
**Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas
industries — Calculation of heater-tube
thickness in petroleum refineries**

*Industries du pétrole, de la pétrochimie et du gaz naturel — Calcul de
l'épaisseur des tubes de fours de raffineries de pétrole*



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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

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Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Calculation of heater-tube thickness in petroleum refineries

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the requirements and gives recommendations for the procedures and design criteria used for calculating the required wall thickness of new tubes and associated component fittings for petroleum-refinery heaters. These procedures are appropriate for designing tubes for service in both corrosive and non-corrosive applications. These procedures have been developed specifically for the design of refinery and related process-fired heater tubes (direct-fired, heat-absorbing tubes within enclosures). These procedures are not intended to be used for the design of external piping.

This International Standard does not give recommendations for tube retirement thickness; Annex A describes a technique for estimating the life remaining for a heater tube.

2 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

2.1

actual inside diameter

D_i

inside diameter of a new tube

NOTE The actual inside diameter is used to calculate the tube skin temperature in Annex B and the thermal stress in Annex C.

2.2

component fitting

fitting connected to the fired heater tubes

EXAMPLES Return bends, elbows, reducers.

NOTE 1 There is a distinction between standard component fittings and specially designed component fittings; see 4.9.

NOTE 2 Typical material specifications for standard component fittings are ASTM A 234, ASTM A 403 and ASTM B 366.

2.3

corrosion allowance

δ_{CA}

additional material thickness added to allow for material loss during the design life of the component

2.4

design life

t_{DL}

operating time used as a basis for tube design

NOTE The design life is not necessarily the same as the retirement or replacement life.