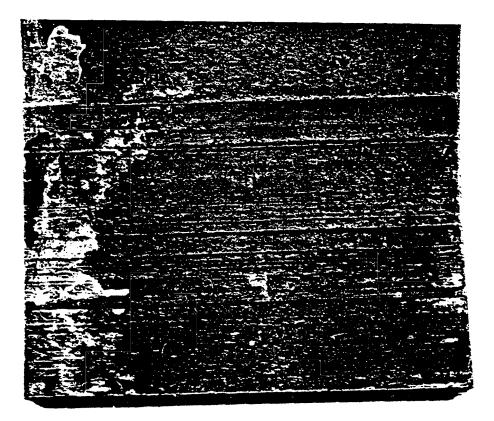
1804 (3M 9/86)			A-11
• •	IDENTIFICAT	ION OF STEEL PIPE	Fare 1
URPOSE 1.1	To assist in the identifica inspection of certain chara to manufacture.		
ENERAL 2.1	Steel pipe can be classifie of manufacture. These five welded, electric fusion wel welded.	groups are seamless, elec	tric resistance
EFINITIONS			
3.1	Skelp: A long length of hoping is formed.	t rolled steel sheet from	which a welded
3.2	Seamless: No seam; produce over a stationar	d by spinning and pushing y piercing mandrel.	a heated billet
3.3	Electric Resistance Welded:	Pipe having a longitudin wherein coalescence is p heat obtained from resis pipe to the flow of elec a circuit of which the p	roduced by the tance of the tric current in
3.4	co	pe having a longitudinal b alescence is produced in t manual or automatic elect	he preformed tube
3.5	weld	edges are butted and flash is followed by a cover pas n weld using a filler elec	s with electric
3.6	Lap Welded: An obsolete pro	bcess: Pipe having a long joint made by the process wherein co produced by heatin tube to welding te passing it over a passing it over a between welding ro and weld the overl	forge welding alescence is g the preformed mperature and mandrel located lls which compress
3.7	the mechanical y heated skelp the combined forming B. Continuous by the mechanica	longitudinal butt joint is pressure developed in draw rough a cone-shaped die wh g and welding die. - the longitudinal butt jo al pressure developed in r rough a set of round pass	ing the furnace- ich serves as a int is forge welded olling the hot-
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
ROVED	AP ALL INAXEL	PRD. CHE. DATE DESC	RIPTION APPRE
JN.	PIPING - D	ATA SHEET	SUPERSEDES SUPERSEDED BY
		OF STEEL PIPE	SHEET NO. 1 OF 12 SHEET
TE SCAL	E PACIFIC GAS AND	TANDARD Electric Company	085053 2
8-70	SAN FRANC	ISCO. CAL	1 1~

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VISUAL CHARACTERISTICS 4.1 Seamless P

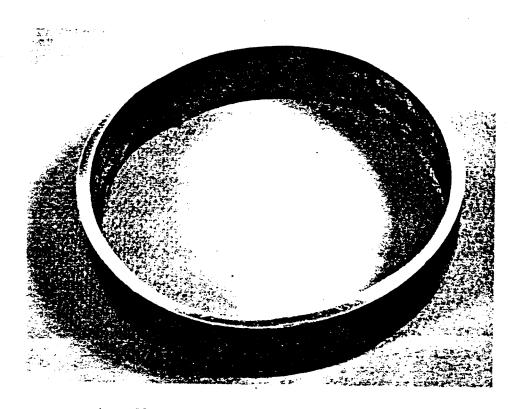
- Seamless Pipe: (View 1)
 - A) Absence of welded seam;
 - B) Longitudinal internal mandrel scores;
 - C) Non-uniform wall thickness.



One imperfection produced into the pipe during fabrication is the longitudinal internal mandrel scores in varying degrees of depth and quantity.

SHEET 2 OF	12		CHANGE
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4.1 (Con't) Seamless Pipe (View 2)

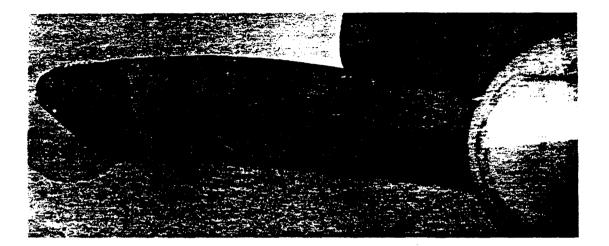


A small variation in wall thickness can be seen in this sample of seamless pipe.

