



<b>SURFACE VEHICLE STANDARD</b>	<b>J356</b>	<b>DEC2013</b>
	Issued	1968-07
	Revised	2013-12
Superseding J356 JUL2006		
Welded Flash-Controlled Low-Carbon Steel Tubing Normalized for Bending, Double Flaring, and Beading		

## RATIONALE

This five year review of the J356 standard incorporates specific revisions requested by producers of this material type.

### 1. SCOPE

The SAE Standard covers normalized electric-resistance welded flash-controlled single-wall, low-carbon steel pressure tubing intended for use as pressure lines and in other applications requiring tubing of a quality suitable for bending, double flaring, beading, forming, and brazing. Material produced to this specification is not intended to be used for single flare applications due to the potential leak path that would be caused by the ID weld bead or scarfed region. Assumption of risks when using this material for single flare applications to be defined by agreement between the producer and tube purchaser.

This specification also covers SAE J356 Type-A tubing. The mechanical properties and performance requirements of standard SAE J356 and SAE J356 Type-A are the same. Therefore, the designated differences of Type-A tubing are not meant to imply that Type-A tubing is in anyway inferior to standard SAE J356. The Type-A designation is only meant to address the unique manufacturing differences of the small diameter, light wall sizes (typically 19.05 mm OD x 1.24 mm wall and smaller.) The primary differences between SAE J356 and SAE J356 Type-A are described in the following paragraph.

Type-A tubing is heat treated in-line to relieve stresses and is generally produced in coiled form. When Type-A tubing is produced in coil form, straight lengths of Type-A are only available through a secondary straightening and cut-to-length operation. Standard SAE J356 is produced as straight lengths and then receives a secondary normalizing operation. All standard SAE J356 requirements apply to Type-A tubing unless the specific requirement is noted with a "Type-A" designation. Standard SAE J356 is also available in the same sizes as Type-A, in which case all the standard SAE J356 specifications apply.

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SAE reviews each technical report at least every five years at which time it may be revised, reaffirmed, stabilized, or cancelled. SAE invites your written comments and suggestions.

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## 2. REFERENCES

### 2.1 Applicable Documents

The following publications form a part of this specification to the extent specified herein. Unless otherwise indicated, the latest issue of SAE publications shall apply.

#### 2.1.1 SAE Publications

Available from SAE International, 400 Commonwealth Drive, Warrendale, PA 15096-0001, Tel: 877-606-7323 (inside USA and Canada) or 724-776-4970 (outside USA), [www.sae.org](http://www.sae.org).

SAE J409 Product Analysis - Permissible Variations from Specified Chemical Analysis of a Heat or Cast of Steel

SAE J514 Hydraulic Tube Fittings

SAE J533 Flares for Tubing

SAE J1677 Tests and Procedures for SAE Low-Carbon Steel and Copper Nickel Tubing

### 2.2 Related Publications

The following publications are provided for information purposes only and are not a required part of this SAE Technical Report.

#### 2.2.1 SAE Publications

Available from SAE, 400 Commonwealth Drive, Warrendale, PA 15096-0001, Tel: 877-606-7323 (inside USA and Canada) or 724-776-4970 (outside USA), [www.sae.org](http://www.sae.org).

SAE J1065 Nominal Reference Working Pressures for Steel Hydraulic Tubing

SAE J1453 Fitting - O-Ring Face Seal

SAE J2551 Recommended Practices for Fluid Conductor Carbon and Alloy Steel Tubing Applications

SAE J2658 Carbon and Steel Alloy Tube Conductor Assemblies for Fluid Power and General Use - Test Methods for Hydraulic Fluid Power Metallic Tube Assemblies

#### 2.2.2 ISO Publications

Available from American National Standards Institute, 25 West 43rd Street, New York, NY 10036-8002, Tel: 212-642-4900, [www.ansi.org](http://www.ansi.org).

