

SUBSECTION B

REQUIREMENTS PERTAINING TO METHODS OF FABRICATION OF PRESSURE VESSELS

PART UW

REQUIREMENTS FOR PRESSURE VESSELS FABRICATED BY WELDING

GENERAL

UW-1 SCOPE

The rules in Part UW are applicable to pressure vessels and vessel parts that are fabricated by welding and shall be used in conjunction with the general requirements in Subsection A, and with the specific requirements in Subsection C that pertain to the class of material used.

(17) UW-2 SERVICE RESTRICTIONS

(a) When vessels are to contain lethal⁶⁵ substances, either liquid or gaseous, all butt-welded joints shall be fully radiographed in accordance with UW-51, except for butt welds subject to the provisions of (2) and (3) below and UW-11(a)(4), and butt welds in stiffening rings designed under the rules of UG-29. ERW pipe or tube is not permitted to be used as a shell or nozzle in lethal service applications. When fabricated of carbon or low alloy steel, such vessels shall be postweld heat treated. When a vessel is to contain fluids of such a nature that a very small amount mixed or unmixed with air is dangerous to life when inhaled, it shall be the responsibility of the user and/or his designated agent to determine if it is lethal. If determined as lethal, the user and/or his designated agent [see U-2(a)] shall so advise the designer and/or Manufacturer. It shall be the responsibility of the Manufacturer to comply with the applicable Code provisions (see UCI-2 and UCD-2).

(1) The joints of various categories (see UW-3) shall be as follows:

(-a) Except for welded tubes and pipes internal to heat exchanger shells, all joints of Category A shall be Type No. (1) of Table UW-12.

(-b) All joints of Categories B and C shall be Type No. (1) or No. (2) of Table UW-12.

(-c) Category C joints for lap joint stub ends shall be as follows:

(-1) The finished stub end shall be attached to its adjacent shell with a Type No. (1) or Type No. (2) joint of Table UW-12. The finished stub end can be made from a forging or can be machined from plate material. [See UW-13(h).]

(-2) The lap joint stub end shall be fabricated as follows:

(+a) The weld is made in two steps as shown in Figure UW-13.5.

(+b) Before making weld No. 2, weld No. 1 is examined by full radiography in accordance with UW-51, regardless of size. The weld and fusion between the weld buildup and neck is examined by ultrasonics in accordance with Mandatory Appendix 12.

(+c) Weld No. 2 is examined by full radiography in accordance with UW-51.

(-3) The finished stub end may either conform to ASME B16.9 dimensional requirements or be made to a non-standard size, provided all requirements of this Division are met.

(-d) All joints of Category D shall be full penetration welds extending through the entire thickness of the vessel wall or nozzle wall.

(2) Radiographic examination of the welded seam in exchanger tubes and pipes, to a material specification permitted by this Division, which are butt welded without the addition of filler metal may be waived, provided the tube or pipe is totally enclosed within a shell of a vessel which meets the requirements of (a).

(3) If only one side of a heat exchanger contains a lethal substance, the other side need not be built to the rules for a vessel in lethal service if:

(-a) exchanger tubes are seamless; or

(-b) exchanger tubes conform to a tube specification permitted by this Division, are butt welded without addition of filler metal, and receive in lieu of full radiography all of the following nondestructive testing and examination:

(-1) hydrotest in accordance with the applicable specification;

(-2) pneumatic test under water in accordance with the applicable material specification, or if not specified, in accordance with SA-688;

(-3) ultrasonic or nondestructive electric examination of sufficient sensitivity to detect surface calibration notches in any direction in accordance with SA-557, S1 or S3.

No improvement in longitudinal joint efficiency is permitted because of the additional nondestructive tests.

(4) All elements of a combination vessel in contact with a lethal substance shall be constructed to the rules for lethal service.

(b) When vessels are to operate below certain temperatures designated by Part UCS (see UCS-68), or impact tests of the material or weld metal are required by Part UHA, the joints of various categories (see UW-3) shall be as follows:

(1) All joints of Category A shall be Type No. (1) of Table UW-12 except that for austenitic chromium–nickel stainless steel Types 304, 304L, 316, 316L, 321, and 347, which satisfy the requirements of UHA-51(f), Type No. (2) joints may be used.

(2) All joints of Category B shall be Type No. (1) or No. (2) of Table UW-12.

(3) All joints of Category C shall be full penetration welds extending through the entire section at the joint.

(4) All joints of Category D shall be full penetration welds extending through the entire thickness of the vessel wall or nozzle wall except that partial penetration welds may be used between materials listed in Table UHA-23 as follows:

(-a) for materials shown in UHA-51(d)(1)(-a) and UHA-51(d)(2)(-a) at minimum design metal temperatures (MDMTs) of -320°F (-196°C) and warmer;

(-b) for materials shown in UHA-51(d)(1)(-b) and UHA-51(d)(2)(-b) at MDMTs of -50°F (-45°C) and warmer.

(c) Unfired steam boilers with design pressures exceeding 50 psi (343 kPa) shall satisfy all of the following requirements:

(1) All joints of Category A (see UW-3) shall be in accordance with Type No. (1) of Table UW-12, and all joints in Category B shall be in accordance with Type No. (1) or No. (2) of Table UW-12.

(2) All butt-welded joints shall be fully radiographed except under the provisions of UW-11(a)(4) and except for ERW pipe weld seams. When using ERW pipe as the shell of an unfired steam boiler, its thickness shall not

exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ in. (13 mm), its diameter shall not exceed 24 in. (DN 600), and the ERW weld shall be completed using high frequency (HFI) welding.

(3) When fabricated of carbon or low-alloy steel, such vessels shall be postweld heat treated.

(4) See also U-1(g)(1), UG-16(b), and UG-125(b).

(d) Pressure vessels or parts subject to direct firing [see U-1(h)] may be constructed in accordance with all applicable rules of this Division and shall meet the following requirements:

(1) All welded joints in Category A (see UW-3) shall be in accordance with Type No. (1) of Table UW-12, and all welded joints in Category B, when the thickness exceeds $\frac{5}{8}$ in. (16 mm), shall be in accordance with Type No. (1) or No. (2) of Table UW-12. No welded joints of Type No. (3) of Table UW-12 are permitted for either Category A or B joints in any thickness.

(2) When the thickness at welded joints exceeds $\frac{5}{8}$ in. (16 mm) for carbon (P-No. 1) steels and for all thicknesses for low alloy steels (other than P-No. 1 steels), postweld heat treatment is required. For all other material and in any thickness, the requirements for postweld heat treatment shall be in conformance with the applicable Subsections of this Division. See also U-1(h), UG-16(b), and UCS-56.

(3) The user, his designated agent, or the Manufacturer of the vessel shall make available to the Inspector the calculations used to determine the design temperature of the vessel. The provisions of UG-20 shall apply except that pressure parts in vessel areas having joints other than Type Nos. (1) and (2) of Table UW-12, subject to direct radiation and/or the products of combustion, shall be designed for temperatures not less than the maximum surface metal temperatures expected under operating conditions.

UW-3 WELDED JOINT CATEGORY

(17)

The term "Category" as used herein defines the location of a joint in a vessel, but not the type of joint. The "Categories" established by this paragraph are for use elsewhere in this Division in specifying special requirements regarding joint type and degree of inspection for certain welded pressure joints. Since these special requirements, which are based on service, material, and thickness, do not apply to every welded joint, only those joints to which special requirements apply are included in the categories. The special requirements will apply to joints of a given category only when specifically so stated. The joints included in each category are designated as joints of Categories A, B, C, and D below. Figure UW-3 illustrates typical joint locations included in each category. Welded joints not defined by the category designations include but are not limited to Figure 5-1, illustrations (a), (c), and (d) corner joints; Figure 9-5 jacket-closure-to-shell welds; and Figure 26-13 fillet welds. Unless

limited elsewhere in this Division, the UW-9(a) permissible weld joint types may be used with welded joints that are not assigned a category.

