



沧州博拓国际贸易有限公司

Cangzhou Botop International Co.,Ltd.
















API 5L X70 Specification

- LSAW Steel Pipe

<https://www.botopsteelpipe.com>

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What is API 5L Grade X70 Material?



🏠 **API 5L X70 (L485)** is a type of steel pipe used in the oil and gas industry for pipeline transportation systems, named after its **minimum yield strength of 70,300 psi (485 MPa)**, and consists of both seamless and welded pipe forms and is divided into two product specification levels, PSL1 and PSL2. In PSL1, X70 is the highest grade, while in PSL2 it is also one of the higher grades of steel pipe.

🏠 API 5L X70 steel pipe is particularly suited to the demands of long-distance, high-pressure transportation because of its high strength and pressure resistance. In order to withstand higher pressures, X70 steel pipe is often designed with thicker walls to ensure adequate strength and durability.



About Us



Botop Steel is a professional manufacturer of thick-walled large-diameter double-sided submerged arc LSAW steel pipe located in China.

- Location: Cangzhou City, Hebei Province, China;
- Total Investment: 500 million RMB;
- Factory area: 60,000 square meters;
- Annual production capacity: 200,000 tons of JCOE LSAW steel pipes;
- Equipment: Advanced production and testing equipment;
- Specialization: LSAW steel pipe production;
- Certification: API 5L certified.



Delivery Conditions



Depending on the PSL level and delivery condition, X70 can be categorized as follows:

PSL1: X70 (L485);

PSL2: X70Q (L485Q) and X70M (L485M);

| PSL | Delivery Condition | Pipe Grade/Steel Grade | |
|------|---|------------------------|-------|
| PSL1 | As-rolled, normalizing rolled, thermomechanical rolled, thermomechanical formed, normalizing formed, normalized, normalized and tempered or quenched and tempered | X65 | L485 |
| PSL2 | Quenched and tempered | X70Q | L485Q |
| | Thermomechanical rolled or thermomechanical formed | X70M | L485M |

PSL2 suffix letters Q and M stand for respectively:

Q: Quenched and tempered;

M: Thermomechanical rolled or thermomechanical formed;

API 5L X70 Acceptable Process of Manufacture

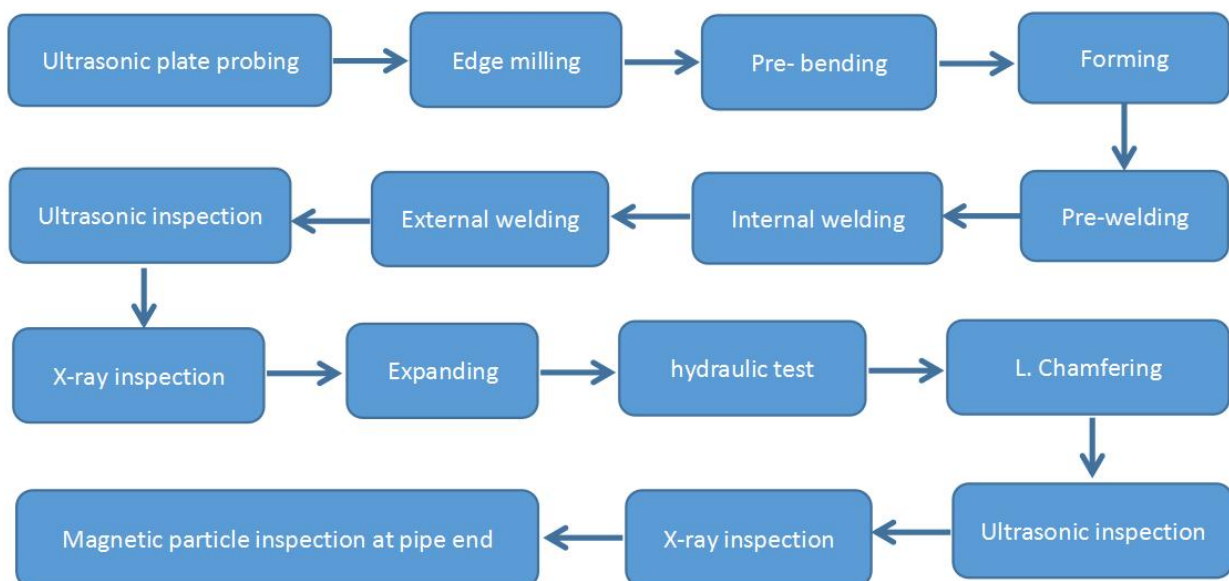


The X70 manufacturing process includes both seamless and welded forms, which can be categorized as:

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------|-----|-----|----|------|------|------|------|
| API 5L PSL1 X70 | SMLS | LFW | HFW | LW | SAWL | SAWH | COWL | COWH |
| API 5L PSL2 X70 | SMLS | — | HFW | — | SAWL | SAWH | COWL | COWH |

Of these, **SAWL (LSAW)** is the most common process used in the production of X70 welded processes and is advantageous in the production of large-diameter, thick-walled dimensional steel pipe.

