

Australian Standard[®]

Pressure piping



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STANDARDS AUSTRALIA

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OF

AS 4041—2006

Pressure piping

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NOTES

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PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Australian members of Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee ME-001, Pressure Equipment, to supersede AS 4041—1998, *Pressure piping*. After consultation with stakeholders in both countries, Standards Australia and Standards New Zealand decided to develop this Standard as an Australian Standard rather than an Australian/New Zealand Standard.

Consensus means general agreement by all interested parties. Consensus includes an attempt to remove all objection and implies much more than the concept of a simple majority, but not necessarily unanimity. It is consistent with this meaning that a member may be included in the Committee list and yet not be in full agreement with all clauses of this Standard.

This Standard makes use of current American Standards such as ASME B31.2, *Process piping*, as well as Australian Standards. This has been done where practicable to align with international practices to provide flexibility in design and to enable current proven computer programs for the above Standard to be used to satisfy the design requirements of this Standard (see Clause 1.6). BS 806, *Specification for the design and construction of ferrous piping installations for and in connection with land boilers*, was originally used as the basis for much of this Standard and even though BS 806 has been withdrawn the parts of this Standard where BS 806 was used are still considered valid and relevant and have been retained. BS 806 was superseded by the European Standard EN 13480, *Metallic industrial piping*.

Comparison of this Standard with ASME B31.1, *Power piping* and ASME B31.3 shows that for the same pressure and application, piping to this Standard may be thinner than piping to the two American Standards at low to medium temperatures. These two American Standards have been consulted as a major source of material.

The extension of scope in this edition to embrace room-temperature-safe fluids brings into contrast three different traditions of steel pipe engineering which exist side by side in Australia. All are successful in their particular scope of application.

The first tradition is that of power and process piping using steam and other hazardous fluids. This tradition is noted for higher safety factors, thick pipe, and the greater use of pre- and post-weld heat treatment and sophisticated quality assurance.

Another tradition is the non-code tradition for room temperature safe fluids. This is more influenced by the first tradition than by the second. It uses thick or thin pipe and rarely applies postweld heat treatment and only uses limited quality assurance.

The third pipe tradition is that of petroleum and natural gas pipelines. This tradition uses lower safety factors, thin pipe, rarely applies preheat and rarely uses postweld heat treatment but has adequate quality assurance.

The extension of scope that joined tradition 1 and 2 (and possibly tradition 3 in special cases) presented the Committee with a difficulty in preventing unnecessary increases in costs for the present non-code piping systems in Australia while maintaining safety. The more conservative requirements of tradition 1, and ASME B31.3 are not appropriate for applying these features to room-temperature safe fluids in modern low carbon equivalent pipe steels. Hence a four-tier pipe classification system is introduced to ensure adequate safety, performance and economy of piping systems for the wider range of industrial applications from critical pipe used in power stations to low hazard piping found in small industrial plant. In summary this edition will generally permit thinner steel pipe to be used for a given pressure than previously. Also there is a change to some of its pressure testing equations for steel pipe. The traditional value of $1.5 P$ applies for steam and water piping for steam boilers only.

This Standard is arranged similarly to AS 1210, *Pressure vessels*, including Supplement 1, *Unfired Pressure Vessels—Advance design and construction (Supplement to AS 1210—1997)*, and its class system parallels that of these Standards. Without inferring equality of the safety factor, the alignment of classes is approximately as follows:

AS 4041 Class	AS 1210 Class
1	1H
2A	2H
2P	—
3	3

Australian, American, and European material and component Standards which are used to a considerable extent in Australia have been listed. This Standard now provides for a wider range of materials than previously covered. A basis for specifying non-metallic pressure piping is given by reference to ASME B31.3 but with provision for substitution of equivalent Australian Standards.

The Standard follows in principle other Standards forming part of AS 1210, *Pressure equipment*, in providing guidance for owners, designers, manufacturers, inspection bodies and users in the form of minimum engineering requirements for the safe design, fabrication, installation, testing, and commissioning of pressure piping based on world-wide advances and experience. It also provides basic requirements and references for welding qualification, non-destructive testing, operation, maintenance and in-service inspection.

The principle objective of this Standard is to provide clear uniform national requirements which will result in reasonably certain protection of the general public, persons installing and operating the piping, and of adjacent property and environment, which give economic piping, and which show where a margin of deterioration may be necessary to give adequate and safe service life. Additional requirements may be necessary to prevent damage from unusual conditions, third parties and abnormal forces.

The Standard provides an authoritative source of important principles, data, and practical guidelines to be used by responsible and competent persons. It is not practicable nor indeed desirable for the Standard to specify every aspect of piping design and fabrication. It is neither an instruction manual nor a complete design or construction specification. The Standard does not replace the need for appropriate experience, competent engineering judgement, and the application of fundamental engineering principles.

Acknowledgment is gratefully made to the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the British Standards Institution for the considerable assistance provided by the above referenced national Standards.

Statements expressed in mandatory terms in notes and footnotes to tables and figures are deemed to be requirements of this Standard.