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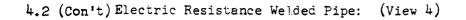
4.2 Electric Resistance Welded Pipe: (View 3)

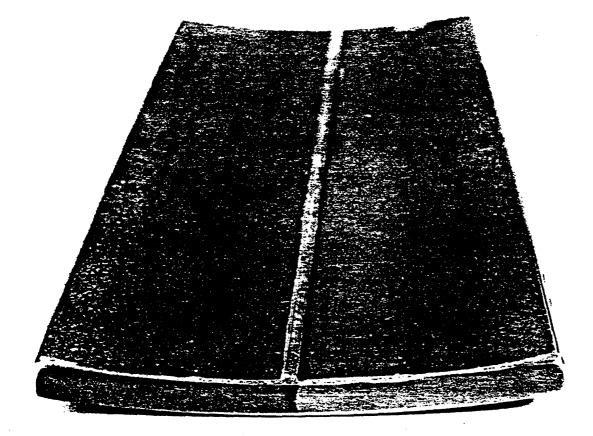
- A) Uniform wall thickness;
- B) Slight upset (as shown) on internal surface is normal. External surface shows cutting tool marks where upset has been trimmed.
- C) Note thin white line at point of fusion. This is characteristic of E.R.W. pipe.



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A-11 Page 5





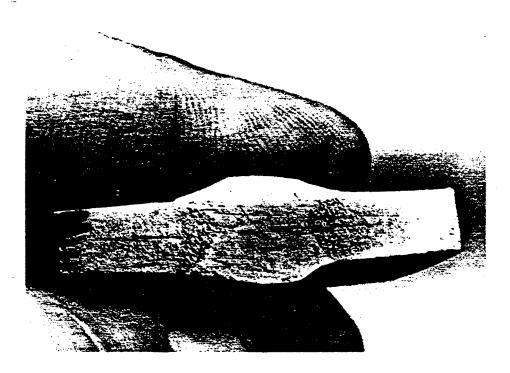
- A) The dark area around the weld and the upset identify these samples as electric resistance welded pipes. Notice that the external upset has been trimmed.
- B) Note thin white line at point of fusion. This is characteristic of E.R.W. pipe.

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P. G. and E.	CO.	085053	

4-11 Fage Ó

Electric Fusion Welded Pipe: (View 5) 4.3

- A) Uniform wall thickness;B) Smooth internal and external surfaces;
- C) Prominent fusion weld bead present on both surfaces if double submerged arc and on external surface if single submerged arc.

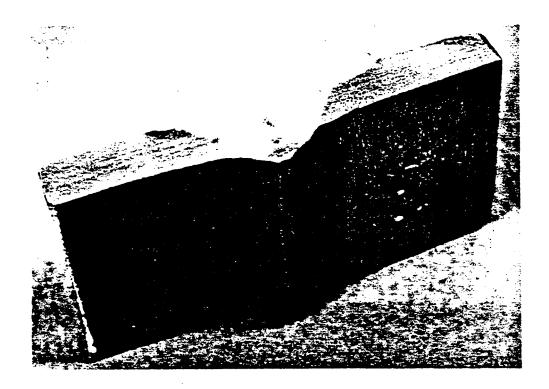


This sample is easily identifiable as double submerged arc because of the prominent weld bead on both internal and external faces.

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4.3 (Con't) Electric Fusion Welded Pipe: (View 6) (A. O. Smith Process)

- A) Uniform wall thickness;
 B) Smooth internal and external surfaces;
 C) Uneven external weld and internal wedge shaped upset.

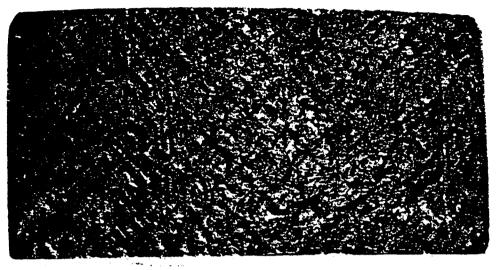


The large rough external weld bead and wedge shaped internal upset makes this sample easily identifiable as being manufactured by the A. O. Smith Process.

