DMV 29.7



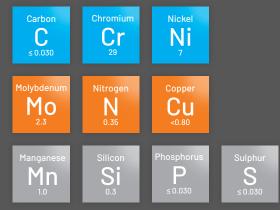
A Member of the Salzgitter Group

1. Applications

DMV 29.7 is high-alloy duplex (austenitic-ferritic) stainless steel developed for process environments associated with urea and carbamate production.

Manufactured in straight or U bent forms for urea plant condensers/scrubbers or stripper tubes and associated process piping and environments where high resistance to pitting and crevice corrosion is required. Other environments include caustic soda and nitric acid applications.

DMV 29.7 complements our existing grade DMV 25.22.2.



Chemical composition nominal wt-%

2. Main Features

The grade demonstrates:

- Excellent resistance to intergranular corrosion
- Excellent resistance to pitting and crevice corrosion
- High resistance to stress corrosion cracking (SCC)
- Good corrosion resistance to carbamate solutions both with oxygen and with little or no oxygen
- Good weldability and formability

3. Description

3.1 Chemical Composition

DMV 29.7 typical values:

| | % min. | %max. | |
|----|---------|-------|--|
| С | | 0.030 | |
| Mn | 0.80 | 1.50 | |
| Р | | 0.030 | |
| S | | 0.030 | |
| Si | | 0.80 | |
| Ni | 5.8 | 7.5 | |
| Cr | 28.0 | 30.0 | |
| Мо | 1.50 | 2.60 | |
| N | 0.30 | 0.40 | |
| Cu | | 0.80 | |
| Fe | Balance | | |

3.2 Reference Standards

- UNS: S32906
- EN 1.4477
- Seamless tube and pipe acc to: ASTM A789 / ASTM A790
- ASME Code Case 2295-3

3.3 Mechanical Properties

The following figures apply to material in the solution annealed condition. If DMV 29.7 is exposed for extended periods in temperature ranges exceeding 280°C (540°F), the microstructure changes, which results in a reduction in toughness.

3.3.1 Mechanical Properties at 20°C (68°F)

| Wall thick- ness | Yield strength | | | Tensile strength | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|------|------|---------------------|------|--|
| | | | | | | |
| mm | MPa | | MPa | | | |
| | min. | min. | min. | min. | min. | |
| <10 | 650 | 94 | 800 | 116 | 25 | |
| ≥ 10 | 550 | 80 | 750 | 109 | 25 | |
| Florgation in 2 in or 50 mm min % | | | | | | |

Elongation in 2 in. or 50 mm, min %

3.3.2 Hardness

DMV 29.7 has hardness max Rockwell 32HRC, Brinell 300HBW and Vickers 300HV (where Vickers testing is permitted on tubing less than 0.354 in. (9.0 mm) in inside diameter and tubing less than 0.065 in. (1.65 mm) wall thickness.

3.4 Physical Properties

| Density | | | | | |
|---------|-----------|--|--|--|--|
| g/cm³ | lbs / in³ | | | | |
| 7.7 | 0.28 | | | | |

3.5 Corrosion Properties

3.5.1 General Corrosion and Microstructure

DMV 29.7 demonstrates excellent corrosion resistance properties. This originates from the high content of alloying elements, low impurity content and control of heat treatment during the production process to ensure absence of detrimental precipitates and intermetallic phases.

DMV 29.7 has a duplex (austenitic-ferritic) structure with a ferrite content in the range 40-60%. The microstructure is free of detrimental intermetallic phases.

3.5.2 Intergranular Corrosion

DMV 29.7 demonstrates excellent resistance to intergranular corrosion and exceeds compliance with typical norms of either the Huey test (ASTM A262 practice C, 5 x 48h in boiling HN03) or Streicher testing (ASTM A262 practice B, 120h in boiling H2S04 + FeS04).

3.5.3 Stress Corrosion Cracking

DMV 29.7 demonstrates excellent resistance to chloride induced stress corrosion cracking (SCC).

3.5.4 Pitting and Crevice Corrosion

The optimised balance of high chromium content, nitrogen and molybdenum provides a high level of resistance to localised corrosion such as pitting and crevice corrosion.

4. Supply Range

4.1 Dimensional Range

DMV 29.7 is produced in seamless tubes, pipes and hollow bar in the size range:

| Nominal Dimensional Range | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|--------|--|--|--|
| Cold Finished | | | | | |
| Outside Diameter | mm | inch | | | |
| min | 1.6 | 0.063 | | | |
| max | 244.5 | 9.626 | | | |
| Wall Thickness | mm | inch | | | |
| min | 0.1 | 0.004 | | | |
| max | 40 | 1.575 | | | |
| Hot Finished | | | | | |
| Outside Diameter | mm | inch | | | |
| min | 32 | 1.260 | | | |
| max | 280 | 11.024 | | | |
| Wall Thickness | mm | inch | | | |
| min | 2.8 | 0.110 | | | |
| max Specific dimensions by gra | 60 | 2.362 | | | |

Specific dimensions by grade available upon request.

4.2 Delivery Condition

Pipes and tubes are delivered in cold or hot finished condition depending on size and specification. Normally they will be supplied in annealed condition.

4.3 U-bent

Tubes for urea application are also available in U-bent version in lengths of up to 30m (straight). The high deformability of the material allows cold bending down to a very small bending radius.

5. Fabrication

5.1 Heat Treatment

Pipes and tubes are delivered in the annealed condition.

In case a subsequent processing requires an additional heat treatment, this has to be performed at 1080 - 1140°C (1976 - 2085°F) followed by rapid cooling in air or water.

This is especially recommended when the steel has been exposed in temperature ranges 350 - 525°C (662 - 977°F) and 600 - 950°C. (1112 - 1742°F) for a long duration causing embrittlement and reduced corrosion resistance.

5.2 Expanding

DMV 29.7 tubes and pipes can be expanded similarly to austenitic stainless steels, bearing in mind, however, their greater strength. "Close fit" clearance per TEMA is recommended.

5.3 Bending

Cold

Despite their greater strength, during bending DMV 29.7 tubes behaves similarly to austenitic steels. When plastic deformation exceeds 25%, subsequent heat treatment is necessary.

Hot

Bending is possible in the range 950 - 1000°C (1742 - 1832°F) and must be followed by rapid cooling. It should, however, be noticed that the strength of DMV 29.7 is low at high temperatures which can have a negative influence on the final shape.

5.4 Cutting and Machining

A higher wear rate of the tools than that of austenitic steels can be noticed when cutting and machining of DMV 29.7 due to the higher hardness.

5.5 Welding

DMV 29.7 has a good weldability. Welding is possible with all processes usual for stainless steels. Preheating and heat treatment after welding is normally not necessary.

Butt welding or welding to tube plate is carried out using the gas tungsten arc welding process (TIG / GTAW) with a filler metal having a similar composition (PREN > 41) enriched with elements to favour austenite formation. Use moderate heat input in the range of 10 to $25\,\mathrm{kJ}$ / cm.

In all cases it is imperative to remove all traces of superficial oxidation which might initiate localised attack.

6. Standards and References

DMV 29.7 is delivered in accordance with European, American, other international standards and following specific requirements of individual customers.

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