Main production process of **Longitudinal submerged-arc welded steel pipe** :

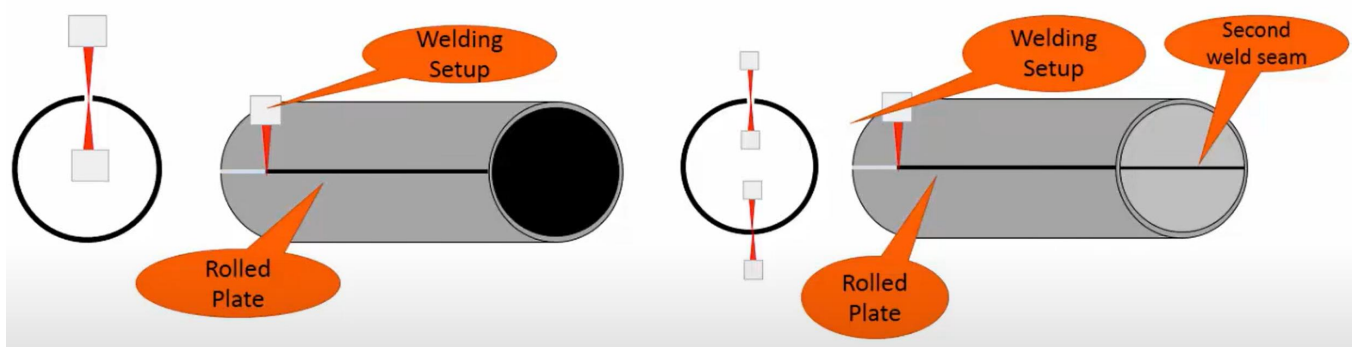


API 5L X70 Acceptable Process of Manufacture



Although seamless steel pipes are still considered the preferred choice due to their characteristics under certain extreme conditions, the maximum diameter of seamless steel pipes produced is usually limited to 660 mm. This size limitation can be problematic when faced with large long-distance transportation pipeline projects.

In contrast, the LSAW process is capable of producing tubes with diameters up to 1,500 mm and wall thicknesses up to 80 mm. And the price can be more cost-effective than seamless steel.



LSAW is also often referred to as **DSAW** because of the double-sided welding process used in the welding process. It is important to note that DSAW refers to the welding technique and does not specifically refer to the shape or direction of the weld. It can be either a straight seam or a spiral seam.

Pipe End Types for API 5L X70



PSL1 Steel Pipe End: Belled end or Plain end;

PSL2 Steel Pipe End: Plain end;

For plain pipe ends the following requirements should be followed:

The end faces of $t \leq 3.2$ mm (0.125 in) plain end pipe shall be square cut.

Plain-end tubes with $t > 3.2$ mm (0.125 in) shall be beveled for welding. The bevel angle should be $30-35^\circ$ and the width of the root face of the bevel should be 0.8 - 2.4 mm (0.031 - 0.093 in).



API 5L X70 Chemical Composition



Chemical Composition for PSL 1 Pipe with t ≤ 25.0 mm (0.984 in.)

| Steel Grade | Pipe Type | Mass Fraction, Based on Heat and Product Analyses ^{a,g} , % | | | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|--|-------------------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|
| | | C | Mn | P | S | V | Nb | Ti |
| | | max ^b | max ^b | max | max | max | max | max |
| X70 (L485) | Seamless Pipe | 0.28 ^e | 1.40 ^e | 0.03 | 0.03 | f | f | f |
| X70 (L485) | Welded Pipe | 0.26 ^e | 1.65 ^e | 0.03 | 0.03 | f | f | f |

^a Cu ≤ 0.50 %; Ni ≤ 0.50 %; Cr ≤ 0.50 % and Mo ≤ 0.15 %.

^b For every 0.01 % decrease in carbon content from the specified maximum carbon content, the permitted manganese content is increased by 0.05 % from the specified maximum manganese content. For Grade B, the maximum manganese content is 1.65 %;

^e Unless otherwise agreed.

