

Sanmac® 2205

Bar

Datasheet

Solid Bar

Sanmac®2205 is a duplex (austenitic-ferritic) stainless steel grade with excellent material cleanliness, for highly demanding applications.

Grade characteristics

High

- Mechanical strength – roughly twice the proof strength of standard austenitic stainless steels
- Resistance to stress corrosion cracking (SCC) in chloride-bearing environments
- Resistance to stress corrosion cracking (SCC) in environments containing hydrogen sulfide
- Resistance to general corrosion, pitting and crevice corrosion
- Resistance to erosion corrosion and corrosion fatigue

Good

- Hot-working properties
- Weldability

Material designations

- UNS: S31803, S32205
- EN Number: 1.4462
- W.Nr.: 1.4462

Product standards

- ASTM A-479 / ASME SA-479
- ASTM A-276 / ASME SA-276
- EN 10088-3
- EN 10088-5 (D≤160 mm / D≤6.30")
- NACE MR0175 / ISO 15156-3
- NACE MR0103 / ISO 17945-1
- ISO 14067:2018 (CO₂e)

Chemical composition and mechanical properties only :

- EN 10222-5
- EN 10272
- ASTM A-182 / ASME SA-182

Approvals

- Pressure Equipment Directive / PED (2014/68/EU)
- Pre-approval for PMA
- ISO17782:2018, NORSOK M650 Ed. 4
- DNV approved manufacturer, (D≤300 mm / D≤11.8")

Climate change impact

Carbon footprint / CO₂e data (kg/ton) and Life Cycle Assessment report is available for these products in the range of D>260-450 mm (D>10.23-17.70")

Material Test Certificate

- According to EN 10204/3.1

Elements nominal %

Chemical composition (nominal) %

C	Si	Mn	P	S	Cr	Ni	Mo	N
≤0.030	≤1.0	≤2.0	≤0.030	≤0.015	22.5	5.5	3.2	0.18

Applications

Due to its excellent corrosion properties, Sanmac®2205 is a highly suitable material for service in environments containing chlorides and hydrogen sulfide.

The material is suitable for use in flowlines for the extraction of oil and gas from sour wells, in refineries and in-process solutions contaminated with chlorides.

Sanmac®2205 is particularly suitable for chloride-bearing water or brackish water is used as a cooling medium.

The steel is also suitable for use in dilute sulphuric acid solutions and for the handling of organic acids, e.g. acetic acid and mixtures.

- The high strength of Sanmac®2205 makes the material an attractive alternative to austenitic steels in structures subject to heavy loads.
- The good mechanical and corrosion properties make Sanmac®2205 an economical choice in many applications by reducing the life cycle cost of the equipment.

Corrosion resistance

General corrosion

In most media, Sanmac®2205 possesses better resistance to general corrosion than steel of type ASTM 316L and ASTM 317L. Impurities that increase corrosivity are often present in process solutions of acids.

Stress corrosion cracking

The standard austenitic steels of the ASTM 304L and ASTM 316L types are prone to stress corrosion cracking (SCC) in chloride-bearing solutions at temperatures above 60°C (140°F). Duplex stainless steels are far less prone to this type of corrosion. Laboratory tests have shown good resistance to stress corrosion cracking of Sanmac®2205. Results from these tests are presented in figure.1.

The diagram indicates the temperature-chloride range within which Sanmac®2205 can be used without risk of stress corrosion cracking.

ASTM 304L and ASTM 316L as reference:

Temperature °C (°F)

