Designation: A 264 – 03

Standard Specification for Stainless Chromium-Nickel Steel-Clad Plate[1]

This standard is issued under the fixed designation A 264; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ε) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the Department of Defense.

1. Scope*

1.1 This specification[2] covers plate of a carbon steel or low-alloy steel base to which is integrally and continuously bonded on one or both sides a layer of stainless chromium-nickel steel. The material is generally intended for pressure vessel use.

1.2 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as the standard. SI units are provided for information only.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*

A 6/A 6M Specification for General Requirements for Rolled Structural Steel Bars, Plates, Shapes, and Sheet Piling[3]

A 20/A 20M Specification for General Requirements for Steel Plates for Pressure Vessels[3]

A 240/A 240M Specification for Chromium and Chromium-Nickel Stainless Steel Plate, Sheet, and Strip for Pressure Vessels and for General Applications[4]

A 370 Test Methods and Definitions for Mechanical Testing of Steel Products[4]

A 480/A 480M Specification for General Requirements for Flat-Rolled Stainless and Heat-Resisting Steel Plate, Sheet, and Strip[4]

A 578/A 578M Specification for Straight-Beam Ultrasonic Examination of Plain and Clad Steel Plates for Special Applications[3]

A 751 Test Methods, Practices, and Terminology for Chemical Analysis of Steel Products[4]

2.2 *ASME Code:*

Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section IX, Welding Qualifications [5]

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.1.1 This material is considered as single-clad or double-clad corrosion-resisting chromium-nickel steel plate, depending on whether one or both sides are covered.

3.1.2 *base metal (backing steel)*—component to which the alloy cladding is applied, usually the greater percentage of the composite plate and usually consisting of carbon or low-alloy steel.

3.1.3 *alloy cladding*—the stainless chromium-nickel steel component of the composite plate.

3.1.4 *integrally and continuously bonded*—the process by which the alloy cladding and base metal are brought together to form a metallurgical bond at essentially the entire interface of the two metals by means other than those processes that do not produce a homogeneous composite plate.

4. Ordering Information

4.1 It is the responsibility of the purchaser to specify all requirements that are necessary for material ordered under this specification. Such requirements may include, but are not limited to, the following:

4.1.1 Quantity (weight or number of pieces),

4.1.2 Cladding alloy specification, (UNS or ASTM Specification A 240/A 240M and whether cladding is for corrosion allowance only),

4.1.3 Base metal specification,

4.1.4 Bond integrity Class (1, 3, or 5),

4.1.5 Dimensions including the minimum or nominal thickness of the cladding alloy, and the backing steel, or of the total composite plate and if more or less restrictive thickness tolerances apply,

4.1.6 Product analysis, if required (see Section 10). Specify whether applicable to the cladding alloy, backing steel or both,

4.1.7 Mechanical properties, including shear test if required,

4.1.8 Finish (see Section 12),

4.1.9 Restrictions, if required, on repair by welding (see Section 14),

4.1.10 Additions to the specification or special requirements, and

4.1.11 Corrosion testing if applicable.

[1] This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee A01 on Steel, Stainless Steel and Related Alloys and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee A01.11 on Steel Plates for Boilers and Pressure Vessels.

Current edition approved Feb. 2, 2006. Published April 2003. Originally approved in 1943. Last previous edition approved in 1999 as A 264 – 94a (1999).

[2] For ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code applications see related Specification SA-264 in Section II of that Code.

[3] *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 01.04.

[4] *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 01.03.

[5] Available from American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), ASME International Headquarters, Three Park Ave., New York, NY 10016-5990.

***A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard.**

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4.2 In addition to the basic requirements of this specification and the backing steel specification, certain supplementary requirements are available when necessary to meet end use requirements. These include:

4.2.1 Nondestructive examination,

4.2.2 Impact testing, and

4.2.3 Simulated Post-Weld Heat Treatment of Mechanical Test Coupons (SPWHT).

4.3 The purchaser is referred to the listed supplementary requirements in this specification and to the detailed requirements in Specification A 20/A 20M.

4.4 If the requirements of this specification are in conflict with the requirements of Specification A 20/A 20M, the requirements of this specification shall prevail.