^f Unless otherwise agreed, Nb + V + Ti ≤ 0.15%.

^g No deliberate addition of B is permitted and the residual B ≤ 0.001 %.

Chemical Composition for PSL 2 Pipe with t ≤ 25.0 mm (0.984 in.)

| Steel Grade | Pipe Type | Mass Fraction, Based on Heat and Product Analyses % max | | | | | | | | | Carbon Equivalent ^a %max | |
|--------------|--------------------------|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------|-------|---|----|----|-------|--|-------------------|
| | | C ^b | Si | Mn ^b | P | S | V | Nb | Ti | Other | CE _{sw} | CE _{pcm} |
| X70Q (L485Q) | Seamless and Welded Pipe | 0.18 ^f | 0.45 ^f | 1.80 ^f | 0.025 | 0.015 | g | g | g | h,i | 0.43 | 0.25 |
| X70M (L485M) | Welded Pipe | 0.12 ^f | 0.45 ^f | 1.70 ^f | 0.025 | 0.015 | g | g | g | h,i | 0.43 | 0.25 |

^a Based on product analysis, for seamless pipe with t > 20.0 mm (0.787 in.), the CE limits shall be as agreed; the CE_{sw} limits apply if C > 0.12 % and the CE_{pcm} limits apply if C ≤ 0.12 %.

^b For every 0.01 % decrease in carbon content from the specified maximum carbon content, the permitted manganese content is increased by 0.05 % from the specified maximum manganese content. For Grade B, the maximum manganese content is 1.65 %.

^f Unless otherwise agreed.

^g Unless otherwise agreed, Nb + V + Ti ≤ 0.15%.

^h Unless otherwise agreed, Cu ≤ 0.50 %; Ni ≤ 0.50 %; Cr ≤ 0.50 % and Mo ≤ 0.50 %.

ⁱ Unless otherwise agreed no intentional addition of B is permitted and residual B < 0.001 %.

For PSL2 steel pipe products analyzed with a carbon content of ≤ 0.12%, the carbon equivalent CE_{pcm} can be calculated using the following formula:

$$CE_{pcm} = C + \frac{Si}{30} + \frac{Mn}{20} + \frac{Cu}{20} + \frac{Ni}{60} + \frac{Cr}{20} + \frac{Mo}{15} + \frac{V}{15} + 5B$$

API 5L X70 Chemical Composition



For PSL2 steel pipe products analyzed with a carbon content > 0.12%, the carbon equivalent CE_{Iw} can be calculated using the formula below:

$$CE_{Iw} = C + \frac{Mn}{6} + \frac{(Cr + Mo + V)}{5} + \frac{(Ni + Cu)}{15}$$

Chemical Composition with $t > 25.0$ mm (0.984 in.)

It shall be determined by negotiation and modified to a suitable composition based on the chemical composition requirements above.

API 5L X70 Mechanical Properties



Tensile Properties

PSL1 X70 Tensile Properties

| Pipe Grade | Pipe Body of Seamless and Welded Pipe | | | Weld Seam of EW, LW, SAW, and COW Pipe |
|------------|---|--|--|--|
| | Yield Strength $R_{10.5}$ psi(MPa), min | Tensile Strength R_m psi(MPa), min | Elongation (on 50 mm or 2 in.) A_f %, min | Tensile Strength R_m psi(MPa), min |
| X70 (L485) | 70,300 (485) | 82,700 (570) | Note | 82,700 (570) |

PSL2 X70 Tensile Properties

| Pipe Grade | Pipe Body of Seamless and Welded Pipe | | | | | Weld Seam of HFW SAW and COW Pipe | |
|------------------------------|---|-----------------|--|------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| | Yield Strength $R_{10.5}$ psi (MPa) | | Tensile Strength R_m psi (MPa) | | Ratio ^a $R_{10.5}/R_m$ | Elongatio (on 50 mm or 2 in.) A_f % | Tensile Strength R_m psi (MPa) |
| | min | max | min | max | max | min | min |
| X70Q (L485Q) X70M (L485M) | 70,300 (485) | 92,100 (635) | 82,700 (570) | 110,200 (760) | 0.93 | Note | 82,700 (570) |

^a This limit applies for pipe with D > 323.9 mm (12.750 in.).

Note: The specified minimum elongation, A_f shall be as determined using the following equation:

$$A_f = C \times (A_{xc}^{0.2}/U^{0.9})$$

API 5L X70 Mechanical Properties



Other Mechanical Experiments

The following experimental program applies to SAW steel pipe types only.