The terms 'normative' and 'informative' have been used in this Standard to define the application of the Appendix to which they apply. A 'normative' appendix is an integral part of a Standard, whereas an 'informative' appendix is only for information and guidance.

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
SECTION 1 SCOPE AND GENERAL	
1.1 SCOPE	7
1.2 RESPONSIBILITIES	8
1.3 NOT ALLOCATED	8
1.4 APPLICATION OF PIPING CLASSES FOR SERVICE CONDITIONS.....	10
1.5 SELECTION OF PIPING CLASS	11
1.6 ALTERNATIVE STANDARDS	11
1.7 DEFINITIONS	15
1.8 NOTATION	21
1.9 NON-SI UNITS	21
1.10 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS	21
1.11 REPORTS AND CERTIFICATES	21
1.12 NOT ALLOCATED	22
1.13 NOT ALLOCATED	22
1.14 NON-METALLIC PIPING.....	22
1.15 INTERPRETATION OF STANDARDS	22
1.16 NEW DESIGNS, MATERIALS AND FABRICATION METHODS	22
1.17 DIMENSIONAL AND MASS TOLERANCES	22
1.18 ALTERNATIVE DESIGN OF ACCESSORIES	22
SECTION 2 MATERIALS AND COMPONENTS	
2.1 GENERAL	23
2.2 QUALIFICATION OF MATERIALS AND COMPONENTS.....	23
2.3 NOT ALLOCATED	27
2.4 PROPERTIES OF MATERIALS	28
2.5 IDENTIFICATION OF MATERIALS AND COMPONENTS.....	28
2.6 LIMITATIONS ON APPLICATION	28
2.7 MATERIALS AND COMPONENTS FOR CORROSIVE SERVICE	33
2.8 DISSIMILAR MATERIALS	33
2.9 BACKING RINGS AND FUSIBLE INSERTS	33
2.10 BRAZING MATERIALS	34
2.11 MATERIALS FOR LOW TEMPERATURE SERVICE.....	34
SECTION 3 DESIGN	
3.1 GENERAL	55
3.2 DESIGN PRESSURE	55
3.3 DESIGN TEMPERATURE	55
3.4 DESIGN LIFE	56
3.5 STATIC AND DYNAMIC LOADS AND FORCES	56
3.6 RISK ANALYSIS	57
3.7 THERMAL EFFECTS.....	57
3.8 EFFECTS OF MOVEMENT AT SUPPORTS, ANCHORS AND TERMINALS.....	58
3.9 DESIGN PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE FOR PIPING ASSOCIATED WITH STEAM BOILERS	58
3.10 DESIGN CRITERIA	60
3.11 DESIGN STRENGTH.....	63
3.12 DESIGN FACTORS.....	66
3.13 ALLOWANCES.....	69
3.14 WALL THICKNESS OF STRAIGHT PIPE.....	70

3.15	PIPE BENDS	72
3.16	REDUCERS	79
3.17	BIFURCATIONS, SPECIAL FITTINGS AND CONNECTIONS.....	80
3.18	EXPANSION FITTINGS AND FLEXIBLE HOSE ASSEMBLIES	80
3.19	BRANCH CONNECTIONS AND OPENINGS.....	80
3.20	WELDED BRANCH CONNECTIONS.....	98
3.21	DESIGN OF CLOSURES FOR PIPE ENDS AND BRANCHES.....	98
3.22	DESIGN OF OTHER PRESSURE-RETAINING COMPONENTS.....	100
3.23	ATTACHMENTS.....	100
3.24	PIPING JOINTS	103
3.25	DESIGN REQUIREMENTS PERTAINING TO SPECIFIC PIPING.....	123
3.26	NOT ALLOCATED	126
3.27	FLEXIBILITY, STRESS ANALYSIS AND SUPPORT DESIGN	126
3.28	PIPE SUPPORTS	137
3.29	INFORMATION TO BE SUPPLIED	144
3.30	INFORMATION TO BE SUPPLIED BY THE OWNER	144
 SECTION 4 FABRICATION AND INSTALLATION		
4.1	SCOPE	145
4.2	FABRICATION	145
4.3	INSTALLATION	145
4.4	THERMAL INSULATION	145
4.5	IDENTIFICATION	145
 SECTION 5 WELDING AND ALLIED JOINING PROCESSES.....		
146		
 SECTION 6 EXAMINATION AND TESTING		
6.1	SCOPE	147
6.2	RESPONSIBILITY	147
6.3	QUALIFICATION OF WELDING PROCEDURES AND WELDERS	147
6.4	NON-DESTRUCTIVE EXAMINATION.....	147
6.5	ALTERNATIVES TO NON-DESTRUCTIVE TESTING	148
6.6	PRESSURE TESTS.....	149
6.7	HYDROSTATIC TEST	150
6.8	ALTERNATIVES TO HYDROSTATIC TEST.....	150
6.9	INITIAL SERVICE LEAK TEST.....	152
6.10	TESTING PRESSURE-LIMITING DEVICES, RELIEF VALVES, PRESSURE REGULATORS AND CONTROL EQUIPMENT.....	152
6.11	REPORT	153
 SECTION 7 PROTECTIVE SYSTEMS AND DEVICES		
7.1	GENERAL	154
7.2	PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE CONTROL SYSTEMS	154
7.3	PRESSURE RELIEF SYSTEMS.....	154
7.4	CORROSION PROTECTION	155
7.5	FIRE PROTECTION	156
7.6	EARTHING.....	156
7.7	PROTECTION FROM IMPACT.....	156
7.8	LIGHTNING PROTECTION	156
7.9	HUMAN CONTACT PROTECTION	157
7.10	NOISE CONTROL.....	157
7.11	ISOLATION PROTECTION (FOR INTERCONNECTED PIPING)	157
7.12	NOT ALLOCATED	157
7.13	PROTECTION AGAINST INTERFERENCE.....	157