(a) *Category A.* Longitudinal and spiral welded joints within the main shell, communicating chambers,⁶⁶ transitions in diameter, or nozzles; any welded joint within a sphere, within a formed or flat head, or within the side plates⁶⁷ of a flat-sided vessel; any butt-welded joint within a flat tubesheet; circumferential welded joints connecting hemispherical heads to main shells, to transitions in diameters, to nozzles, or to communicating chambers.⁶⁶

(b) *Category B.* Circumferential welded joints within the main shell, communicating chambers,⁶⁶ nozzles, or transitions in diameter including joints between the transition and a cylinder at either the large or small end; circumferential welded joints connecting formed heads other than hemispherical to main shells, to transitions in diameter, to nozzles, or to communicating chambers.⁶⁶ Circumferential welded joints are butt joints if the half-apex angle, α , is equal to or less than 30 deg and angle joints when α is greater than 30 deg. (See Figure UW-3.)

(c) *Category C.* Welded joints connecting flanges, Van Stone laps, tubesheets, or flat heads to main shell, to formed heads, to transitions in diameter, to nozzles, or to communicating chambers⁶⁶ any welded joint connecting one side plate⁶⁷ to another side plate of a flat-sided vessel.

(d) *Category D.* Welded joints connecting communicating chambers⁶⁶ or nozzles to main shells, to spheres, to transitions in diameter, to heads, or to flat-sided vessels, and those joints connecting nozzles to communicating chambers⁶⁶ (for nozzles at the small end of a transition in diameter, see Category B).

MATERIALS

UW-5 GENERAL

(17)

(a) *Pressure Parts.* Materials used in the construction of welded pressure vessels shall comply with the requirements for materials given in UG-4 through UG-15, and shall be proven of weldable quality. Satisfactory qualification of the welding procedure under Section IX is considered as proof.

(b) *Nonpressure Parts.* Materials used for nonpressure parts that are welded to the pressure vessel shall be proven of weldable quality as described below.

(1) For material identified in accordance with UG-10, UG-11, UG-15, or UG-93, satisfactory qualification of the welding procedure under Section IX is considered as proof of weldable quality.

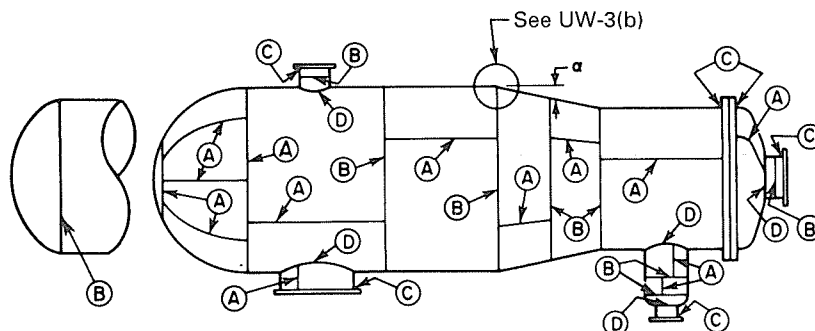
(2) For materials not identifiable in accordance with UG-10, UG-11, UG-15, or UG-93, but identifiable as to nominal chemical analysis and mechanical properties, P-Number under Section IX, Table QW/QB-422, or to a material specification not permitted in this Division, satisfactory qualification of the welding procedure under Section IX is considered as proof of weldable quality. For materials identified by P-Numbers, the provisions of Section IX, Table QW/QB-422 may be followed for welding procedure qualification. The welding procedure need only be qualified once for a given nominal chemical analysis and mechanical properties or material specification not permitted in this Division.

(3) Materials that cannot be identified are to be considered as unassigned material and qualified per the requirements of Section IX.

(c) Two materials of different specifications may be joined by welding provided the requirements of Section IX are met.

(d) Materials joined by the electroslag and electrogas welding processes shall be limited to ferritic steels and the following austenitic steels which are welded to

Figure UW-3
Illustration of Welded Joint Locations Typical of Categories A, B, C, and D



produce a ferrite containing weld metal: SA-240 Types 304, 304L, 316, and 316L; SA-182 F304, F304L, F316, and F316L; SA-351 CF3, CF3A, CF3M, CF8, CF8A, and CF8M.

(e) Welding of SA-841 by the electroslag or electrogas welding process is prohibited.

(f) Materials joined by the inertia and continuous drive friction welding processes shall be limited to materials assigned P-Numbers in Section IX and shall not include rimmed or semikilled steel.

UW-6 NONMANDATORY GUIDELINES FOR WELDING MATERIAL SELECTIONS

The Manufacturer is responsible for the selection of welding consumables and welding processes. These non-mandatory guidelines for welding material selections are intended to achieve suitable vessel performance for the intended service conditions, but may not be appropriate for every condition in the absence of specific technical reasons to do otherwise. The user or his designated agent should inform the Manufacturer when a specific filler metal selection is necessary to achieve satisfactory vessel performance for the intended service conditions.

(a) The tensile strength of the weld should equal or exceed that of the base metals to be joined. When base metals of different strengths are to be joined by welding, the tensile strength of the weld metal should equal or exceed that of the weaker of the two base metals.

(b) When considerations such as corrosion resistance, toughness, or fatigue resistance require selecting welding consumables or processes that produce weld joints of a lesser strength than either of the base metals, the strength of the resulting joint should be reviewed and the design adjusted as appropriate for the intended service conditions.

(c) When welding materials of like composition, the nominal composition of the weld metal should be analogous to the nominal composition of the base metal, except when creep or corrosion performance is an overriding consideration.

(d) When welding materials of different nominal composition, the nominal composition of the weld metal should be analogous to one of the base metals, or be of an acceptable alternative composition.

(e) When joining nonferrous base metals, filler metal selections should follow the recommendations of the manufacturer of the nonferrous metal or applicable industry associations.

DESIGN

UW-8 GENERAL

The rules in the following paragraphs apply specifically to the design of pressure vessels and vessel parts that are fabricated by welding and shall be used in conjunction

with the general requirements for *Design* in Subsection A, and with the specific requirements for *Design* in Subsection C that pertain to the class of material used.

UW-9 DESIGN OF WELDED JOINTS

(17)

(a) *Permissible Types.* The types of welded joints permitted in arc and gas welding processes for Categories A, B, C, and D joints are listed in Table UW-12, together with the limiting plate thickness permitted for each type. Other types of welded joints are permitted as specifically allowed in this Subsection. Butt type joints only are permitted with pressure welding processes [see UW-27(a)(2)].

(b) *Welding Grooves.* The dimensions and shape of the edges to be joined shall be such as to permit complete fusion and complete joint penetration. Qualification of the welding procedure, as required in UW-28, is acceptable as proof that the welding groove is satisfactory.

(c) *Tapered Transitions*

(1) A tapered transition having a length not less than three times the offset between the adjacent surfaces of abutting sections, as shown in Figure UW-9-1, shall be provided at joints between sections that differ in thickness by more than one-fourth of the thickness of the thinner section, or by more than $\frac{1}{8}$ in. (3 mm), whichever is less. The transition may be formed by any process that will provide a uniform taper. When the transition is formed by removing material from the thicker section, the minimum thickness of that section, after the material is removed, shall not be less than that required by UG-23(c). When the transition is formed by adding additional weld metal beyond what would otherwise be the edge of the weld, such additional weld metal buildup shall be subject to the requirements of UW-42. The butt weld may be partly or entirely in the tapered section or adjacent to it. This paragraph also applies when there is a reduction in thickness within a spherical shell or cylindrical shell course and to a taper at a Category A joint within a formed head. Provisions for tapers at circumferential, butt welded joints connecting formed heads to main shells are contained in UW-13.