Weld guide bending test;

Cold-formed welded pipe hardness test;

Macro inspection of welded seam;

and only for PSL2 steel pipe: CVN impact test and DWT test.

Test items and test frequencies for other pipe types can be found in Tables 17 and 18 of the API 5L standard.

Hydrostatic Test



Test Time

All sizes of seamless and welded steel tubes with $D \leq 457$ mm (18 in.): test time ≥ 5 s;

Welded steel pipe $D > 457$ mm (18 in.): test time ≥ 10 s.

Test Frequency

Each steel pipe and there shall be no leakage from the weld or pipe body during the test.

Test pressures

The hydrostatic test pressure P of a plain-end steel pipe can be calculated by using the formula.

$$P = 2St/D$$

S is the hoop stress. the value is equal to the specified minimum yield strength of the steel pipe x a percentage, in MPa (psi);

| Pipe Grade | Specified Outside Diameter D mm (in.) | Percentage of Specified Minimum Yield Strength for Determination of S | |
|------------|---|---|---------------------------|
| | | Standard Test Pressure | Alternative Test Pressure |
| X70 | ≤ 141.3 (5.563) | 60 ^b | 75 ^c |
| | > 141.3 (5.563) to 219.1 (8.625) | 75 ^b | 75 ^c |
| | > 219.1 (8.625) to 508 (20) | 85 ^b | 85 ^c |
| | ≥ 508 (20) | 90 ^b | 90 ^c |

^b It is not necessary that the test pressure exceed 20.5 MPa (2970 psi).

^c For $D \leq 406.4$ mm (16.000 in.), it is not necessary that the test pressure exceed 50.0 MPa (7260 psi); for $D > 406.4$ mm (16.000 in.), it is not necessary that the test pressure exceed 25.0 MPa (3630 psi).

Hydrostatic Test



t is the specified wall thickness, expressed in millimeters (inches);

D is the specified outside diameter, expressed in millimeters (inches).



Nondestructive Inspection



For **SAW tubes**, two methods, **UT** (ultrasonic testing) or **RT** (radiographic testing), are usually used.

ET (electromagnetic testing) is not applicable to SAW tubes.

Welded seams on welded pipes of grades \geq L210/A and diameters \geq 60.3 mm (2.375 in) shall be nondestructively inspected for full thickness and length (100 %) as specified.



API 5L Pipe Schedule Chart



For ease of viewing and use, we have organized the relevant schedule PDF files.

You can always download and view these documents if needed.

 [API 5L Pipe Schedule Chart](#)

Specify Outside Diameter and Wall Thickness



Standardized values for specified outside diameters and specified wall thicknesses of steel pipe are given in **ISO 4200** and **ASME B36.10M**.