4.5 Special tests.

5. Materials and Manufacture

5.1 *Process*:

5.1.1 The steel shall be made by the open-hearth, electric-furnace, or basic-oxygen processes, or by secondary processes whereby steel made from these primary processes is remelted using, but not limited to electroslag remelting or vacuum-arc remelting processes.

5.1.2 The alloy-cladding metal may be metallurgically bonded to the base metal by any method that will produce a clad steel that will conform to the requirements of this specification.

5.2 *Heat Treatment*:

5.2.1 Unless otherwise specified or agreed upon between the purchaser and the manufacturer, all austenitic stainless steel clad plates shall be given a heat treatment consisting of heating to the proper temperature for the solution of the chromium carbides in the cladding followed by individual air cooling. For base metals of air-hardening low-alloy steels the above heat treatment shall be followed by a tempering treatment.

5.2.2 Duplex stainless steel clad plates shall be provided in a heat treated condition as agreed upon between the purchaser and the manufacturer.

5.2.3 When plates are to be cold formed, or when otherwise required by the base metal specification, the purchaser may specify that such plates, following solution annealing, be heat treated for grain refinement of the base metal by normalizing and either air cooled or water quenched as appropriate. In the case of clad plate manufactured without hot rolling, the base metal and alloy cladding components may be heat treated separately as appropriate prior to bonding.

6. Chemical Composition

6.1 The composite plate may conform to any desired combination of alloy-cladding metal and base metal as described in 6.2 and 6.3 and as agreed upon between the purchaser and the manufacturer.

6.2 *Alloy Cladding Metal*—The alloy-cladding metal specified shall conform to the requirements as to chemical composition prescribed for the respective chromium-nickel or duplex steel in Specification A 240/A 240M.

6.3 *Base Metal*—The base metal shall be carbon steel or low-alloy steel conforming to the ASTM specifications for steel for pressure vessels, or other, as agreed by the purchaser and the manufacturer. The base metal shall conform to the chemical requirements of the specification to which it is ordered.

7. Mechanical Properties

7.1 *Tensile Requirements*:

7.1.1 The tensile properties shall be determined by a tension test of the composite plate for clad plates that meet all of the following conditions.

(a) The composite gage is less than or equal to 1½ in.

(b) The specified minimum tensile strength of the base steel is less than or equal to 70 000 psi [485 MPa]

(c) The specified minimum yield strength of the base steel is less than or equal to 40 000 psi [275 MPa].

(d) The tensile properties thus determined shall be not less than the minimum and not more than 5000 psi [35 MPa] over the maximum prescribed in the specification for the base steel used. All other tensile test requirements of the specification for the base steel shall be met.

7.1.2 The tensile properties shall be determined by a tension test of the base steel only for clad plates that meet one of the following conditions. The properties thus determined shall meet all of the tensile test requirements for the base steel.

(a) The composite gage is greater than 1½ in.

(b) The specified minimum tensile strength of the base steel is greater than 70 000 psi [485 MPa].

(c) The specified minimum yield strength of the base steel is greater than 40 000 psi [275 MPa].

7.1.3 If the cladding is for corrosion allowance only, the cladding need not be included in the tensile test. The tensile properties thus determined shall meet the base steel requirements.

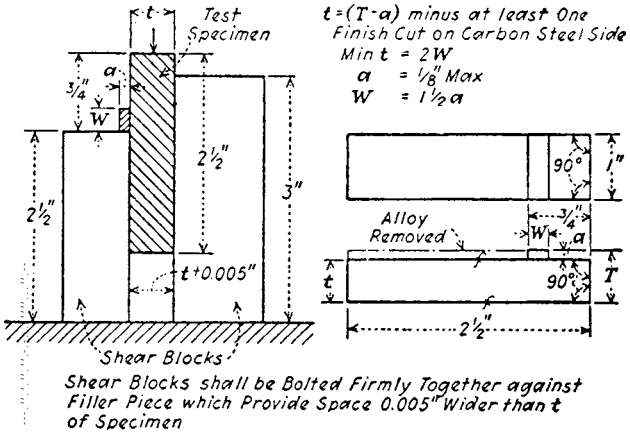
7.2 Tests for strength of the bond, when required, must be specified by the purchaser and shall consist of one of the following.