SECTION 8 QUALITY ASSURANCE AND INSPECTION

8.1	GENERAL	158
8.2	REVIEW OF DESIGN	159
8.3	MATERIAL AND COMPONENT INSPECTION	159
8.4	GENERAL INSPECTION OF FABRICATION	159

SECTION 9 COMMISSIONING AND OPERATION

9.1	COMMISSIONING	160
9.2	OPERATION	160

APPENDICES

A	LIST OF REFERENCED DOCUMENTS	162
B	NOMINAL SIZES AND OUTSIDE DIAMETERS OF PIPE	174
C	DESIGN OF BRANCHES IN CYLINDRICAL AND SPHERICAL SHELLS	177
D	MATERIAL PROPERTIES, DESIGN PARAMETERS AND TENSILE STRENGTHS	189
E	LINEAR EXPANSION	226
F	YOUNG'S MODULUS	228
G	DESIGN TENSILE STRENGTH FOR FLANGE BOLTING	231
H	LODMAT ISOTHERMS	238
I	DETERMINATION OF DESIGN STRENGTH	239
J	DESIGN PRESSURE	245
K	TYPICAL BRANCH FITTINGS	249
L	REINFORCEMENT OF A BRANCH AND AN OPENING	250
M	TYPICAL BRANCH WELDS	261
N	WELD DETAILS	271
O	FILLET-WELDED SOCKETS	279
P	SLEEVE JOINT	280
Q	NOTES ON PIPING STRESS ANALYSIS	281
R	METHOD OF ASSESSING FLEXIBILITY	284
S	EXAMPLE OF STRESS CALCULATION IN A SECTIONALIZED PIPING SYSTEM	307
T	STANDARD PIPING DESIGN	317
U	EXAMPLES OF CALCULATION OF HYDROSTATIC TEST PRESSURE	320
V	SELECTION OF PRIMARY PIPING CLASS ACCORDING TO AS 4041	326
W	SAFEGUARDING	331

INDEX	333
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STANDARDS AUSTRALIA

Australian Standard
Pressure piping

SECTION 1 SCOPE AND GENERAL

1.1 SCOPE

This Standard sets out minimum requirements for the materials, design, fabrication, testing, inspection, reports and pre-commissioning of piping subject to internal pressure or external pressure or both. Specific requirements are given for piping constructed of carbon, carbon-manganese, low alloy and high alloy steels, ductile and cast iron, copper, aluminium, nickel, titanium and alloys of these materials. General requirements and reference to Standards for non-metallic piping are included.

The Standard makes extensive use of AS/NZS 3992, AS 4037 and AS 4458.

This Standard applies specifically to pressure piping, i.e. piping which may present a significant risk of injury to people, property or the environment owing to hazards arising from—

- (a) the effects of pressure, either as a result of internal pressure causing an explosion or projectile, or as a result of external pressure causing buckling and collapse;
- (b) release of contents which are lethal, toxic, harmful to human tissue (e.g. hot, cold, corrosive) flammable, combustible or are otherwise hazardous; or
- (c) release of contents which directly or indirectly result in injury or damage e.g. piping for pollutants, fire-fighting purposes or cooling purposes.

This Standard is intended to apply to the following piping except when varied by the relevant Standard:

- (i) Piping for land steam boilers, prime-movers, refrigerant and other industrial plant except where the piping forms an integral part of a boiler or pressure vessel and the requirements of AS 1210 or AS 1228 apply.
- (ii) Hydraulic piping, water piping (including feed water piping), process piping and water piping forming part of a fire protection system (see AS 4118 and AS 4214). See also Items (A) to (F) of this Clause.
- (iii) Piping within boundaries of chemical manufacturing or processing installations, petroleum refineries, petrochemical plant, gas process plant, refinery tank farms, terminals and bulk handling plants.
- (iv) Oil fuel piping within the scope of AS 1375, AS 1692 and AS 1940.
- (v) Liquefied petroleum gas piping within the scope of AS/NZS 1596.
- (vi) Anhydrous ammonia within the scope of AS/NZS 2022.
- (vii) Low-temperature and refrigeration piping within the scope of AS/NZS 1677.
- (viii) Piping for road tank vehicles within the scope of AS 2809.
- (ix) Compressed air piping, the design pressure of which exceeds 70 kPa (internal) or 32 kPa (external).
- (x) Piping for low pressure gas systems complying with AS 5601.