Master Brewers Association of the Americas

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Dedicated to the technology of brewing. MBAA Annual Conference

Corrosion in process pipeline in breweries

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Contents

- Corrosion
 - Types of corrosion
 - Common corrosive environments
 - Effect of corrosive environments on the metal

- Stainless steel
 - Types of stainless steel
 - Alloy Selection

What is Corrosion?

The natural tendency of a material to return to its most stable (thermo dynamic) form

This can be an Oxide, Sulfide, Sulfate, Chloride or other compounds

- <u>All metals</u> will corrode in <u>some environment</u>
- <u>Not all metals</u> corrode in the <u>same environment</u>

Main factors that drive corrosion

- Chlorides
- High Temperatures ↑
- Low pH \downarrow



Types of corrosion

- General or uniform corrosion
- Intergranular
- Galvanic
 - -Pitting
 - -Crevice
- Stress corrosion cracking
- MIC or microbiological induced corrosion

General (Uniform) Corrosion

- Occurs Uniformly On All Exposed Surfaces

 Carbon Steel Rusting
- Expressed as a Corrosion Rate mpy
 - Increased Wall Thickness gives Longer Life
 - Corrosion Rate Increases with Temperature
- This is the <u>ONLY</u> Corrosion Mechanism Where Increased Metal Thickness Means Increased Life!!!!

Intergranular Corrosion

Effect of Carbon



Effect of carbon on the time required for formation of harmful chromium carbide. Carbide precipitation occurs inside the loop, to the right of the various carbon content curves







Types of Galvanic Corrosion

- <u>True Galvanic</u> Corrosion
 Example: Carbon Steel bolted to Stainless Steel
- <u>*Pitting*</u> Corrosion (3*a*), Where both active and passive cells exist in the same metal
- <u>*Crevice*</u> Corrosion (3*b*), Where the active cell is artificially forced to exist

Pitting Corrosion

- Pitting is exhilarated at higher temperatures and lower pH for a certain chloride content and is completely random where it attacks
- Pitting Resistance Equivalent Number (PREN)
 <u>PRE Number = %Cr + 3.3(%Mo) + 16(%N)</u>
- For eg. Under the right conditions of chloride content, pH and temperature, a type 304 tube with a 0.035 inch (0.89 mm) wall will pit through in less than 8 hours

Crevice Corrosion

- Localized
- Predictable Time for Onset
- Very Little Additional Life With Thicker Metal Sections





Stress Corrosion Cracking

- A preferential attack of areas under stress in a corrosive environment, where such an environment alone would not have caused corrosion
- A cracking procedure that requires the simultaneous action of a corrosion and sustained tensile strength





Microbiologically Influenced Corrosion (MIC)

- Bacteria per se do Not Attack Metals
- Corrosion is by One of the Other Recognized Mechanisms
 - More Highly Alloyed Metals are Resistant
 - Exotic Metals (Titanium) are Resistant





Common corrosive environments-Product

- In the food processing industry, where salt and acidic conditions are present:
 - Sports drinks
 - Ketchup
- In the personal care industry
 - Cosmetic products
 - Deodorant
 - Hair care

In Beverage:

Hot water system











Common corrosive environments-CIP

- For cleaning and disinfection operation in breweries
 - ✓ Sterilizing solutions such as bleach (sodium hypochlorite).
 - ✓ Remove product residues
- Applied in processing lines such as pipes, vessels, and tanks
 - ✓ Salt water (brine)
 - ✓ Water supplies having chlorine or hydrochloric acids to prevent bacterial growth



Corrosion resistance

Branding of Super Austenite Alloys

- AL-6XN[®]
 - Allegheny Ludlum mill
 - Budweiser- American
- 254 SMO[®]
 - Outokumpu mill
 - Heineken- European
- 904L®
 - ATI mill
 - SABMiller European

		Comparison with 316L, Duplex & Other 6 Mo Alloys							
ALLOY	UNS NUMBER	CHROMIUM	NICKEL	MOLYBDENUM	NITROGEN	PREN*			
AL-6XN®	N08367	20-22%	23.5-25.5%	6-7%	0.18-0.25%	45.89			
316L	S31603	16-20%	10-15%	2-3%	0.05%	27.05			
254 SMO®	S31254	19.5-20.5%	17.5-18.5	6.0-6.5%	0.18-0.22%	43.83			
904L	N08904	19-23%	23-28%	4-5%	-	35.85			

Alloy Selection

- Is sanitary-grade tubing available?
- Is round bar also available in the same material?
- Can the alloy be practically polished?
- Can the alloy be welded?

A particular alloy may be better for specific applications, but sometimes finding 100 ft of product with the required accessories can be a challenge. So, a product must not only be meeting the technical standards of application but also be on the shelf – in all the necessary forms such as sheet, plate, pipe, tube, bar, fittings both sanitary and commercial grade – .

Standard, Alloys Raw Material Types

Raw Material Type	316L		AL6XN UNS : N08367		Hastelloy C-22/Alloy 22 UNS: N06022	
	ASME	ASTM	ASME	ASTM	ASME	ASTM
Plate, Sheet & Strip	SA-240 SA-480	A-240 A-480	SA-240 SB-688	A-240 B-688	SB-575	B-575
Wire, Rod & Bar	SA-276 SA-479	A-276 A-479	SB-691	B-691	SB-574	B-574
Welded pipe	SA-312 SA-778	A-312 A-778	SA-358 SA-409	A-358,B-804,A- 409,B-675, B-691	SB-619	B-619
Heat Exchanger Tubing	SA-249 SA-213	A-249 A-213	SA-249	A-249		
Sanitary Tubing		A-270		A-270		
Welded Tube (General Application)	SA-269 SA-450 SA-1016	A-269 A-450 A-1016	SB-676 SA-269	B-676 A-269	SB-626	B-626
Seamless Pipe & Tube	SA-213 SA-511	A-213 A-511	SB-690	B-690	SB-622	B-622
Forging	SA-182 SA-484 SA-479	A-182 A-484 A-479	SB-564	B-564 B-472		B-462 B-472 B-564
Pipe Fittings	SA-815 SA-403	A-815 A-403	SB-366	B-366	SB-366	B-366

AL-6XN and Hastelloy C-22 Tubing & Tube Fittings

- Elbows
- Tees
- Adapters
- Ferrules
- Reducers
- Specialty Fab
- Tubing



Other Products offered in AL-6XN or Hastelloy C

- Tote Unloading Systems
- Product Recovery Systems
- Tank Cleaning Equipment
- Pumps
- Valves
- Filters & Strainers







Other Products offered in AL-6XN or Hastelloy C

- Valve Manifolds
- Transfer Panels
- Utility Stations
- Valve Modifications
- Jacketed Tubing







More Information



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