7.2.1 *Shear Strength*—When required by the purchaser, the minimum shear strength of the alloy cladding and base metals shall be 20 000 psi [140 MPa]. The shear test, when specified, shall be made in the manner indicated in Fig. 1. The minimum cladding thickness for shear testing shall be 0.075 in. [1.9 mm], exclusive as ordered.

7.2.2 *Bond Strength*—As an alternative to the shear strength test provided in 7.2.1, or when agreed upon by the purchaser and the manufacturer, or both, three bend tests shall be made with the alloy cladding in compression to determine the quality of the bond. These bend tests shall be made in the manner of the tension tests indicated in Fig. 2 and shall be bent through an angle of 180° to the bend diameters provided for in either Specification A 6/A 6M or Specification A 20/A 20M, Appendix X4 or equivalent, as applicable. At least two of the three tests shall show not more than 50 % separation on both edges of the bent portion. Greater separation shall be cause for rejection.

7.3 Methods and practices relating to mechanical testing required by this specification shall be in accordance with Test Methods and Definitions A 370.

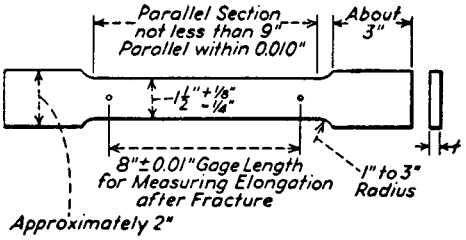
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Metric Equivalents

in.	mm	in.	mm
0.005	0.127	1	25.4
⅛	3.18	2½	64.5
¾	19.1	3	76.2

FIG. 1 Test Specimen and Method of Making Shear Test of Clad Plate



Metric Equivalents

TABLE *Continued*

in.	mm	in.	mm
0.01	0.254	1½	38.1
⅛	3.17	2	50.8
¼	6.35	3	76.2
1	25.4	8	203.2

NOTE 1—When necessary, it is permissible to use a narrower specimen, but in such a case the reduced portion shall be not less than 1 in. in width.

NOTE 2—Punch marks for measuring elongation after fracture shall be made on the flat or on the edge of the specimen and within the parallel section; either a set of nine punch marks 1 in. apart, or one or more sets of 8-in. punch marks may be used.

NOTE 3—The dimension *t* is the thickness of the test specimen as provided for in the applicable material specifications.

FIG. 2 Standard Rectangular Tension Test Specimen with 8-in. Gage Length

8. Number of Tests and Retests

8.1 One or more tension tests, as required by the specifications for the base metal and when specified, one shear test or three bond bend tests shall be made, representing each plate as rolled. Each specimen shall be in the final condition of heat treatment required for the plate, including any SPWHT if required.

8.2 If any test specimen shows defective machining or develops flaws, it may be discarded and another specimen substituted.

9. Test Specimens

9.1 The tension test specimens from plate shall conform to the requirements prescribed in the specifications for the base metal.

9.2 Bend test specimens for the alternative bond strength tests, shall be taken at right angles to its longitudinal axis.

9.3 When required by the purchaser, the shear test specimen should be taken near a top or bottom corner of the plate as rolled, parallel to its longitudinal axis, or other location that is representative of the final product.

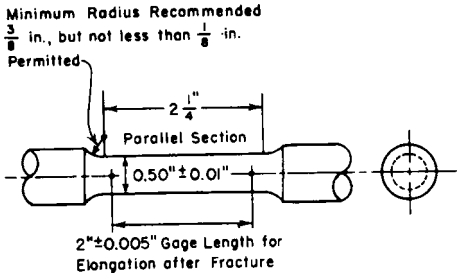
9.4 For plates 1½ in. [38 mm] and under in thickness, tension test specimens shall be the full thickness of the material, except as specified in 8.1 and 8.2.

9.5 For plates over 1½ in. [38 mm] in thickness, tension tests shall be of the form shown in Fig. 3 and shall be of all base steel conforming to the requirements of the specification for the base steel.