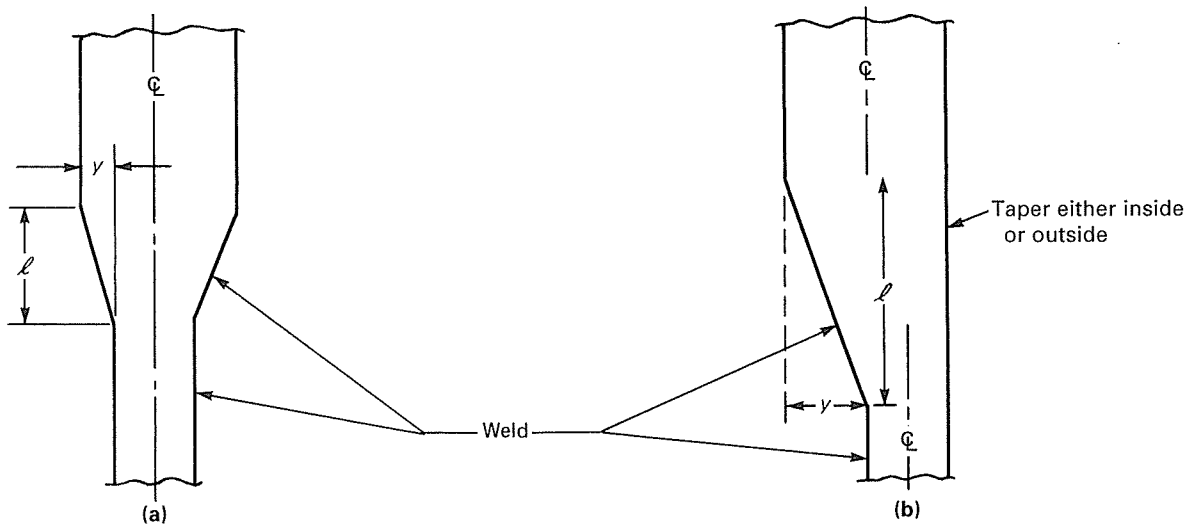
(2) The centerline of a butt weld attaching a component (flange, pipe, etc.) to a thickened neck nozzle that has a taper transition angle, α , less than 71.5 deg shall be located a minimum of $1.5t_n$ from the taper (see Figure UW-9-2), where t_n is the nominal thickness of the nozzle wall at the butt weld.

(d) Except when the longitudinal joints are radiographed 4 in. (100 mm) each side of each circumferential welded intersection, vessels made up of two or more courses shall have the centers of the welded longitudinal joints of adjacent courses staggered or separated by a distance of at least five times the thickness of the thicker plate.

(e) *Lap Joints.* For lapped joints, the surface overlap shall be not less than four times the thickness of the inner plate except as otherwise provided for heads in UW-13.

(17)

Figure UW-9-1
Butt Welding of Plates of Unequal Thickness

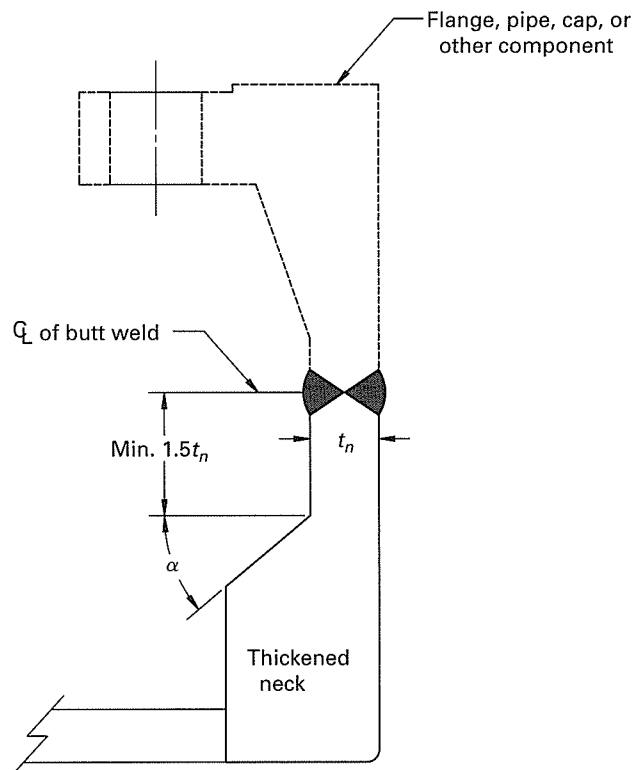


GENERAL NOTES:

- (a) $l \geq 3y$, where l is the required length of taper and y is the offset between the adjacent surfaces of abutting sections.
- (b) Length of required taper, l , may include the width of the weld.
- (c) In all cases, l shall be not less than $3y$.

(17)

Figure UW-9-2
Butt Welding of Components to Thickened Neck Nozzles



(f) *Welded Joints Subject to Bending Stresses.* Except where specific details are permitted in other paragraphs, fillet welds shall be added where necessary to reduce stress concentration. Corner joints, with fillet welds only, shall not be used unless the plates forming the corner are properly supported independently of such welds. (See UW-18.)

(g) *Minimum Weld Sizes.* Sizing of fillet and partial penetration welds shall take into consideration the loading conditions in UG-22 but shall not be less than the minimum sizes specified elsewhere in this Division.

UW-10 POSTWELD HEAT TREATMENT

Pressure vessels and pressure vessel parts shall be postweld heat treated as prescribed in UW-40 when postweld heat treatment is required in the applicable part of Subsection C.

UW-11 RADIOGRAPHIC AND ULTRASONIC EXAMINATION

(a) *Full Radiography.* The following welded joints shall be examined radiographically for their full length in the manner prescribed in UW-51:

(1) all butt welds in the shell and heads of vessels used to contain lethal substances [see UW-2(a)];

(2) all butt welds in the shell and heads of vessels in which the nominal thickness [see (g) below] at the welded joint exceeds $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. (38 mm), or exceeds the lesser thicknesses prescribed in UCS-57, UNF-57, UHA-33, UCL-35, or UCL-36 for the materials covered therein, or as otherwise prescribed in UHT-57, ULW-51, ULW-52(d), ULW-54, or ULT-57;

(3) all butt welds in the shell and heads of unfired steam boilers having design pressures

(-a) exceeding 50 psi (350 kPa) [see UW-2(c)];

(-b) not exceeding 50 psi (350 kPa) [see UW-2(c)] but with nominal thickness at the welded joint exceeding the thickness specified in (2) above;

(4) all butt welds in nozzles, communicating chambers, etc., with the nominal thickness at the welded joint that exceeds the thickness in (2) above or attached to the shell or heads of vessels under (1), (2), or (3) above that are required to be fully radiographed; however, except as required by UHT-57(a), Categories B and C butt welds in nozzles and communicating chambers that neither exceed NPS 10 (DN 250) nor $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. (29 mm) wall thickness do not require any radiographic examination;

(5) all Category A and D butt welds in the shell and heads of vessels where the design of the joint or part is based on a joint efficiency permitted by UW-12(a), in which case:

(-a) Category A and B welds connecting the shell or heads of vessels shall be of Type No. (1) or Type No. (2) of Table UW-12;

(-b) Category B or C butt welds [but not including those in nozzles and communicating chambers except as required in (4) above] which intersect the Category A butt

welds in the shell or heads of vessels or connect seamless vessel shell or heads shall, as a minimum, meet the requirements for spot radiography in accordance with UW-52. Spot radiographs required by this paragraph shall not be used to satisfy the spot radiography rules as applied to any other weld increment.

(6) all butt welds joined by electrogas welding with any single pass greater than $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. (38 mm) and all butt welds joined by electrosag welding;

(7) all Category A welds in a tubesheet shall be of Type (1) of Table UW-12;

(8) exemptions from radiographic examination for certain welds in nozzles and communicating chambers as described in (2), (4), and (5) above take precedence over the radiographic requirements of Subsection C of this Division. (17)

(b) *Spot Radiography.* Except when spot radiography is required for Category B or C butt welds by (a)(5)(-b) above, butt-welded joints made in accordance with Type No. (1) or (2) of Table UW-12 which are not required to be fully radiographed by (a) above, may be examined by spot radiography. Spot radiography shall be in accordance with UW-52. If spot radiography is specified for the entire vessel, radiographic examination is not required of Category B and C butt welds in nozzles and communicating chambers that exceed neither NPS 10 (DN 250) nor $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. (29 mm) wall thickness.

NOTE: This requirement specifies spot radiography for butt welds of Type No. (1) or No. (2) that are used in a vessel, but does not preclude the use of fillet and/or corner welds permitted by other paragraphs, such as for nozzle and manhole attachments, welded stays, flat heads, etc., which need not be spot radiographed.

(c) *No Radiography.* Except as required in (a) above, no radiographic examination of welded joints is required when the vessel or vessel part is designed for external pressure only, or when the joint design complies with UW-12(c).

(d) Electrogas welds in ferritic materials with any single pass greater than $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. (38 mm) and electrosag welds in ferritic materials shall be ultrasonically examined throughout their entire length in accordance with the requirements of Mandatory Appendix 12. This ultrasonic examination shall be done following the grain refining (austenitizing) heat treatment or postweld heat treatment. (17)

(e) In addition to the requirements in (a) and (b) above, all welds made by the electron beam process shall be ultrasonically examined for their entire length in accordance with the requirements of Mandatory Appendix 12. Ultrasonic examination may be waived if the following conditions are met:

(1) The nominal thickness at the welded joint does not exceed $\frac{1}{4}$ in. (6 mm).

(2) For ferromagnetic materials, the welds are either examined by the magnetic particle examination technique in accordance with Mandatory Appendix 6 or examined by the liquid penetrant examination technique in accordance with Mandatory Appendix 8.

- (17) (3) For nonferromagnetic materials, the welds are examined by the liquid penetrant examination technique in accordance with Mandatory Appendix 8.

(f) When radiography is required for a welded joint in accordance with (a) and (b) above, and the weld is made by the inertia and continuous drive friction welding processes, the welded joints shall also be ultrasonically examined for their entire length in accordance with Mandatory Appendix 12.

(g) For radiographic and ultrasonic examination of butt welds, the definition of nominal thickness at the welded joint under consideration shall be the nominal thickness of the thinner of the two parts joined. Nominal thickness is defined in 3-2.

(17) UW-12 JOINT EFFICIENCIES

Table UW-12 gives the joint efficiencies E to be used in the equations of this Division for joints completed by an arc or gas welding process. Except as required by UW-11(a)(5), a joint efficiency depends only on the type of joint and on the extent of examination of the joint and does not depend on the extent of examination of any other joint. The user or his designated agent [see U-2(a)] shall establish the type of joint and the extent of examination when the rules of this Division do not mandate specific requirements. Rules for determining the applicability of the efficiencies are found in the various paragraphs covering design equations [for example, see UG-24(a) and UG-27]. For further guidance, see Nonmandatory Appendix L.

(a) A value of E not greater than that given in column (a) of Table UW-12 shall be used in the design calculations for fully radiographed butt joints [see UW-11(a)], except that when the requirements of UW-11(a)(5) are not met, a value of E not greater than that given in column (b) of Table UW-12 shall be used.

(b) A value of E not greater than that given in column (b) of Table UW-12 shall be used in the design calculations for spot radiographed butt-welded joints [see UW-11(b)].

(c) A value of E not greater than that given in column (c) of Table UW-12 shall be used in the design calculations for welded joints that are neither fully radiographed nor spot radiographed [see UW-11(c)].

(d) Seamless vessel sections or heads shall be considered equivalent to welded parts of the same geometry in which all Category A welds are Type No. 1. For calculations involving circumferential stress in seamless vessel sections or for thickness of seamless heads, $E = 1.0$ when the spot radiography requirements of UW-11(a)(5)(-b) are met. $E = 0.85$ when the spot radiography

requirements of UW-11(a)(5)(-b) are not met, or when the Category A or B welds connecting seamless vessel sections or heads are Type No. 3, 4, 5, 6, or 8 of Table UW-12.

(e) Welded pipe or tubing shall be treated in the same manner as seamless, but with allowable tensile stress taken from the welded product values of the stress tables, and the requirements of (d) applied.

(f) A value of E not greater than 0.80 may be used in the equations of this Division for joints completed by any of the pressure welding processes given in UW-27(a)(2), except for electric resistance welding, provided the welding process used is permitted by the rules in the applicable parts of Subsection C for the material being welded. The quality of such welds used in vessels or parts of vessels shall be proved as follows: Test specimens shall be representative of the production welding on each vessel. They may be removed from the shell itself or from a prolongation of the shell including the longitudinal joint, or, in the case of vessels not containing a longitudinal joint, from a test plate of the same material and thickness as the vessel and welded in accordance with the same procedure. One reduced-section tension test and two side-bend tests shall be made in accordance with, and shall meet the requirements of Section IX, QW-150 and QW-160.

UW-13 ATTACHMENT DETAILS

(17)

(a) Definitions

t_h = nominal thickness of head

t_p = minimum distance from outside surface of flat head to edge of weld preparation measured as shown in Figure UW-13.2

t_s = nominal thickness of shell

(See UG-27, UG-28, UG-32, UG-34, and other paragraphs for additional definitions.)

(b) See below.

(1) Ellipsoidal, torispherical, and other types of formed heads shall be attached to the shell with a butt weld, or as illustrated in the applicable Figure UW-13.1 sketches (a), (b), (c), (d), and (i). The construction shown in sketch (e) may also be used for end heads when the thickness of the shell section of the vessel does not exceed $\frac{5}{8}$ in. (16 mm) [see also (c) below]. Limitations relative to the use of these attachments shall be as given in the sketches and related notes and in Table UW-12. Figure UW-13.1 sketches (f), (g), and (h) are examples of attachment methods which are not permissible.

(2) Formed heads, concave or convex to the pressure, shall have a skirt length not less than that shown in Figure UW-13.1, using the applicable sketch. Heads that are fitted inside or over a shell shall have a driving fit before welding.

(3) A tapered transition having a length not less than three times the offset between the adjacent surfaces of abutting sections as shown in Figure UW-13.1 sketches (j) and (k) shall be provided at joints between formed

Table UW-12
Maximum Allowable Joint Efficiencies for Arc and Gas Welded Joints

Type No.	Joint Description	Limitations	Joint Category	Degree of Radiographic Examination		
				(a) Full [Note (1)]	(b) Spot [Note (2)]	(c) None
(1)	s attained by double-welding or by other means that will obtain quality of deposited weld metal on the inside and outside weld surfaces to agree with the requirements of UW-35. Welds using metal backing strips that remain in place are excluded.	None	A, B, C, and D	1.00	0.85	0.70
(2)	Single-welded butt joint with backing strip other than those included under (1)	(a) None except as in (b) below	A, B, C, and D	0.90	0.80	0.65
		(b) Circumferential butt joints with one plate offset; see UW-13(b)(4) and Figure UW-13.1, sketch (i)	A, B, and C	0.90	0.80	0.65
(3)	Single-welded butt joint without use of backing strip	Circumferential butt joints only, not over $\frac{5}{8}$ in. (16 mm) thick and not over 24 in. (600 mm) outside diameter	A, B, and C	NA	NA	0.60
(4)	Double full fillet lap joint	(a) Longitudinal joints not over $\frac{3}{8}$ in. (10 mm) thick	A	NA	NA	0.55
		(b) Circumferential joints not over $\frac{5}{8}$ in. (16 mm) thick	B and C [Note (3)]	NA	NA	0.55
(5)	Single full fillet lap joints with plug welds conforming to UW-17	(a) Circumferential joints [Note (4)] for attachment of heads not over 24 in. (600 mm) outside diameter to shells not over $\frac{1}{2}$ in. (13 mm) thick	B	NA	NA	0.50
		(b) Circumferential joints for the attachment to shells of jackets not over $\frac{5}{8}$ in. (16 mm) in nominal thickness where the distance from the center of the plug weld to the edge of the plate is not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the diameter of the hole for the plug.	C	NA	NA	0.50
(6)	Single full fillet lap joints without plug welds	(a) For the attachment of heads convex to pressure to shells not over $\frac{5}{8}$ in. (16 mm) required thickness, only with use of fillet weld on inside of shell; or	A and B	NA	NA	0.45
		(b) for attachment of heads having pressure on either side, to shells not over 24 in. (600 mm) inside diameter and not over $\frac{3}{4}$ in. (6 mm) required thickness with fillet weld on outside of head flange only	A and B	NA	NA	0.45
(7)	Corner joints, full penetration, partial penetration, and/or fillet welded	As limited by Figure UW-13.2 and Figure UW-16.1	C and D [Note (5)]	NA	NA	NA
(8)		Design per U-2(g) for Category B and C joints	B, C, and D	NA	NA	NA

GENERAL E = 1.00 for butt joints in compression.

NOTES:

(1) See UW-12(a) and UW-51.

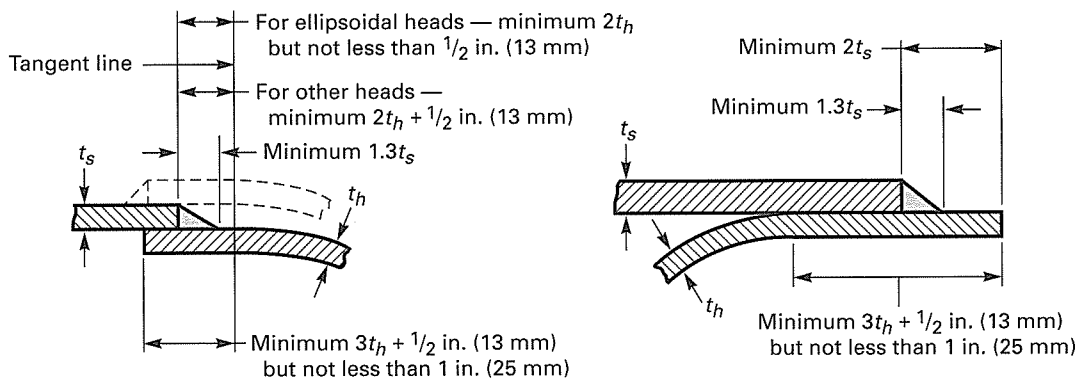
(2) See UW-12(b) and UW-52.

(3) For Type No. 4 Category C joint, limitation not applicable for bolted flange connections.

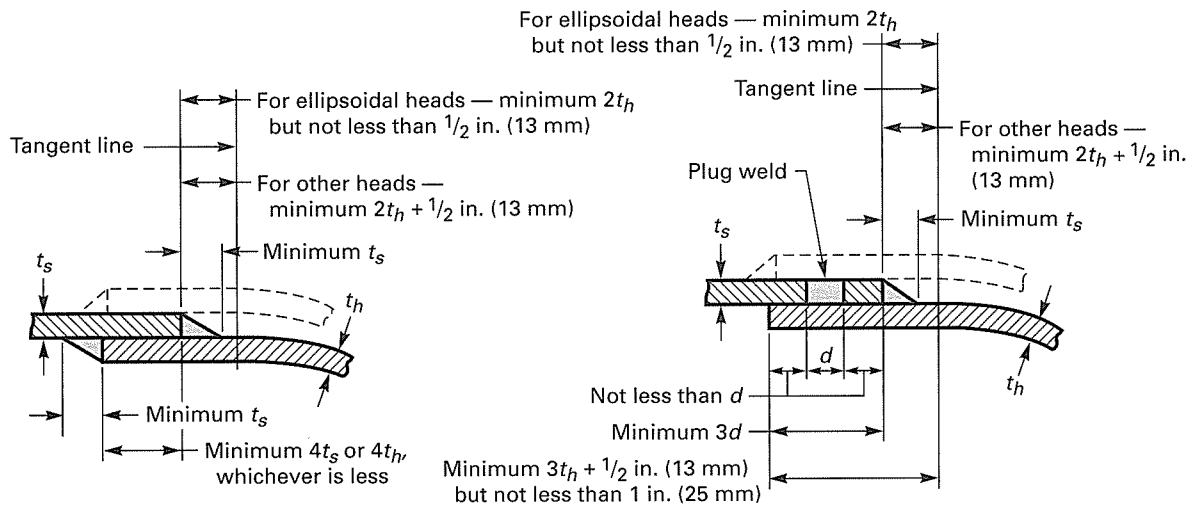
(4) Joints attaching hemispherical heads to shells are excluded.

(5) There is no joint efficiency *E* in the design equations of this Division for Category C and D corner joints. When needed, a value of *E* not greater than 1.00 may be used.

Figure UW-13.1
Heads Attached to Shells



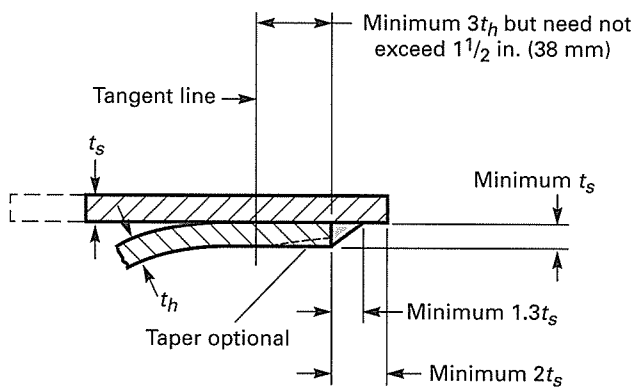
(a) Single Fillet Lap Weld



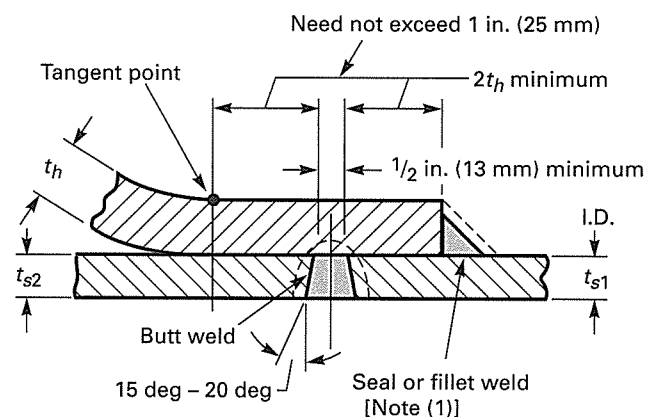
(b) Double Fillet Lap Weld

(c) Single Fillet Lap Weld With Plug Welds

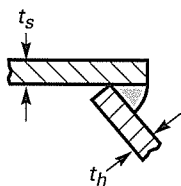
Figure UW-13.1
Heads Attached to Shells (Cont'd)



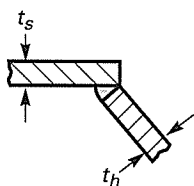
(d) Single Fillet Lap Weld



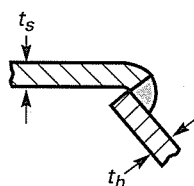
(e) Intermediate Head [See Notes (2) and (3)]



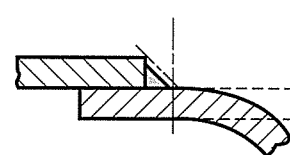
(f-1) Not Permissible



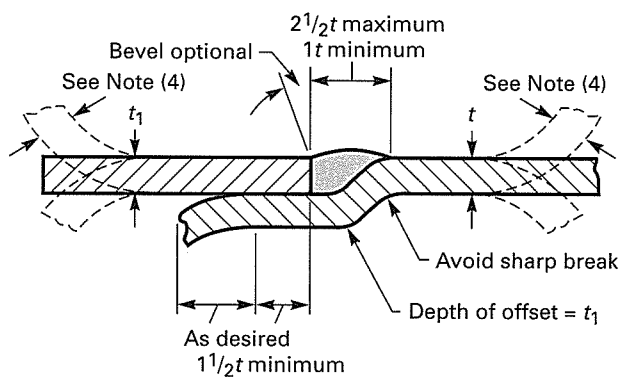
(f-2) Not Permissible



(g) Not Permissible



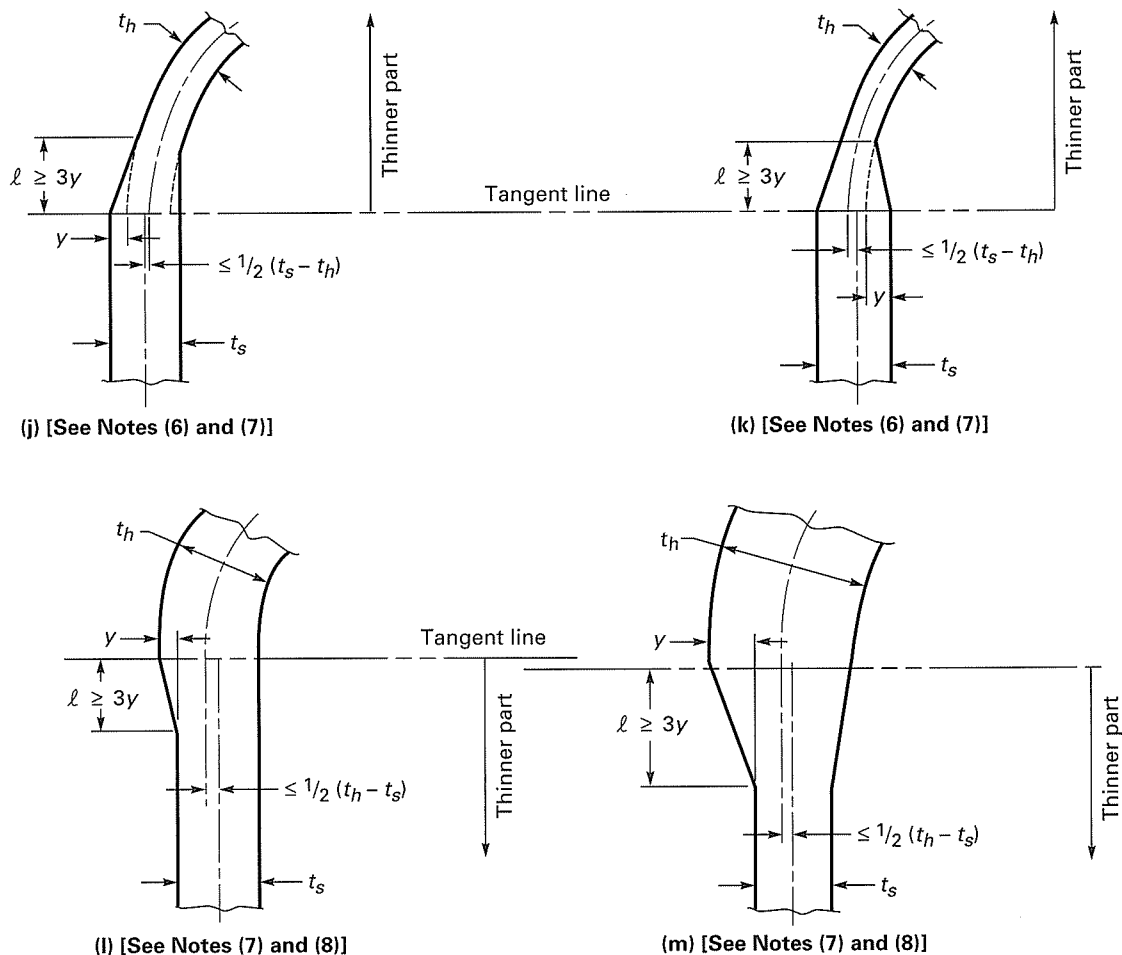
(h) Not Permissible



t or $t_1 = \frac{5}{8}$ maximum [see Note (5)]

(i) Butt Weld With One Plate Edge Offset

Figure UW-13.1
Heads Attached to Shells (Cont'd)



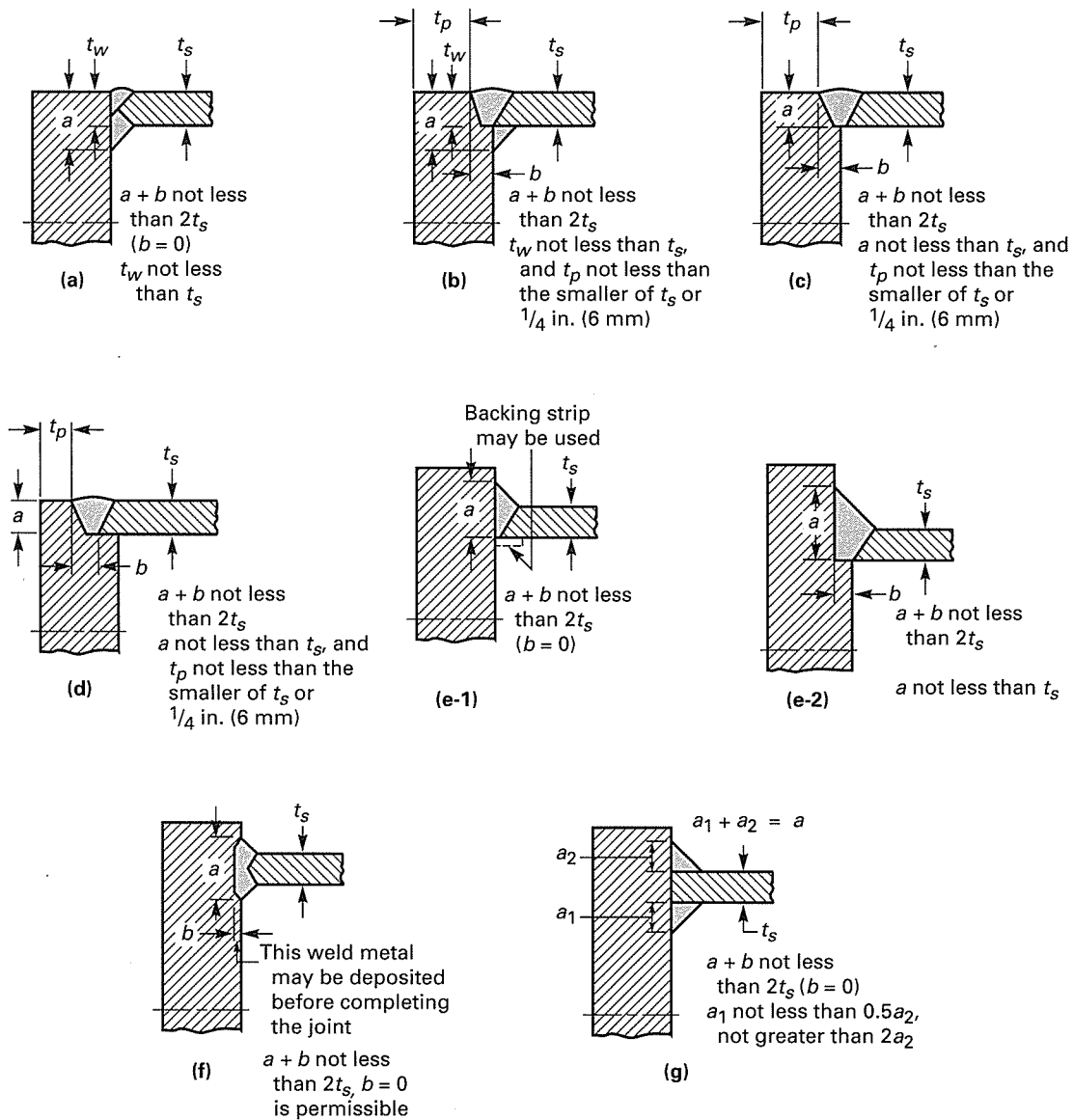
GENERAL NOTE: See Table UW-12 for limitations.

NOTES:

- (1) See UW-13(c)(2).
- (2) Butt weld and fillet weld, if used, shall be designed to take shear at $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the differential pressure than can exist.
- (3) t_{s1} and t_{s2} may be different.
- (4) See UW-13(b)(4) for limitation when weld bead is deposited from inside.
- (5) For joints connecting hemispherical heads to shells, the following shall apply:
 - (a) t or $t_1 = \frac{3}{8}$ in. (10 mm) maximum.
 - (b) Maximum difference in thickness between t or $t_1 = \frac{3}{32}$ in. (2.5 mm).
 - (c) Use of this figure for joints connecting hemispherical heads to shells shall be noted in the "Remarks" part of the Data Report Form.
- (6) In all cases, the projected length of taper, ℓ , shall be not less than $3y$.
- (7) Length of required taper, ℓ , may include the width of the weld. The shell plate centerline may be on either side of the head plate centerline.
- (8) In all cases, ℓ shall be not less than $3y$ when t_h exceeds t_s . Minimum length of skirt is $3t_h$ but need not exceed $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. (38 mm) except when necessary to provide required length of taper. When t_h is equal to or less than $1.25t_s$, length of skirt shall be sufficient for any required taper.

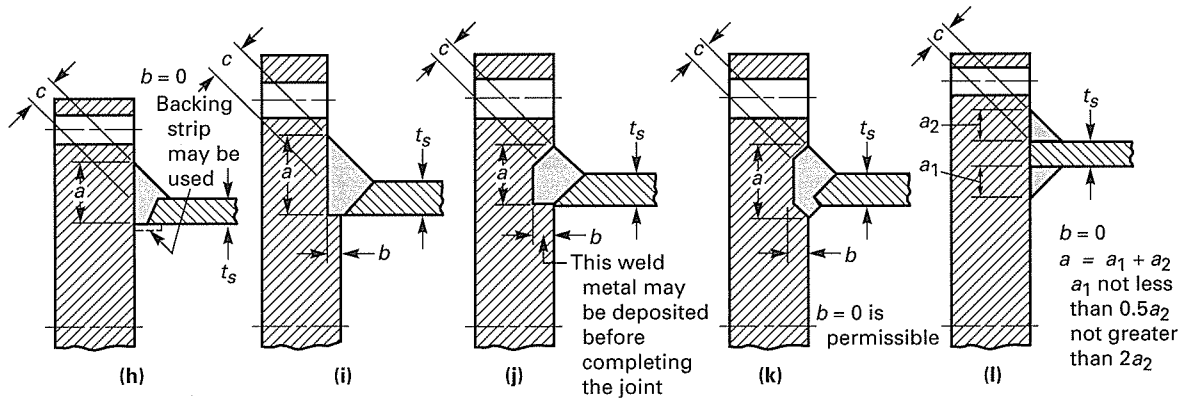
(17)

Figure UW-13.2
Attachment of Pressure Parts to Flat Plates to Form a Corner Joint

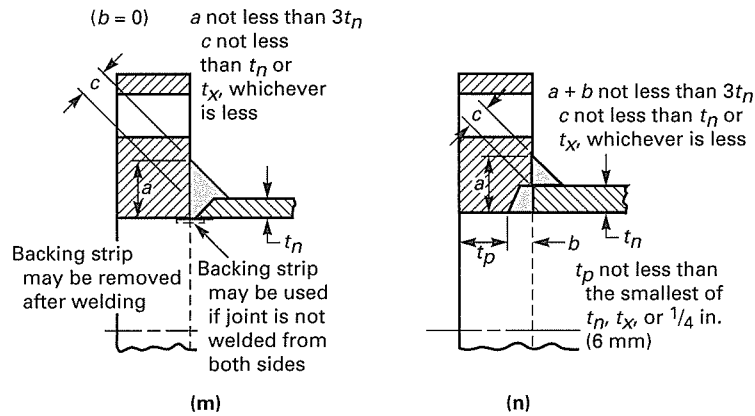


Typical Unstayed Flat Heads, Tubesheets Without a Bolting Flange, and Side Plates of Rectangular Vessels [See Note (1)]

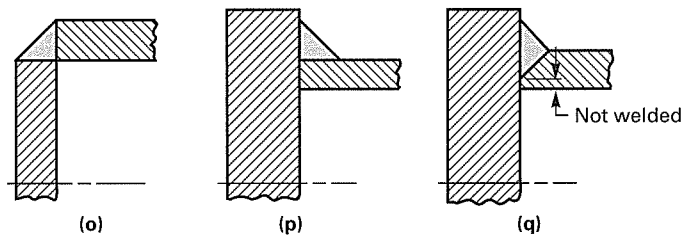
Figure UW-13.2
Attachment of Pressure Parts to Flat Plates to Form a Corner Joint (Cont'd)



Typical Tubesheets With a Bolting Flange

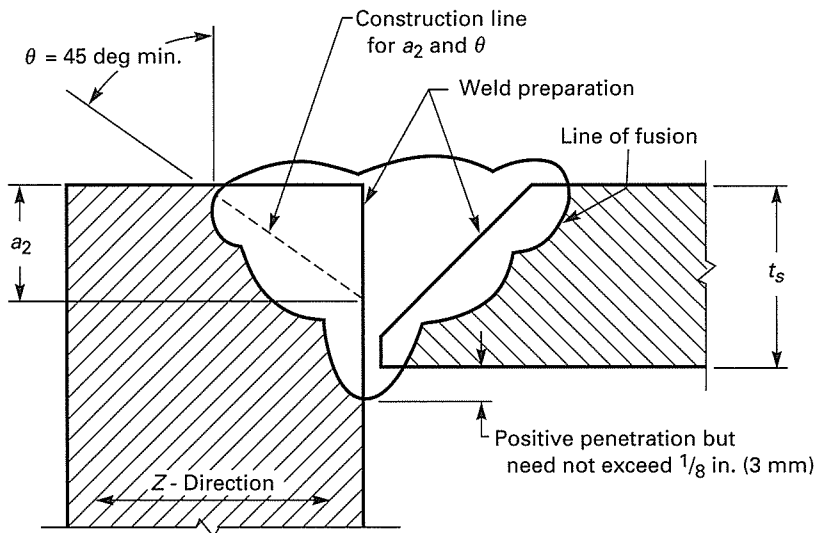


Typical Bolted Flange Connections [See Note (2)]