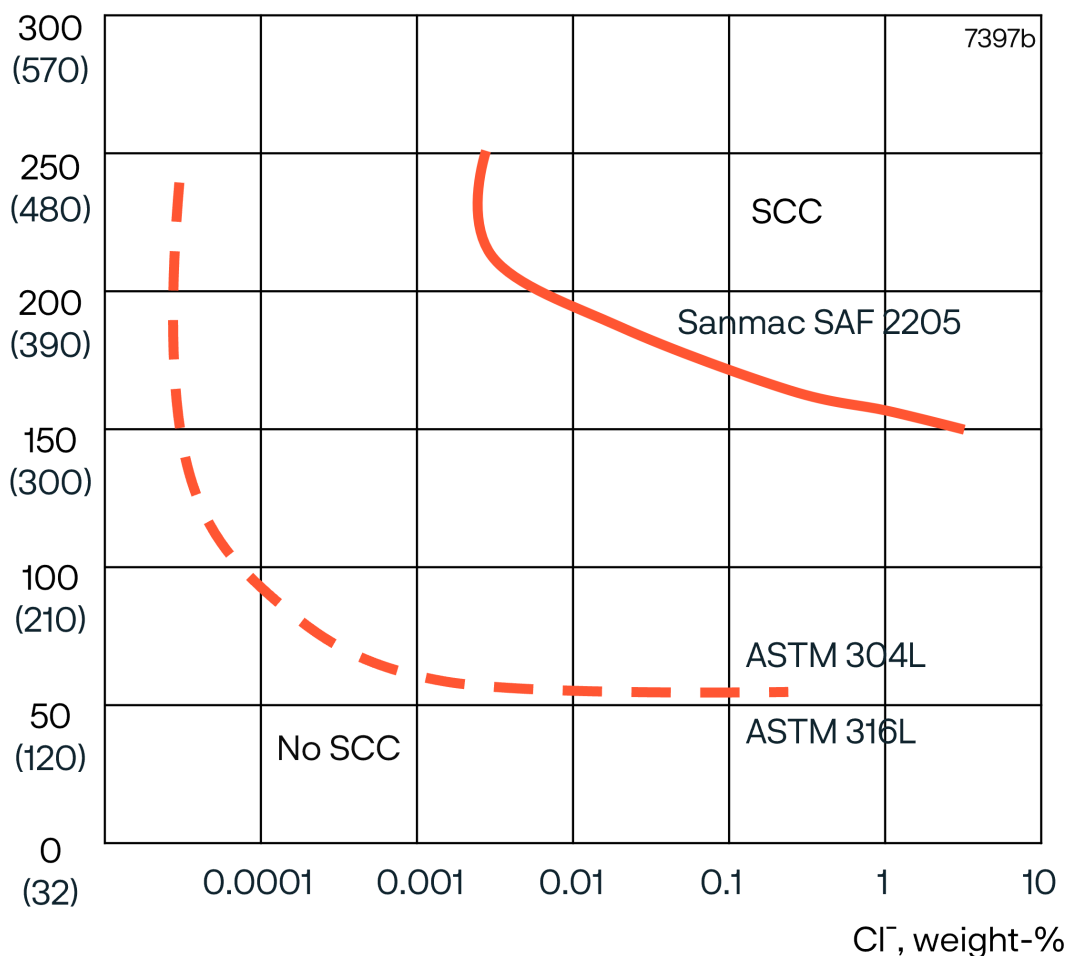


Figure 1. Resistance to stress corrosion cracking, laboratory results

In accordance with NACE MR0175/ISO 15156 solution annealed and cold-worked Sanmac®2205 is acceptable for use at any temperature up to 232°C/450°F in sour environments, if the partial pressure of hydrogen sulfide does not exceed 0.3 psi (0.02 bar) and its hardness is not greater than HRC 36.

In the solution annealed and liquid quenched condition Sanmac®2205 is acceptable for use at any temperature up to 232°C/450°F in sour environments, if the partial pressure of hydrogen sulfide does not exceed 1.5 psi (0.1 bar).

According NACE MR0103 solution annealed and rapid quenched Sanmac®2205, with hardness maximum 28 HRC is acceptable in sour petroleum refining.

Pitting and crevice corrosion

The pitting and crevice corrosion resistance of a steel is determined primarily by its chromium and molybdenum contents, but also by its nitrogen content as well as its slag composition and slag content. A parameter for comparing the resistance of different steels to pitting is the PRE number (Pitting Resistance Equivalent).

The PRE is defined as, in weight -%:

- $PRE = \% Cr + 3.3 \times \% Mo + 16 \times \% N$
- The PRE number for Sanmac®2205 is >35.

Intergranular corrosion

Sanmac®2205 has a low carbon content and therefore good resistance to intergranular corrosion.

Erosion corrosion

Steels of the ASTM 316 type are attacked by erosion corrosion if exposed to flowing media containing highly abrasive solid particles, e.g. sand, or to media with very high flow velocities. Owing to its combination of high hardness and good corrosion resistance, Sanmac®2205 displays very good resistance under such conditions.

Corrosion fatigue

Sanmac®2205 possesses higher strength and better corrosion resistance than 316/316L austenitic stainless steels. Sanmac®2205 therefore also possesses better fatigue strength under corrosive conditions than such steels.

Units

Metric units apply. Imperial for reference.

Forms of supply

Dimensions and finishes

Sanmac®2205 is stocked in a number of sizes.

The standard size range for stock comprises 270-425mm (10.63"-16.73").

Solid round bar is supplied in solution annealed, quenched and peel-turned condition.

Lengths

Bars are delivered in random lengths of 3-7 m (9.84-22.96 ft.), depending on diameter.