ISO 3305 Plain end welded precision steel tubes - Technical conditions for delivery

ISO 5598 Fluid power systems and components - Vocabulary

ISO 8434-2 Metallic tube connections for fluid power and general use - Part: 2 37° flare fittings

ISO 8434-3 Metallic tube connections for fluid power and general use - Part: 3 ORFS fittings

ISO 10583 Hydraulic fluid power - Test methods for tube connections

ISO 10763 Hydraulic fluid power - Plain-end, seamless and welded steel tubes - Dimensions and nominal working pressures

EN 10305-3 Welded Cold Sized Steel Tubes for Precision Applications

JIS G 3454 Welded Carbon Steel Pipes for Pressure Service

### 2.2.3 ASTM Publications

Available from ASTM International, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, P.O. Box C700, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959, Tel: 610-832-9585, [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org)

ASTM A 513 Electric-Resistance-Welded Carbon and Alloy Steel Tubing

ASTM A 450/A 450M Standard Specifications for General Requirements for Carbon, Ferritic Alloy and Austenitic Alloy Steel Tubing

## 3. MANUFACTURE

The tubing shall be made from flat-rolled steel shaped into a tubular form, the edges of which are joined and fused together by electric-resistance welding. After forming and welding, the outside flash shall be removed to provide a smooth surface. The inside flash shall be of uniform contour, free from saw-tooth peaks, and controlled in height by seam-welding techniques or by cutting, but not by hammering or rolling. The inside flash height shall conform to the following as in Table 1.

The tubing shall be normalized via an atmospherically controlled method to produce a finished product which will meet all requirements of this document.

### 3.1 Type-A

The tubing shall be heat treated to relieve stresses via an atmospherically controlled method to produce a finished product which will meet all requirements of this document.

TABLE 1 - INSIDE FLASH HEIGHT

Nominal Wall Thickness mm	Maximum Flash Height <sup>(1)(2)</sup> Thru 25.4 mm OD mm	Maximum Flash Height <sup>(1)(2)</sup> Over 25.4 mm OD mm
less than 0.90	0.13	0.25
0.90 through 1.65	0.20	0.25
greater than 1.65	0.25	0.25

- For tubes having an ID greater than 8 mm, the height of the inside weld flash shall be measured with a ball micrometer having a 3.96 mm ± 0.41 mm radius on the anvil or ball point. For tubes having an ID 8 mm or less, screw thread micrometers shall be used. The height of the flash shall be the difference between the thickness of the tubing wall at the point of maximum height of the flash and the average of the wall thickness.
- Tubing with an ID that is smaller than the producer's capability to scarf the ID weld bead shall be produced as a "flash in" tube. Seam welding techniques may be applied in order to control the ID flash height. The maximum ID flash height, however, will be determined by agreement between the producer and the purchaser.

## 4. DIMENSIONS AND TOLERANCES

The tolerances applicable to tubing outside diameter are shown in Table 2. The tolerances applicable to tubing wall thickness are shown in Table 3. Particular attention shall be given to the weld to minimize strip edge mismatch that can result in a sharp step or edge, which can create localized stresses and eventual fatigue fracture.

TABLE 2 - TUBING OUTSIDE DIAMETER TOLERANCE

Nominal Tubing OD <sup>(1)(2)</sup> mm	Tube OD Tolerance ±mm
Up to 15.88	0.08
Over 15.88 to 28.57	0.09
Over 28.57 to 50.80	0.13
Over 50.80 to 63.50	0.15
Over 63.50 to 76.20	0.20
Over 76.20 to 88.90	0.23
Over 88.90 to 101.60	0.25

- OD measurements shall be taken at least 50 mm from the end of the tubing.
- Refer to SAE J514 for nominal tubing OD to be used in conjunction with standard hydraulic tube fittings and SAE J533 for recommended maximum nominal wall thickness for double flaring.