9.6 The bend test specimen used for bond strength determination shall be 1½ in. wide [38 mm] by not more than ¾ in. [19 mm] in thickness and shall be machined to the form and dimensions shown in Fig. 2, or may be machined with both edges parallel. In reducing the thickness of the specimen, both the alloy cladding and the base steel shall be machined so as to maintain the same ratio of clad metal to base steel as is maintained in the plate, except that the thickness of the clad metal need not be reduced below ⅛ in. [3.1 mm]. The sides of the bend test specimen used for bond strength determination may have the corners rounded to a radius not over 1/16 in. [1.6 mm] for plates, 2 in. [50 mm] and under in thickness, and not over ⅛ in. [3.1 mm] for plates over 2 in. [50 mm] in thickness.

10. Product Analysis

10.1 Product analysis may be required for the cladding alloy on finished product. Chemical analysis may be accomplished



Metric Equivalents

in.	mm	in.	mm
0.003	0.076	⅜	9.53
0.005	0.127	0.50	12.7
0.01	0.254	2	50.8
⅛	3.18	2¼	64.5

NOTE 1—The gage length and fillets shall be as shown, but the ends may be of any shape to fit the holders of the testing machine in such a way that the load shall be axial. The reduced section shall be a gradual taper from the ends toward the center, with the ends 0.003 to 0.005 in. larger in diameter than the center.

FIG. 3 Standard Round Tension Test Specimen with 2-in. Gage Length

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by wet chemical or instrumental procedures. If wet chemical procedures are used, millings may be taken only when the composite plate thickness is sufficient to permit obtaining millings without danger of contamination from the adjacent layer. If spectrometric procedures are used, the sample shall be exposed on the center line of the cladding when there is sufficient cladding thickness available so that there is no contamination from the adjacent base metal.

10.2 If product analysis is specified by the purchaser for the cladding alloy, it shall be made on a sample taken from the finished product or a broken test specimen. For wet chemical analysis, in order to avoid contamination by the base plate metal, millings of cladding samples shall be taken from the test coupon by removal and discard of all the base metal plus 40 % of the cladding thickness from the bonded side, not to exceed 1/16 in. [1.6 mm]. The material shall be cleaned and sufficient millings taken to represent the full cross-section of the remainder. If there is insufficient cladding thickness available to spectrographically expose on the center line of the cladding without contamination, 50 % of the cladding shall be removed and the sample exposed on this surface.

10.3 The results of the product analysis shall conform to the requirements of Section 7 of Specification A 480/A 480M.

10.4 Methods and practices relating to chemical analysis required by this specification shall be in accordance with Test Methods, Practices, and Definitions A 751.

10.5 Results of the product analysis for the backing steel when required shall conform to the requirements of Section 7 of Specification A 20/A 20M.

11. Permissible Variations

11.1 Permissible variations except for thickness shall be in accordance with Specification A 20/A 20M.

11.2 Minimum thickness of the alloy cladding metal and of the backing steel, or of the total composite plate shall be as required by purchase order documents when ordered to minimum thicknesses.

11.3 Permissible variation in thickness when ordered to nominal thicknesses shall be 0.01 in. [0.3 mm] under each for backing steel or total composite, and 0.03 in. [0.8 mm] under for the alloy cladding.

11.4 Permissible variations for excess thickness of the total composite shall be the greater of 0.125 in. [3 mm] or 10 % of the total composite thickness ordered and may occur in either backing steel, cladding, or both, provided the minimum for each is met.

11.5 More restrictive or less restrictive permissible variations may be agreed upon by the purchaser and the manufacturer.

12. Workmanship, Finish, and Appearance

12.1 The material shall be free of injurious defects, shall have a workmanlike appearance, and shall conform to the designated finish.

12.2 Plate alloy surfaces shall be blasted (descaled by means of sand or stainless grit, shot, or wire), pickled, blast-cleaned and pickled, or 100 % conditioned.

13. Bond Quality

13.1 The cladding metal shall be integrally and continuously bonded to the base metal.

13.2 *Inspection*

13.2.1 Clad plates less than 3/8 in. [10 mm] total minimum composite thickness shall be visually inspected for bond integrity prior to shipment.

13.2.2 Clad plates 3/8 in. [10 mm] and thicker total minimum composite thickness shall be ultrasonically inspected for bond integrity prior to shipment in accordance with the procedures and methods of Specification A 578/A 578M.