Tolerances

Metric (mm)		Imperial (in.)	
Diameter	Tolerance	Diameter	Tolerance
>260-285	0/+1.5	>10.23-11.22	0/+0.059
>285-350	0/+2.0	>11.22-13.78	0/+0.078
>350-425	0/+3.0	>13.78-16.73	0/+0.118

Straightness

Height of arch, typical values			
Diameter, mm	mm/m	Diameter, in.	in./ft
>75	2	>2.95	0.12" / 5 ft.

Surface condition

Diameter			
Metric (mm)	Imperial (in.)	Condition	Typical finish (Ra)
>260-350	>10.23-13.78"	Peel turned	2 μm
>350-425	>13.78-16.73"	Peel turned	5 μm

Manufacturing

All products are made at the Alleima Tube AB integrated production facility in Sandviken, Sweden.

From raw materials, melting, hot working, heat treatment to finishing and testing.

Heat treatment

Solution annealing at 1020 – 1100°C (1868 – 2012°F) followed by water quenching.

Microstructure

In the solution annealed and quenched condition Sanmac®2205 has an austenitic-ferritic microstructure, which is free from grain-boundary carbides and intermetallic phases. The ferrite content is 35 – 55%.

Mechanical properties

Tensile strength at 20°C (68°F)

The following values apply to material in the solution annealed and quenched condition bar stock size D>260-425mm (D>10.23-16.73").

Proof/Yield strenght (min.)		Ultimate tensile strength (min.)
$R_{p0.2}^{a)}$	$R_{p1.0}^{a)}$	R_m
450 MPa	500 MPa	655 MPa
65 Ksi	72 Ksi	95 Ksi

Elongation: $\geq 25\%$

1 MPa = 1 N/mm²

a) $R_{p0.2}$ and $R_{p1.0}$ correspond to 0.2% offset and 1.0% offset yield strength respectively.

b) Based on $L_0 = 5.65\sqrt{S_0}$, where L_0 is the original gauge length and S_0 the original cross-sectional area.