| Permissible Specified Outside Diameter and Specified Wall Thickness | | |
|---|---|----------------------------------|
| Specified Outside Diameter D mm (in.) | Specified Wall Thickness t mm (in.) | |
| | Special Light Sizes ^a | Regular Sizes |
| ≥ 10.3 (0.405) to < 13.7 (0.540) | — | ≥ 1.7 (0.068) to ≤ 2.4 (0.094) |
| ≥ 13.7 (0.540) to < 17.1 (0.675) | — | ≥ 2.2 (0.088) to ≤ 3.0 (0.118) |
| ≥ 17.1 (0.675) to < 21.3 (0.840) | — | ≥ 2.3 (0.091) to ≤ 3.2 (0.125) |
| ≥ 21.3 (0.840) to < 26.7 (1.050) | — | ≥ 2.1 (0.083) to ≤ 7.5 (0.294) |
| ≥ 26.7(1.050) to < 33.4 (1.315) | — | ≥ 2.1 (0.083) to ≤ 7.8 (0.308) |
| ≥ 33.4(1311}5) to < 48.3 (1.900) | — | ≥ 2.1 (0.083) to ≤ 10.0 (0.394) |
| ≥ 48.3 (1.900) to < 60.3 (2.375) | — | ≥ 2.1 (0.083) to ≤ 12.5 (0.492) |
| ≥ 60.3 (2.375) to < 73.0 (2.875) | ≥ 2.1 (0.083) to ≤ 3.6 (0.141) | > 3.6 (0.141) to ≤ 14.2 (0.559) |
| ≥ 73.0 (2.875) to < 88.9 (3.500) | ≥ 2.1 (0.083) to ≤ 3.6 (0.141) | > 3.6 (0.141) to ≤ 20.0 (0.787) |
| ≥ 88.9 (3.500) to < 101.6 (4.000) | ≥ 2.1 (0.083) to ≤ 4.0 (0.156) | > 4.0 (0.156) to ≤ 22.0 (0.866) |
| ≥ 101.6(4.000) to < 168.3 (6.625) | ≥ 2.1 (0.083) to ≤ 4.0 (0.156) | > 4.0(0.156) to ≤ 25.0 (0.984) |
| ≥ 168.3 (6.625) to < 219.1 (8.625) | ≥ 2.1 (0.083) to ≤ 4.0 (0.156) | > 4.0 (0.156) to ≤ 40.0(1.575) |
| ≥ 219.1 (8.625) to < 273.1 (10.750) | ≥ 3.2 (0.125) to ≤ 4.0 (0.156) | > 4.0 (0.156) to ≤ 40.0 (1.575) |
| ≥ 273.1 (10.750) to < 323.9 (12.750) | ≥ 3.6 (0.141) to ≤ 5.2 (0.203) | > 5.2 (0.203) to ≤ 45.0 (1.771) |
| ≥ 323.9 (12.750) to < 355.6 (14.000) | ≥ 4.0 (0.156) to ≤ 5.6 (0.219) | > 5.6 (0.219) to ≤ 45.0 (1.771) |
| ≥ 355.6 (14.000) to < 457 (18.000) | ≥ 4.5 (0.177) to ≤ 7.1 (0.281) | > 7.1 (0.281) to ≤ 45.0 (1.771) |
| ≥ 457 (18.000) to < 559 (22.000) | ≥ 4.8 (0.188) to ≤ 7.1 (0.281) | > 7.1 (0.281) to ≤ 45.0(1.771) |
| ≥ 559 (22.000) to < 711 (28.000) | ≥ 5.6 (0.219) to ≤ 7.1 (0.281) | > 7.1 (0.281) to ≤ 45.0 (1.771) |
| ≥ 711 (28.000) to < 864 (34.000) | ≥ 5.6 (0.219) to ≤ 7.1 (0.281) | > 7.1 (0.281) to ≤ 52.0 (2.050) |
| ≥ 864 (34.000) to < 965 (38.000) | — | ≥ 5.6 (0.219) to ≤ 52.0 (2.050) |
| ≥ 965 (38.000) to < 1422 (56.000) | — | ≥ 6.4 (0.250) to ≤ 52.0 (2.050) |
| ≥ 1422 (56.000) to < 1829 (72.000) | — | ≥ 9.5 (0.375) to ≤ 52.0 (2.050) |
| ≥ 1829 (72.000) to < 2134(84.000) | — | ≥ 10.3 (0.406) to ≤ 52.0 (2.050) |

^a Pipe having the combination of specified outside diameter and specified wall thickness is defined as special light size pipe; other combinations given in this table are defined as regular size pipe.

Dimensional Tolerances



💬 Tolerances for Diameter and Out-of-roundness

The diameter of a steel pipe is defined as the circumference of the pipe in any circumferential plane divided by π .

| Specified Outside Diameter D mm (in.) | Diameter Tolerances mm (in.) | | | | Out-of-roundness Tolerances mm (in.) | |
|---|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|--|---|
| | Pipe Except the End ^a | | Pipe End ^{a,b,c} | | Pipe Except the End ^a | Pipe End ^{a,b,c} |
| | SMLS Pipe | Welded Pipe | SMLS Pipe | Welded Pipe | | |
| < 60.3 (2.375) | -0.8 (0.031) to +0.4 (0.016) | | -0.8 (0.031) to +0.4 (0.016) | | 1.2 (0.048) | 1.2 (0.036) |
| ≥ 60.3 (2.375) to 168.3 (6.625) | ±0.0075D | | -0.4 (0.016) to +1.6 (0.063) | | 0.020D for D/t ≤ 75; by agreement for D/t > 75 | 0.015D for D/t ≤ 75; by agreement for D/t > 75 |
| ≥ 168.3 (6.625) to 610 (24.000) | ±0.0075D | ±0.0075D, but maximum of ±3.2 (0.125) | ±0.005D, but maximum of ±1.6 (0.063) | | 0.020D | 0.015D |
| ≥ 610 (24.000) to 1422 (56.000) | ±0.01D | ±0.005D, but maximum of ±14.0 (0.063) | ±2.0 (0.079) | ± 1.6 (0.063) | 0.015D, but maximum of 15 (0.6) for D/t ≤ 75; by agreement for D/t > 75 | 0.01D, but maximum of 13 (0.5) for D/t ≤ 75; by agreement for D/t > 75 |
| > 1422 (56.000) | As agreed | | | | | |