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4.4 Lap Welded Pipe: (Views 7 and 7a)

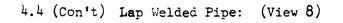
- A) Prominent external herringbone or knurled pattern;
- B) Internal longitudinal marks;
- C) Lap weld sometimes visible as irregular line on either surface.



External surface showing knurled pattern.

Internal surface showing longitudinal marks.

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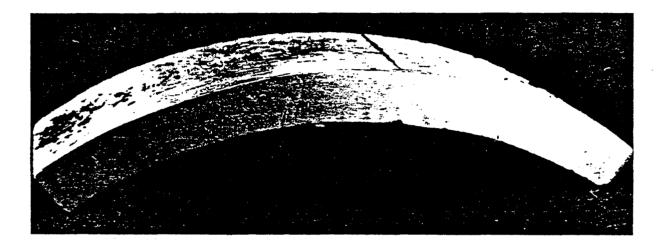


The weld joint in this lap weld can be seen as a dark, but indistinct line.

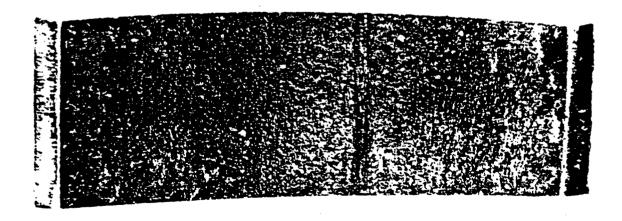
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4.5 Butt Weld (Bell and Continuous): (View 9 and 9a)

- A) Smooth internal and external surfaces;
- B) Visible straight line weld internally or externally.



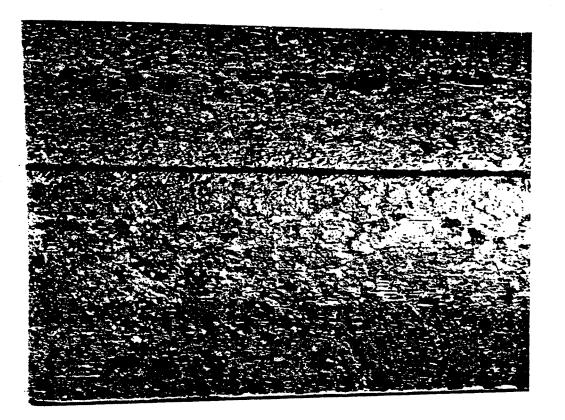
External surface showing smooth surface and straight weld line.



Internal surface showing smooth surface and straight weld line.

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.4 (Con't) Butt Weld: (View 10)



The external weld line is visable in this sample of butt welded pipe.

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<u>A - 11</u>

PAGE 12

PIPE IDENTITY BY SIZE

The following table based on the historical pipe purchases by the Company, indicates the probable types of pipes that could be found for various sizes:

utt Weld ap Weld utt Weld	.60 .80	28,000
ap Weld utt Weld		20,000
		28,000
	.60	28,000
ap Weld	.80	28,000
eamless	1.00	30,000
ingle Submerged rc Weld and A.O. mith Process	.80	33,000
utt Weld	.60	28,000
eamless	1.00	30,000
ingle Submerged rc Weld	.80	up to 39,000
lec. Resistance eld	1.00	30,000
lec. Res. Weld	1.00	42,000 - 52,000
eamless	1.00	35,000
eamless	1.00	35,000 - 42,000
ouble Submerged Arc eld (Expanded)	1.00	42,000 - 60,000
utt Weld	.60	25,000 - 28,000
lec. Res. Weld	1.00	35,000 - 42,000
utt Weld	.60	25,000
lec. Res. Weld	1.00	42,000
utt Weld	.60	25,000
lec. Res. Weld	1.00	35,000 - 42,000
lec. Res. Weld	1.00	42,000 - 60,000
		35,000
-	1.00	42,000 - 65,000
	eamless wouble Submerged Arc eld (Expanded)	eamless 1.00 wuble Submerged Arc 1.00

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	PG&ECQ		CHANGE
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	SHEET 12 OF 12 SHEETS	065055	