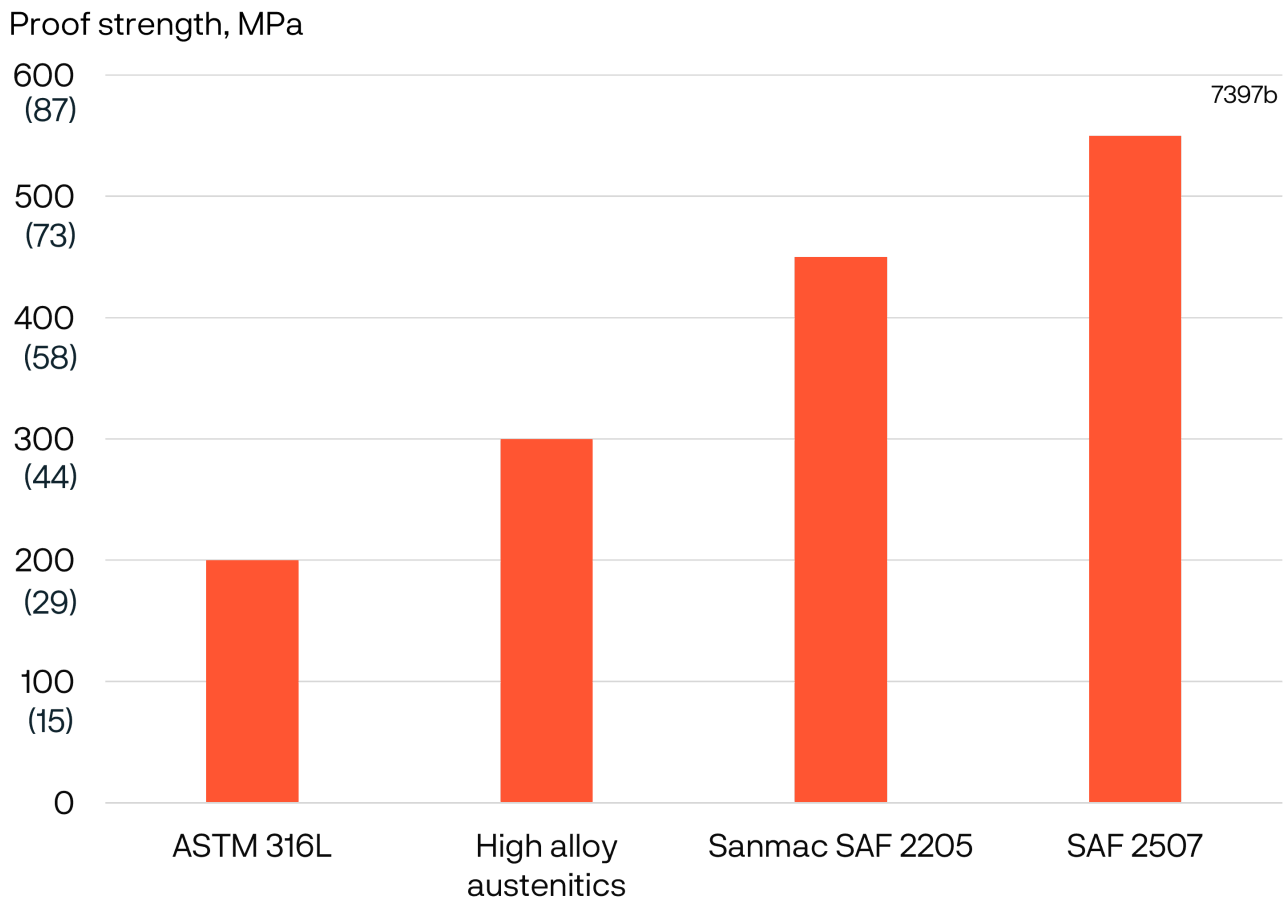


Figure 2. Typical proof strength (Rp0.2) values, comparison

Impact strength

Sanmac®2205 possesses good impact strength, both at room temperature and at low temperatures.

The impact strength at “Room Temp” / 20°C (68°F) is min 100J average / 70J single (73 ft.lb average / 51 ft.lb single).

Typical values for the Alleima bar stock program are:

- Temperature -50°C / -58°F: 43 J (31 ft.lb)
- Room temp. 20°C (68°F): 160 J (118 ft.lb)

At higher temperatures

If Sanmac®2205 is exposed for prolonged periods to temperatures exceeding 280°C (540 °F), the microstructure changes which results in a reduction in impact strength.

This does not necessarily affect the behavior of the material at the operating temperature. Contact Alleima for advice.

For pressure vessel applications, 280°C (540°F) is required as a maximum.

Hardness

Max. 28HRC

Physical properties

Density: 7.8 g/cm³, 0.28 lb/in³

Specific heat capacity

Temperature, °C	J/(kg °C)	Temperature, °F	Btu/(lb °F)
20	480	68	0.11
100	500	200	0.12
200	530	400	0.13
300	550	600	0.13
400	590	800	0.14

Thermal conductivity

Metric units					
Temperature, °C	20	100	200	300	400
	W/(m °C)				
Sanmac® 2205	14	16	17	19	20
AISI 316L	14	15	17	18	20
Imperial units					
Temperature, °F	68	200	400	600	800
	Btu/(ft h °F)				
Sanmac® 2205	8	9	10	11	12
AISI 316L	8	9	10	10	12

Thermal expansion, mean values in temperature ranges (X10-6)

Metric units				
Temperature, °C	30-100	30-200	30-300	30-400
	Per °C			
Sanmac® 2205	13.0	13.5	14.0	14.5
Carbon steel	12.5	13.0	13.5	14.0
AISI 316L	16.5	17.0	17.5	18.0
Imperial units				
Temperature, °F	86-200	86-400	86-600	86-800
	Per °F			
Sanmac® 2205	7.0	7.5	7.8	8.0
Carbon steel	6.8	7.0	7.5	7.8
AISI 316L	9.0	9.5	9.8	10.0