^a The pipe end includes a length of 100 mm (4.0 in.) at each of the pipe extremities.
^b For SMLS pipe, the tolerances apply for t < 25.0 mm (0.984 in.), and the tolerances for thicker pipe shall be as agreed.
^c For expanded pipe with D ≥ 219.1 mm (8.625 in.) and for nonexpanded pipe, the diameter tolerance and the out-of-roundness tolerance may be determined using the calculated inside diameter (the specified outside diameter minus two times the specified wall thickness) or measured inside diameter rather than the specified outside diameter (see 10.2.8.3).

Dimensional Tolerances



💬 Tolerances for Wall Thickness

| Wall Thickness t mm (in.) | Tolerances ^a mm (in.) |
|--|--|
| SMLS Pipe^b | |
| ≤ 4.0 (0.157) | +0.6 (0.024) -0.5 (0.020) |
| > 4.0 (0.157) to < 25.0 (0.984) | +0.150t -0.125t |
| ≥ 25.0 (0.984) | +3.7 (0.146) or +0.1t, whichever is the greater -3.0 (0.120) or -0.1t, whichever is the greater |
| Welded Pipe^{c, d} | |
| ≤ 5.0 (0.197) | ±0.5 (0.020) |
| > 5.0 (0.197) to < 15.0 (0.591) | ±0.1t |
| ≥ 15.0 (0.591) | ±1.5 (0.060) |
| <p>^a If the purchase order specifies a minus tolerance for wall thickness smaller than the applicable value given in this table, the plus tolerance for wall thickness shall be increased by an amount sufficient to maintain the applicable tolerance range.</p> <p>^b For pipe with D ≥ 355.6 mm (14.000 in.) and t ≥ 25.0 mm (0.984 in.), the wall thickness tolerance locally may exceed the plus tolerance for wall thickness by an additional 0.05t, provided that the plus tolerance for mass (see 9.14) is not exceeded.</p> <p>^c The plus tolerance for wall thickness does not apply to the weld area.</p> <p>^d See 9.13.2 for additional restrictions.</p> | |

Dimensional Tolerances



🗨️ Tolerance for Length

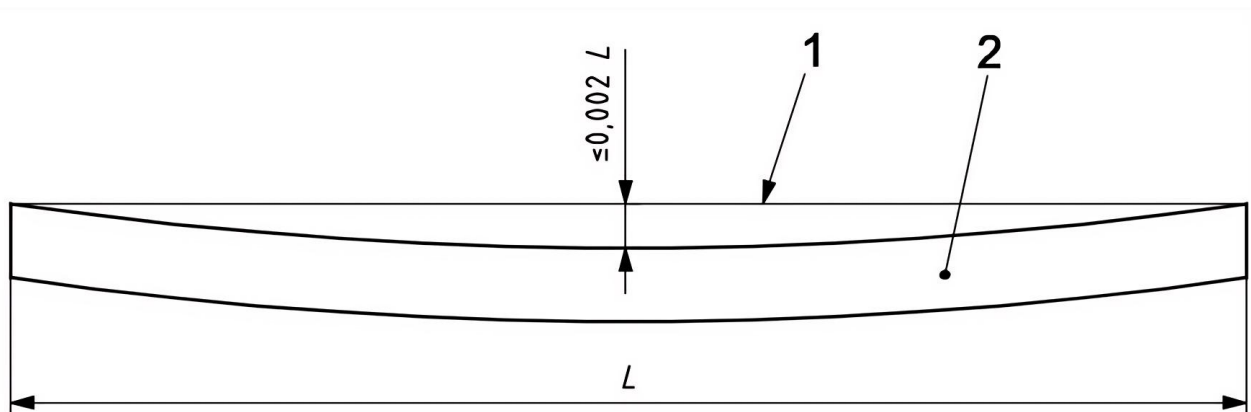
Approximate lengths shall be delivered within a tolerance of ± 500 mm (20 in.).

