Welding of Pipelines and Related Facilities

API STANDARD 1104 TWENTY-FIRST EDITION, SEPTEMBER 2013



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Foreword

This standard was prepared by a formulating committee that included representatives of the API, the American Gas Association (AGA), the Pipe Line Contractors Association (PLCA), the American Welding Society (AWS), and the American Society for Nondestructive Testing (ASNT), as well as representatives of pipe manufacturers and individuals associated with related industries.

The purpose of this standard is to present methods for the production of high quality welds through the use of qualified welders using approved welding procedures, materials, and equipment. Its purpose is also to present inspection methods to ensure the proper analysis of welding quality through the use of qualified technicians and approved methods and equipment. It applies to both new construction and in-service welding.

The use of this standard is entirely voluntary and is intended to apply to welding of piping used in the compression, pumping, and transmission of crude petroleum, petroleum products, fuel gases, carbon dioxide, and nitrogen and, where applicable, to distribution systems.

This standard represents the combined efforts of many engineers who are responsible for the design, construction, and operation of oil and gas pipelines, and the committee appreciatively acknowledges their wholehearted and valuable assistance.

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Suggested revisions are invited and should be submitted to the Standards Department, API, 1220 L Street, NW, Washington, DC 20005, standards@api.org.

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Welding of Pipelines and Related Facilities

1 Scope

This standard covers the gas and arc welding of butt, fillet, and socket welds in carbon and low-alloy steel piping used in the compression, pumping, and transmission of crude petroleum, petroleum products, fuel gases, carbon dioxide, nitrogen, and where applicable, covers welding on distribution systems. It applies to both new construction and inservice welding. The welding may be done by a shielded metal arc welding, submerged arc welding, gas tungsten arc welding, gas metal arc welding, flux-cored arc welding, plasma arc welding, oxyacetylene welding, or flash buttwelding process or by a combination of these processes using a manual, semiautomatic, mechanized, or automatic welding technique or a combination of these techniques. The welds may be produced by position or roll welding or by a combination of position and roll welding.

This standard also covers the procedures for radiographic, magnetic particle, liquid penetrant, and ultrasonic testing, as well as the acceptance standards to be applied to production welds tested to destruction or inspected by radiographic, magnetic particle, liquid penetrant, ultrasonic, and visual testing methods.

The values stated in either U.S. customary units (USC) units or metric units (SI) are to be regarded separately as standard. Each system is to be used independently of the other, without combining values in any way.

The figures depicted in this standard are not drawn to scale.

It is intended that all work performed in accordance with this standard meets or exceeds the requirements of this standard.

While this standard is comprehensive, it may not address all issues that may arise. The absence of guidance or requirements is not to be considered prohibitive to a particular activity or approach that is based upon sound engineering judgment. For example, other industry standards, reliable engineering tests and analyses, or established industry practices may provide useful reference to establish sound engineering judgment.

2 Normative References

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

API Specification 5L, Specification for Line Pipe

API Recommended Practice 2201, Safe Hot Tapping Practices in the Petroleum and Petrochemical Industries

ASNT ACCP ¹, ASNT Central Certification Program

ASNT SNT-TC-1A, Personnel Qualification and Certification in Nondestructive Testing

ASTM A370 ², Standard Test Methods and Definitions for Mechanical Testing of Steel Products

ASTM E23, Standard Test Methods for Notched Bar Impact Testing of Metallic Materials

ASTM E164, Standard Practice for Contact Ultrasonic Testing of Weldments

ASTM E165, Standard Test Method for Liquid Penetrant Examination

American Society for Nondestructive Testing, 1711 Arlingate Lane, P.O. Box 28518, Columbus, Ohio 43228, www.asnt.org.

² ASTM International, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, Pennsylvania 19428, www.astm.org.

2 API STANDARD 1104

ASTM E384, Standard Test Method for Knoop and Vickers Hardness of Materials

ASTM E709, Standard Guide for Magnetic Particle Testing

ASTM E747, Standard Practice for Design, Manufacture and Material Grouping Classification of Wire Image Quality Indicators (IQI) Used for Radiology

AWS A3.0³, Standard Welding Terms and Definitions

AWS A5.1, Specification for Carbon Steel Electrodes for Shielded Metal Arc Welding

AWS A5.2, Specification for Carbon and Low Alloy Steel Rods for Oxyfuel Gas Welding

AWS A5.5, Specification for Low-Alloy Steel Electrodes for Shielded Metal Arc Welding

AWS A5.17, Specification for Carbon Steel Electrodes and Fluxes for Submerged Arc Welding

AWS A5.18, Specification for Carbon Steel Electrodes and Rods for Gas Shielded Arc Welding

AWS A5.20, Specification for Carbon Steel Electrodes for Flux Cored Arc Welding

AWS A5.23, Specification for Low-Alloy Steel Electrodes and Fluxes for Submerged Arc Welding

AWS A5.28, Specification for Low-Alloy Steel Electrodes and Rods for Gas Shielded Arc Welding

AWS A5.29, Specification for Low-Alloy Steel Electrodes for Flux Cored Arc Welding

BSI BS EN ISO 15653:2010 ⁴, Metallic Materials. Method of Test for the Determination of Quasistatic Fracture Toughness of Welds

BSI BS 7910:2005, Guide to Methods for Assessing the Acceptability of Flaws in Metallic Structures

ISO 19232-1 ⁵, Non-destructive testing—Image quality of radiographs—Part 1: Image quality indicators (wire type)—Determination of image quality value

NACE MR0175:2005 6, Sulfide Stress Cracking Resistant Metallic Materials for Oil Field Equipment

3 Terms, Definitions, Acronyms, and Abbreviations

3.1 Terms and Definitions

For the purposes of this standard, the welding terms and definitions as defined in AWS A3.0 shall apply, with the additions and modifications identified as follows.

3.1.1

automatic welding

Arc welding with equipment that performs the entire welding operation without manual manipulation of the arc or electrode other than guiding or tracking and without a manual welding skill requirement of the operator.

³ American Welding Society, 550 NW LeJeune Road, Miami, Florida 33126, www.aws.org.

⁴ British Standards Institution, Chiswick High Road, London W4 4AL, United Kingdom, www.bsi-global.com.

International Organization for Standardization, 1, ch. de la Voie-Creuse, Case postale 56, CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland, www.iso.org.

NACE International (formerly the National Association of Corrosion Engineers), 1440 South Creek Drive, Houston, Texas 77218-8340, www.nace.org.