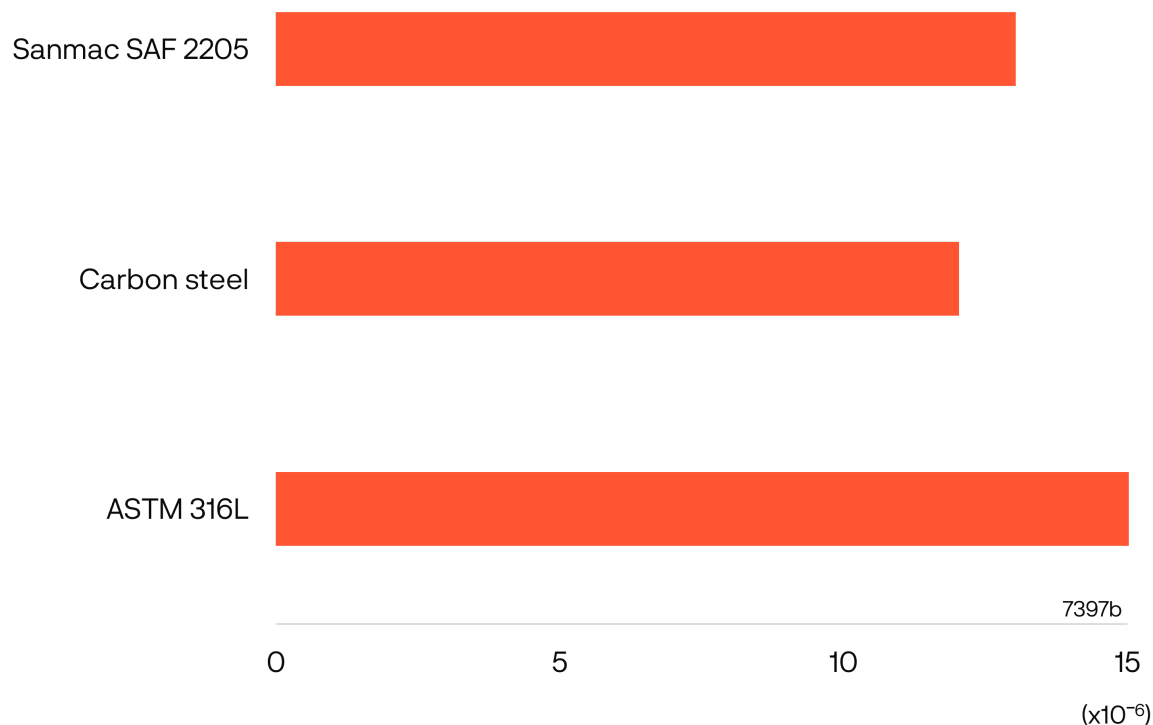


Figure 3. Thermal expansion

Resistivity

Temperature, °C	μΩm	Temperature, °F	μΩin.
20	0.74	68	29.1
100	0.85	200	33.1
200	0.96	400	39.8
300	1.00	600	43.3
400	1.10	800	43.3

Modulus of elasticity (x10³)

Temperature, °C	MPa	Temperature, °F	ksi
20	200	68	29.0
100	194	200	28.2
200	186	400	27.0
300	180	600	26.2

Welding

The weldability of Sanmac®2205 is good. Welding must be carried out without preheating. Subsequent heat treatment is normally not required. Suitable methods of fusion welding are manual metal-arc welding (MMA/SMAW) and gas-shielded arc welding, with the TIG/GTAW method as first choice.

For Sanmac®2205 heat-input of <2.5 kJ/mm and interpass temperature of <150°C (300°F) are recommended.

Recommended filler metals:

TIG/GTAW or MIG/GMAW welding

ISO 14343-A W/G 22 9 3 N L / AWS A5.9 ER2209 (e.g. Exaton 22.8.3.L)

MMA/SMAW welding

ISO 3581-A E 22 9 3 N L R / AWS A5.4 E2209-17 (e.g. Exaton 22.9.3.LR)

For welds exposed to particularly severe environments more resistant welding consumables are recommended:

TIG/GTAW or MIG/GMAW welding

ISO 14343-A W/G 25 9 4 N L / AWS A5.9 ER2594 (e.g. Exaton 25.10.4.L)

MMA/SMAW welding

ISO 3581-A E 25 9 4 N L R / AWS A5.4 E2594-16 (e.g. Exaton 25.10.4.LR)

Hot working

Sanmac®2205 is ductile at higher temperatures. The deformation resistance increases with decreasing temperature, and hot working should therefore be carried out at a material temperature of 975-1200°C (1787-2318 °F).

If the temperature falls below 950°C (1790 °F) during hot working there is a risk for sigma phase formation, and the material must therefore be reheated.

Further hot working of Sanmac®2205 should be followed by solution annealing and quenching in accordance with the recommendations given for heat treatment.

Machining

General

Machining is an expression used for a number of subtractive manufacturing methods.

Mainly turning, milling, drilling. But also other operations like cutting, boring, grinding, reaming and tapping.

For solid bars the initial operations primarily are cutting and external turning to prepare a blank for component manufacturing.

Stainless steels

Materials within the ISO-M material area can be challenging to machine.

The materials vary a lot within the ISO-M group, but in general presents difficult chip control, high cutting forces and tool wear.

In order to get as efficient function and tool life as possible, dedicated cutting tools and strategies to be used.

Getting started

To get it right, the first thing is to know the material to be machined.

As the material properties are input to the selection of start values.

- ISO material group
- Condition/heat treatment
- Actual hardness of the material lot

Consult your cutting tool supplier for start recommendations, since the choice of cutting tools and machine tool set the direction for which start values to use.

Disclaimer:

Recommendations are for guidance only, and the suitability of a material for a specific application can be confirmed only when we know the actual service conditions. Continuous development may necessitate changes in technical data without notice. This datasheet is only valid for Alleima materials.