13.2.3 Areas of non-bond detected visually shall be explored ultrasonically to determine the extent of the condition per 13.2.2. For purposes of defining non-bond, the cladding shall be interpreted to be unbonded when there is complete loss of back reflection accompanied by an echo indication from the plane of the interface of the clad and backing steel. Areas within 1 in. [25 mm] of a cut edge on the plate that contain indications exceeding 50 % of the back reflection at the bond interface shall be considered to be unbonded.

13.2.4 Extent of ultrasonic examination shall be at the discretion of the manufacturer and sufficient enough to provide the quality level required by the purchaser. Plates may be ordered with 100 % coverage (S1).

13.3 *Quality Levels*

13.3.1 *Class 1*—No single unbonded area exceeding 1 in. [25 mm] in its longest dimension with total unbonded area not to exceed 1 % of the total cladded surface area.

13.3.2 *Class 3*—No single unbonded area exceeding 3 in. [75 mm] in its longest dimension with total unbonded area not to exceed 3 % of the total cladded surface area.

13.3.3 *Class 5*—No single unbonded area exceeding 9 in.^{2} [58 cm^2] with total unbonded area not to exceed 5 % of the total cladded surface area.

13.3.4 The Class to be supplied should be listed on the purchase order. When none has been specified, plates shall be furnished as Class 5 at the option of the manufacturer.

14. Repair of Cladding by Welding

14.1 The material manufacturer may repair defects in cladding by welding provided the following requirements are met:

14.1.1 When specified in the purchase order, prior approval shall be obtained from the purchaser.

14.1.2 The welding procedure and the welders or welding operators shall be qualified in accordance with Section IX of the ASME Code.

14.1.3 The defective area shall be removed and the area prepared for repair shall be examined by a liquid penetrant method to ensure that all of the defective area has been removed. Method of test and acceptance standard shall be as agreed upon between the purchaser and the manufacturer.

14.1.4 The repair weld shall be deposited in accordance with a welding procedure and welding materials suitable for the cladding material. The surface condition of the repaired area shall be restored to a condition similar to the rest of the cladding.

14.1.5 The repaired area shall be examined by a liquid penetrant method.

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14.1.6 The location and extent of the weld repairs together with the repair procedure and examination results shall be transmitted as a part of the certification.

15. General Requirements for Delivery

15.1 Material furnished under this specification shall conform to the applicable requirements of the current edition of Specification A 20/A 20M.

16. Certification

16.1 The chemical analysis of the base metal and the alloy cladding shall be certified to the purchaser by the clad plate manufacturer.

16.2 The results of the tests in Section 7 and any other tests required by the purchase order shall be reported to the purchaser.

16.3 Compliance with the clad quality level of 13.3 shall be certified. Reports shall include the results of ultrasonic inspection when Supplementary Requirement S.12 is specified.

17. Product Marking

17.1 Except as specified in 17.2, plates shall be marked in accordance with the requirements of Specification A 20/A 20M for the backing steel and the type number of the alloy cladding metal and this specification number.

17.2 For double-clad material or for material under ¼ in. [6.35 mm] in thickness, the marking specified in 17.1 shall be legibly stenciled instead of stamped.

18. Keywords

18.1 alloy cladding; backing steel; bond strength; carbon steel; clad steel plate; low-alloy steel; pressure vessel; shear strength; stainless chromium-nickel steel

SUPPLEMENTARY REQUIREMENTS

Supplementary requirements shall not apply unless specified on the order. A list of standardized supplementary requirements for use at the option of the purchaser are included in Specification A 20/A 20M. Several of those considered suitable for use with this specification are listed below by title. Other tests may be performed by agreement between the supplier and the purchaser.

S2. Product Analysis

S3. Simulated Post-Weld Heat Treatment of Mechanical Test Coupons

S5. Charpy V-Notch Impact Test

S12. Ultrasonic Examination in accordance with Specification A578/A578M S1

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

Committee A01 has identified the location of selected changes to this standard since the last issue (A 264–94a (1999)) that may impact the use of this standard.

(1) A general revision was made, including revisions to the title and scope.

(2) References and tolerances pertaining to sheet and strip clad products have been deleted as not appropriate to be included with plate products. An improved method of describing quality levels for bond integrity are introduced. More descriptive treatment of permitted variations in clad and backing thickness as well as a general rewording of the specification throughout.

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