Tolerances for **random length**:

| Random Length Designation m (ft) | Minimum Length m (ft) | Minimum Average Length for Each Order Item m (ft) | Maximum Length m (ft) |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| Threaded-and-coupled Pipe | | | |
| 6 (20) | 4.88 (16.0) | 5.33 (17.5) | 6.86 (22.5) |
| 9 (30) | 4.11 (13.5) | 8.00 (26.2) | 10.29 (33.8) |
| 12 (40) | 6.71 (22.0) | 10.67 (35.0) | 13.72 (45.0) |
| Plain-end Pipe | | | |
| 6 (20) | 2.74 (9.0) | 5.33 (17.5) | 6.86 (22.5) |
| 9 (30) | 4.11 (13.5) | 8.00 (26.2) | 10.29 (33.8) |
| 12 (40) | 4.27 (14.0) | 10.67 (35.0) | 13.72 (45.0) |
| 15 (50) | 5.33 (17.5) | 13.35 (43.8) | 16.76 (55.0) |
| 18 (60) | 6.40 (21.0) | 16.00 (52.5) | 19.81 (65.0) |
| 24 (80) | 8.53 (28.0) | 21.34 (70.0) | 25.91 (85.0) |

🗨️ Tolerance for Straightness

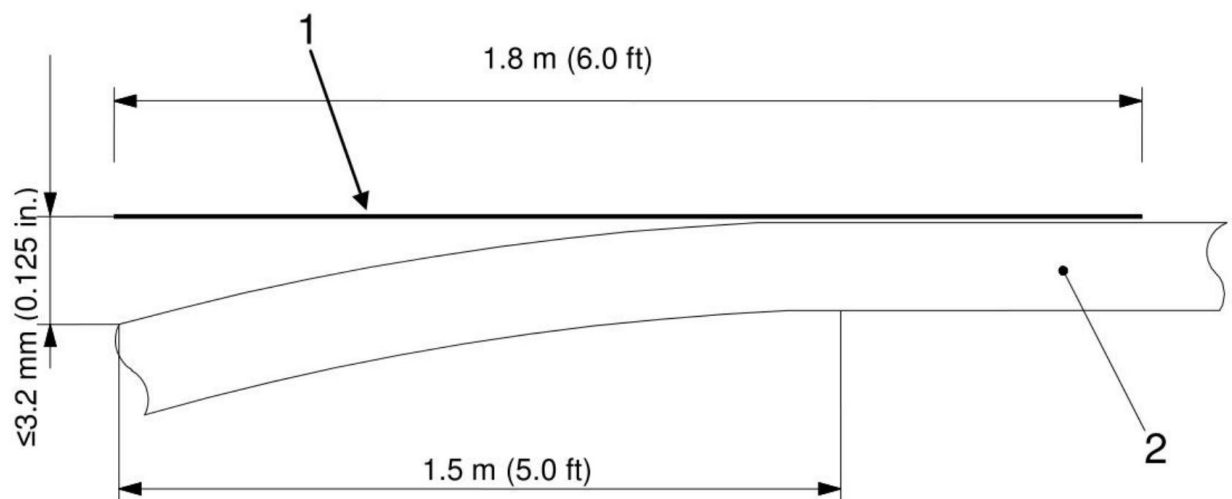
Straightness deviation over the entire length of the tube: $\leq 0.200 L$;



Dimensional Tolerances



Straightness deviation of 1.5 m (5.0 ft) pipe end of steel pipe: $\leq 3.2\text{mm}$ (0.125 in.).

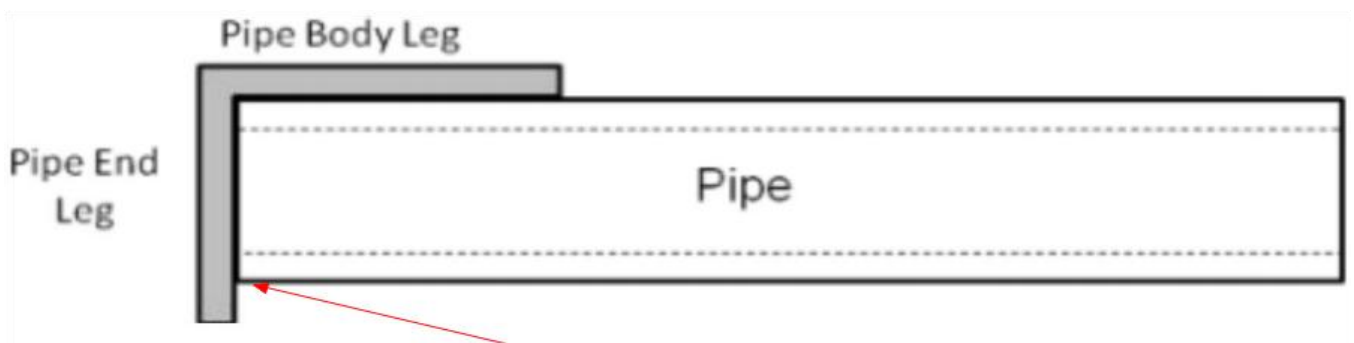


- Key**
- 1 straight line
 - 2 pipe

Figure 2—Measuring End Straightness

🗨️ Tolerance for Straightness

The out-of-squareness shall be $< 1.6\text{ mm}$ (0.063 in.). The out-of-squareness is measured as the gap between the end of the pipe and the pipe end leg.



