM
- Data developed by Gray Tool Company and utilized in the NACE / ISO document for many years resulted in a conversion for these alloys of 23 HRC = 255 HBW
- NACE / ISO have removed any hardness conversions from the document, so we are now stuck with an inaccurate conversion in ASTM E140 for martensitic stainless steels
- Conversion of hardness values for duplex stainless steels and super duplex stainless steels Iso an issue, with no table being provided in ASTM E140 for these alloys families. 17