TABLE 3 - TUBING WALL THICKNESS TOLERANCES

Nominal Wall Thickness <sup>(1)</sup> mm	Nominal Tubing Outside Diameter Thru 25 mm Plus <sup>(2)</sup> /Minus mm	Nominal Tubing Outside Diameter	Nominal Tubing Outside Diameter
		Over 25 mm Thru 50 mm Plus <sup>(2)</sup> /Minus mm	Over 50 mm Thru 100 mm Plus <sup>(2)</sup> /Minus mm
0.71	0.05/0.08	0.08/0.08	0.08/0.08
0.89	0.05/0.10	0.05/0.10	0.05/0.10
1.00	0.05/0.10	0.05/0.10	0.05/0.13
1.25	0.10/0.13	0.08/0.13	0.10/0.20
1.50	0.15/0.15	0.10/0.20	0.10/0.20
1.65	0.15/0.15	0.10/0.20	0.10/0.20
2.00	0.15/0.25	0.15/0.25	0.15/0.25
2.11	0.15/0.25	0.15/0.25	0.15/0.25
2.41	0.15/0.25	0.15/0.25	0.15/0.25
2.50	0.15/0.25	0.15/0.25	0.15/0.25
2.77	0.15/0.25	0.15/0.25	0.15/0.25
3.00	0.15/0.25	0.15/0.25	0.15/0.25
3.05	0.15/0.25	0.15/0.25	0.15/0.25
3.40	0.15/0.25	0.15/0.25	0.15/0.25
3.75	—	0.18/0.28	0.18/0.28
4.00	—	0.18/0.28	0.18/0.28
4.19	—	0.18/0.28	0.18/0.28
4.57	—	0.18/0.28	0.18/0.28
5.00	—	0.20/0.30	0.20/0.30
5.16	—	0.20/0.30	0.20/0.30
5.59	—	0.20/0.30	0.20/0.30
6.00	—	0.36/0.46	0.36/0.46
6.05	—	0.36/0.46	0.36/0.46
6.58	—	0.36/0.51	0.36/0.51

- For intermediate wall thicknesses, the tolerance for the next heavier wall thickness shall apply.
- Plus tolerances include allowance for crown on flat-rolled steel.

## 5. MANUFACTURING STANDARDS

### 5.1 Straightness

Tubing shall be straightened to a tolerance of 0.8 mm in 1000 mm. Straightness tolerances shall be measured by placing a 1000 mm straight edge against the tube while lying on its neutral axis. The point of maximum deflection of the tube from the straight edge should not be more than allowed by the specification when measured with a feeler gauge. The aforementioned straightness tolerance may be waived if agreed upon between producer and purchaser, and will not apply to Type-A tubing that is coil form.

### 5.2 Tubing End Condition

The tubing will be produced using normal mill cut-off practices. This will include, but is not limited to, punch-cut ends, double-cut ends, and rotary-cut ends. Care will be taken to minimize the distortion of the tube ends. Distortion of the tube ends must not affect the normal re-cutting processes that will be performed by the end user. Ends that require further processing will be by agreement between the producer and tube purchaser.

### 5.3 Finish

The outside surface finish of the tube is critical in order to prevent possible leak paths on double flare fittings, mechanical form fittings, or other applications where the outside surface of the tube becomes the sealing surface. The outside surface of the tube shall be free of excessive roll marks, score marks, chatter marks, or other surface imperfections that would be considered detrimental to the function of the tubing.

### 5.4 Thermal Treatment

The tubing is to be heated to a temperature above the upper transformation point via an atmospherically controlled method, and then cooled in a protective atmosphere.

#### 5.4.1 Type-A

The tubing shall be heat treated to relieve stresses via an atmospherically controlled method.

## 6. MATERIAL

Tubing shall be made from low-carbon, flat-rolled steel conforming to the chemical composition in Table 4. The steel shall be made by the basic oxygen or electric furnace process. A ladle analysis of each heat shall be made to determine the percentages of the elements specified. The chemical composition thus determined shall be reported to the purchaser, or his representative, if requested, and shall conform to the requirements specified. If a check analysis is required, the tolerances shall be as specified in SAE J409, Table 3.

TABLE 4 - CHEMICAL REQUIREMENTS

Element	Cast or Heat Analysis, Weight %
Carbon	0.06 min/0.18 max
Manganese	0.30 thru 0.60
Phosphorus	0.04 max
Sulfur	0.05 max
Type-A	
Carbon	0.02 min/0.18 max
Manganese	0.10 thru 0.60
Phosphorus	0.04 max
Sulfur	0.05 max