Dimensional Tolerances



Tolerances for the Weld Seam

Maximum Permissible Radial Offset for SAW and COW Pipe.

| Specified Wall Thickness t mm (in.) | Maximum Permissible Radial Offset ^a mm (in.) |
|---|--|
| ≤ 15.0 (0.590) | 1.5 (0.060) |
| > 15.0 (0.590) to 25.0 (0.984) | 0.1t |
| > 25.0 (0.984) | 2.5 (0.098) |

^a These limits apply also to strip/plate end welds

Maximum Permissible Weld Bead Height for SAW and COW Pipe (Except at Pipe Ends).

| Specified Wall Thickness mm (in.) | Weld Bead Height mm (in.) maxim | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| | Internal Bead | External Bead |
| ≤13.0 (0.512) | 3.5 (0.138) | 3.5 (0.138) |
| >13.0 (0.512) | 3.5 (0.138) | 4.5 (0.177) |

The weld shall have a smooth transition to the surface of the adjacent steel pipe. Pipe end welds are to be ground to a length of 100 mm (4.0 in.) with a residual weld height of ≤ 0.5 mm (0.020 in.).

Dimensional Tolerances



Tolerances for Mass

Each steel pipe:

- a) for special light size pipe: -5.0% - +10.0%;
- b) for pipe in Grade L175, L175P, A25, and A25P: -5.0% - +10.0%;
- c) for all other pipes: -3.5% - +10.0%.

Pipe per lot (\geq 18 tons (20 tons) for order lot):

- a) for grades L175, L175P, A25, and A25P: -3.5 %;
- b) for all other grades: -1.75 %.

Common Defects and Repairs



For SAW tubes, the following defects are commonly found: **nibbled edges, arc burns, delamination, geometric deviations, hard lumps**, etc.

Deficiencies found by visual inspection shall be verified, categorized, and disposed of as follows.

- ✪ Depth $\leq 0.125t$, and does not affect the minimum allowable wall thickness of the defect shall be determined as acceptable defects and shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of C.1.
- ✪ Defects $>0.125t$ in depth that do not affect the minimum allowable wall thickness shall be judged to be defects and shall be removed by resharpener in accordance with C.2 or disposed of in accordance with C.3.
- ✪ A defect affecting the minimum permissible wall thickness shall be recognized as a defect and shall be disposed of in accordance with C.3.

What is X70 Steel Equivalent to?



- ☒ ISO 3183 - L485: This is a pipeline steel under international standards and is similar in properties to API 5L X70.
- ☒ CSA Z245.1 - GR 485: This is a Canadian Standards Association steel grade for oil and gas pipelines.
- ☒ EN 10208-2 - L485MB: This is a pipeline steel under the European Standard for the manufacture of pipelines for the transportation of oil and gas.

Our Supply Range



- ★ Standard: API 5L or ISO 3183;
- ★ PSL1: X70 or L485;
- ★ PSL2: X70Q, X70M or L485Q, L485M;
- ★ Pipe Type: Welded Carbon Steel Pipe;
- ★ Manufacturing Process: LSAW, SAWL or DSAW;
- ★ Outer Diameter: 350 – 1500;
- ★ Wall Thickness: 8 - 80mm;
- ★ Length: Approximate lengths or random length;
- ★ Pipe Schedules: SCH10, SCH20, SCH30, SCH40, SCH60, SCH80, SCH100, SCH120, SCH140 and SCH160.
- ★ Identification: STD, XS, XXS;
- ★ Coating: Paint, varnish, 3LPE, FBE, 3LPP, HDPE, galvanized, epoxy zinc-rich, cement weighted, etc.
- ★ Packing: Waterproof cloth, wooden case, steel belt or steel wire bundling, plastic or iron pipe end protector, etc. Customized.
- ★ Matching Products: Bends, flanges, pipe fittings, and other matching products are available.

Our Supply Range



In addition to high quality API 5L X70 steel pipe, we can also provide a wide range of pipe coatings to meet the needs of different projects.



Our Supply Range



Several different packaging methods for steel tubes:

