

1.0 ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA FOR COMPLETED WELDS

1.1 Butt Welds

1.1.1 No cracks are permitted

1.1.2 As-welded surfaces are permitted; however, the surface of welds shall be sufficiently free from overlaps, abrupt ridges, and valleys.

1.1.3 The thickness of reinforcement shall not exceed $\frac{3}{16}$ in.

1.1.4 Undercuts shall not exceed $\frac{1}{32}$ in. or 12½ % of the wall thickness whichever is less.

1.1.5 For single-welded joints (i.e. butt joints welded from one side), concavity of the root surface shall not reduce the total thickness of the joint, including reinforcement, to less than the nominal thickness of the thinner component being joined

1.1.6 For single welded joints, the excess root penetration shall be exceed the lesser of $\frac{1}{8}$ in. or 5 % of the inside diameter of the pipe.

1.1.7 The total joint penetration shall not be less than the thickness of the thinner component being joined, except that incomplete root penetration is acceptable if it does not exceed the lesser of $\frac{1}{32}$ in. or 20 % of the required thickness, and its extent is not more than 1 ½ in. in any 6 in. length of weld.

1.1.8 Concavity of the root surface shall not be reduced the total thickness of the joint, including reinforcement, to less than the thickness of the thinner of the components being joined.

1.1.9 The length of unfused bead or layer areas shall not be more than 20 % of the circumference of the pipe, or of the total length of the weld, and no more than 1½ inches in any 6 in. length of weld.

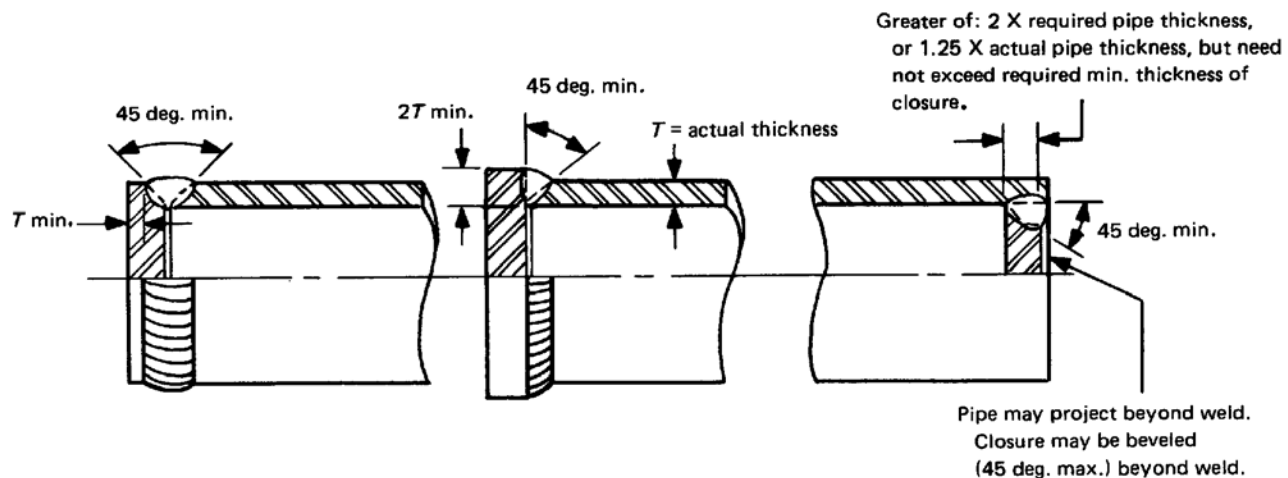
1.2 Seal, Socket, and Fillet Welds

1.2.1 As-welded surfaces are permitted; however, the surface of welds shall be sufficiently free overlaps, abrupt ridges, and valleys.

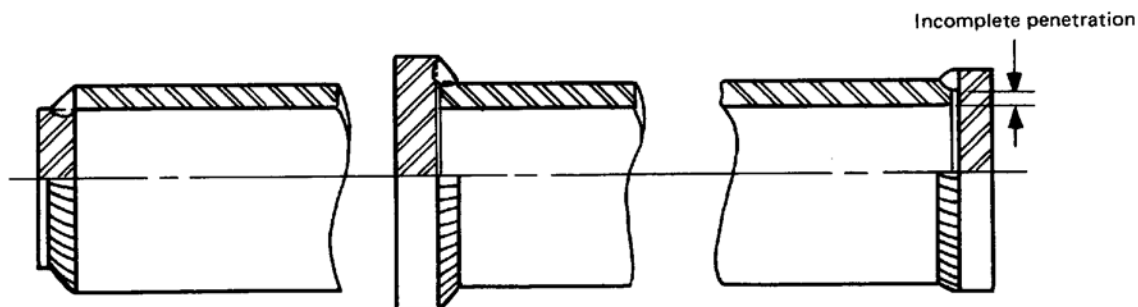
1.2.2 Limitation on imperfections in socket, fillet and seal welds are the same as in Paragraph 1.1.4 and 1.19 for cracks, lack of fusion, and undercut.

1.2.3 Socket and fillet welds may vary from convex to concave. The size of a fillet weld is determined as shown in page 5. Typical minimum fillet weld details for slip-on flanges and socket-welding components are also shown on page 5.

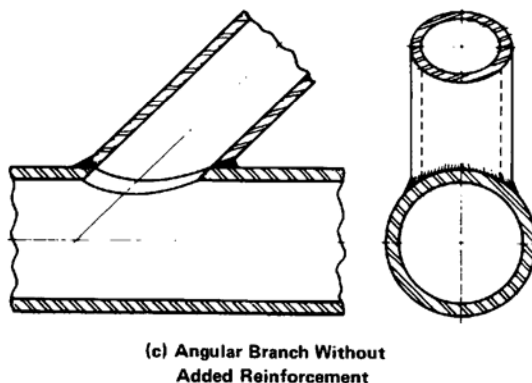
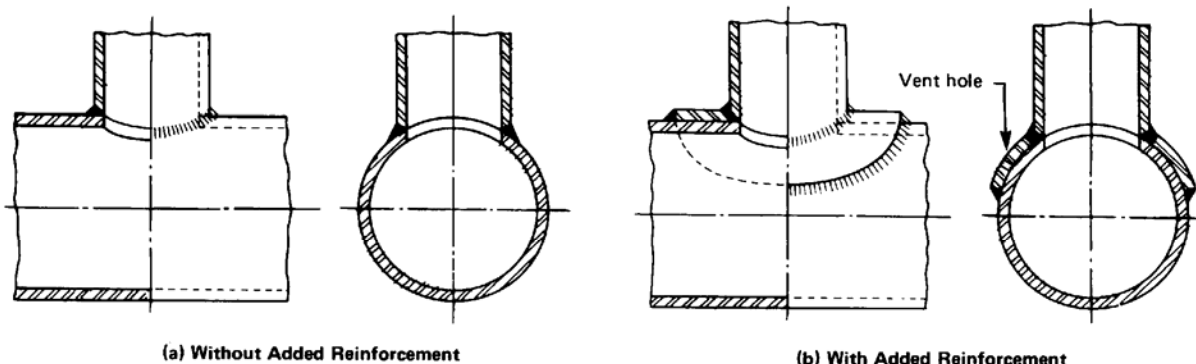
**FLAT HEAD WELDS AND BRANCH CONNECTIONS
ASME B31.9**



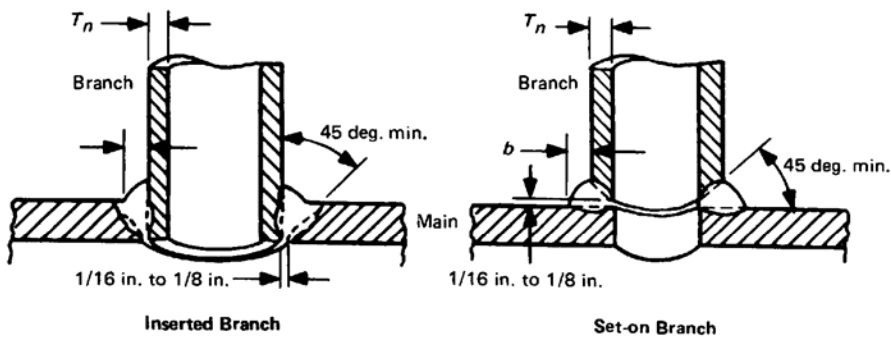
Acceptable Welds for Flat Heads



Unacceptable Welds for Flat Heads



Typical Weld Branch Connections

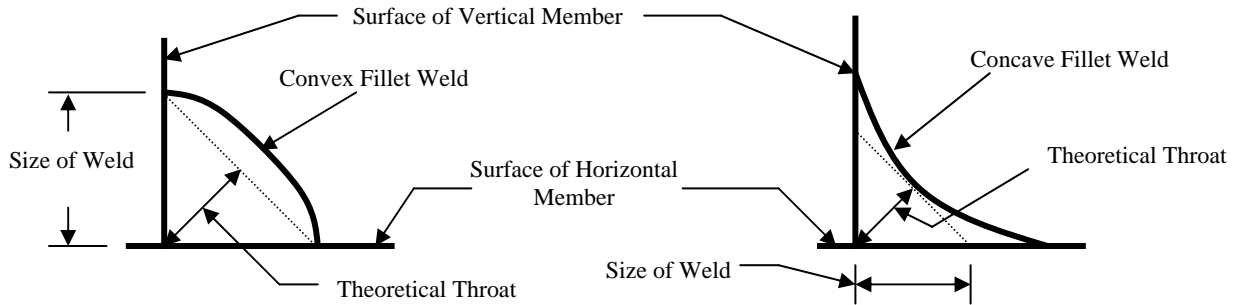


$b = \text{the lesser of } T_n \text{ (branch) or } 1/4 \text{ in.}$

Typical Weld Details

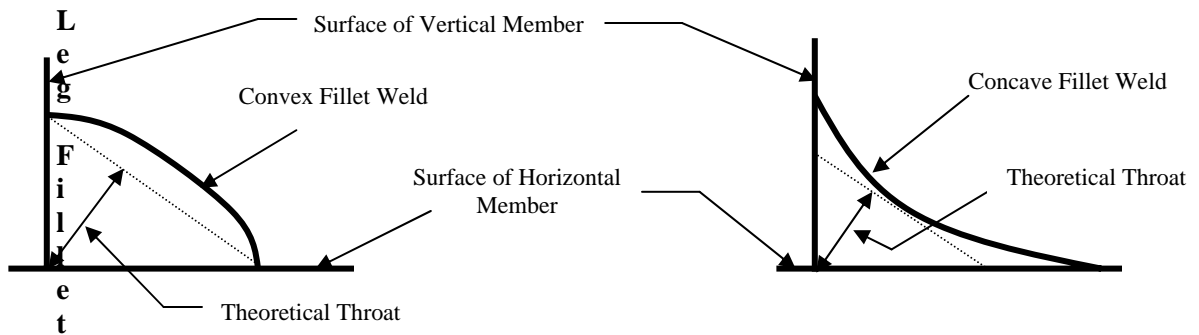
FILLET WELD PROFILES AND SLIP-ON / SOCKET WELDED FLANGES WELD PROFILES

Equal Leg Fillet Welds



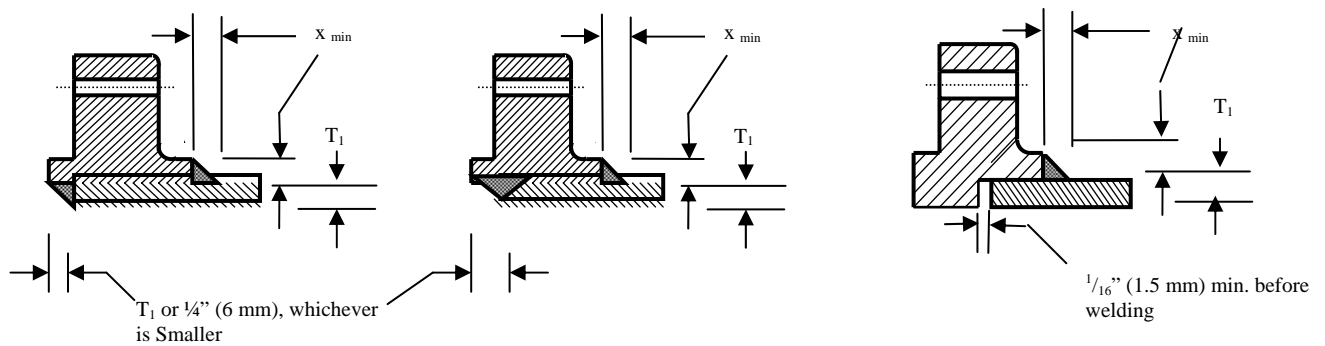
The “Size” of an Equal Leg Fillet Weld is the length of the largest inscribed right isosceles triangle.
 Theoretical Throat = 0.7 x Size

Unequal



For Unequal Leg Fillet Welds, the “Size” of the weld is the leg length of the largest right triangle that can be inscribed within the fillet weld cross-section.

Slip-on and Socket Welded Flanges



$x_{min} = 1.4 T_1$ or Thickness of the Hub, whichever is smaller, but not less than $1/8$ in. (3 mm)
 T₁ = Minimum Pipe Wall Thickness