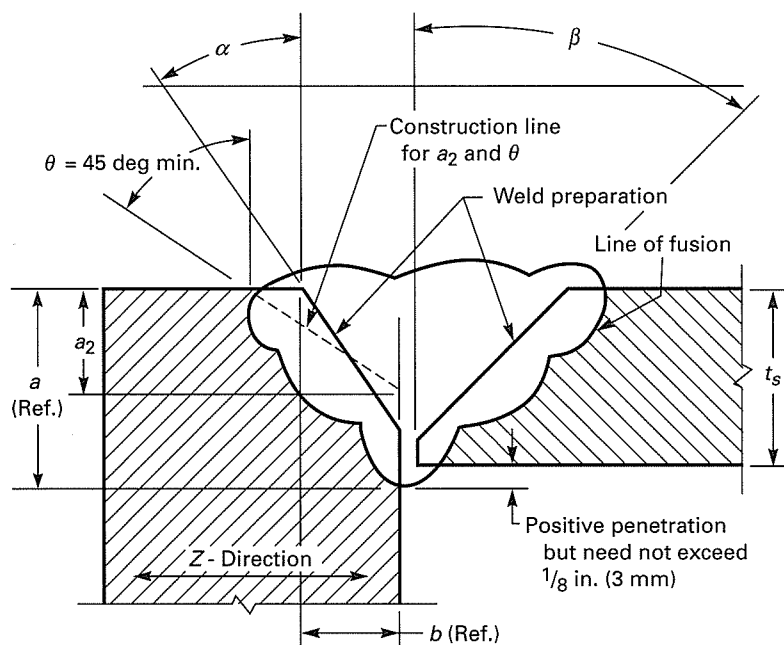
Typical Nonpermissible Corner Joints

Figure UW-13.2
Attachment of Pressure Parts to Flat Plates to Form a Corner Joint (Cont'd)



(r) Details for One Member Beveled [See Note (3)]

K	a_2/t_s Not Less Than
0.6	0.29
0.7	0.23
0.8	0.17
0.9	0.09
1.0	0



See sketch (r) above for table with values of K and a_2/t_s

(s) Details for Both Members Beveled [See Note (3)]

K	Min. a_2/t_s for α Not Less Than 15 deg	Min. a_2/t_s for α Not Less Than 30 deg	Min. a_2/t_s for α Not Less Than 45 deg
0.6	0.85	0.55	0.29
0.7	0.81	0.47	0.23
0.8	0.74	0.38	0.17
0.9	0.58	0.23	0.09
1.0	0	0	0

GENERAL NOTES:

- (a) $a + b$ not less than $2t_s$; c not less than $0.7t_s$ or $1.4t_r$, whichever is less.
- (b) t_s and t_r are as defined in UG-34(b).
- (c) Dimension b is produced by the weld preparation and shall be verified after fit up and before welding.

NOTES:

- (1) For unstayed flat heads, see also UG-34.
- (2) c , t_n , and t_x are as defined in 2-3.
- (3) Interpolation of α and K is permitted.

heads and shells that differ in thickness by more than one-fourth the thickness of the thinner section or by more than $\frac{1}{8}$ in. (3 mm), whichever is less. When a taper is required on any formed head thicker than the shell and intended for butt-welded attachment [Figure UW-13.1 sketches (l) and (m)], the skirt shall be long enough so that the required length of taper does not extend beyond the tangent line. When the transition is formed by removing material from the thicker section, the minimum thickness of that section, after the material is removed, shall not be less than that required by UG-23(c). When the transition is formed by adding additional weld metal beyond what would otherwise be the edge of the weld, such additional weld metal buildup shall be subject to the requirements of UW-42. The centerline misalignment between shell and head shall be no greater than one-half the difference between the actual shell and head thickness, as illustrated in Figure UW-13.1 sketches (j), (k), (l), and (m).

(4) Shells and heads may be attached to shells or heads using a butt weld with one plate offset as shown in Figure UW-13.1 sketch (i). The weld bead may be deposited on the inside of the vessel only when the weld is accessible for inspection after the vessel is completed. The offset shall be smooth and symmetrical and shall not be machined or otherwise reduced in thickness. There shall be a uniform force fit with the mating section at the root of the weld. Should the offset contain a longitudinal joint, the following shall apply:

(-a) The longitudinal weld within the area of the offset shall be ground substantially flush with the parent metal prior to the offsetting operation.

(-b) The longitudinal weld from the edge of the plate through the offset shall be examined by the magnetic particle method after the offsetting operation. Cracks and cracklike defects are unacceptable and shall be repaired or removed.

(-c) As an acceptable alternative to magnetic particle examination or when magnetic particle methods are not feasible because of the nonferromagnetic character of the weld deposit, a liquid penetrant method shall be used. Cracks and cracklike defects are unacceptable and shall be repaired or removed.

(5) Non-butt-welded bolting flanges shall be attached to formed heads as illustrated in Figure 1-6.

(c) See below.

(1) Intermediate heads, without limit to thickness, of the type shown in Figure UW-13.1 sketch (e) may be used for all types of vessels provided that the outside diameter of the head skirt is a close fit inside the overlapping ends of the adjacent length of cylinder.

(2) The butt weld and fillet weld shall be designed to take shear based on $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the maximum differential pressure that can exist. The allowable stress value for the butt weld shall be 70% of the stress value for the vessel material and that of the fillet 55%. The area of the butt weld in shear is the width at the root of the weld times the

length of weld. The area of the fillet weld is the minimum leg dimension times the length of weld. The fillet weld may be omitted if the construction precludes access to make the weld, and the vessel is in noncorrosive service.

(d) The requirements for the attachment of welded unstayed flat heads to shells are given in UG-34 and in (e) and (f) hereunder.

(e) When shells, heads, or other pressure parts are welded to a forged or rolled plate to form a corner joint, as in Figure UW-13.2, the joint shall meet the following requirements [see also UG-93(d)(3)]:

(1) On the cross section through the welded joint, the line of fusion between the weld metal and the forged or rolled plate being attached shall be projected on planes both parallel to and perpendicular to the surface of the plate being attached, in order to determine the dimensions a and b , respectively (see Figure UW-13.2).

(2) For flange rings of bolted flanged connections, the sum of a and b shall be not less than three times the nominal wall thickness of the abutting pressure part.

(3) For other components, the sum a and b shall be not less than two times the nominal wall thickness of the abutting pressure part unless the provisions of (f) are satisfied. Examples of such components are flat heads, tubesheets with or without a projection having holes for a bolted connection, and the side plates of a rectangular vessel.

(4) Other dimensions at the joint shall be in accordance with details as shown in Figure UW-13.2.

(5) Joint details that have a dimension through the joint less than the thickness of the shell, head or other pressure part, or that provide attachment eccentric thereto, are not permissible. See Figure UW-13.2 sketches (o), (p), and (q).

(f) When a multipass corner weld joint is constructed in accordance with Figure UW-13.2, sketch (r) or sketch (s), all rules in the Code pertaining to welded joints shall apply except that the requirement " $a + b$ not less than $2t_s$ " of (e)(3) shall be replaced with the following requirements:

(1) A sample corner weld joint shall be prepared to qualify the weld procedure, and a sample corner weld joint shall be prepared to qualify each welder or welding operator. The Manufacturer shall prepare the sample corner weld joint with nominal thickness and configuration matching that to be employed with the following tolerances:

(-a) The sample thinner plate shall match the thickness of the production thinner plate within $\pm\frac{1}{4}$ in. (± 6 mm).

(-b) The sample thicker plate shall be at least 1.5 times the thickness of the sample thinner plate.

The sample shall be sectioned, polished, and etched to clearly delineate the line of fusion. Acceptability shall be determined by measurements of the line of fusion for use in the calculations for compliance with Figure UW-13.2, sketch (r) or sketch (s). The sample shall be free