

Welding of Strenx[®]

Expert recommendations for achieving
the best workshop results.



Welding of Strenx®



The extreme performance of Strenx® high-strength steel is combined with exceptional weldability. Any conventional welding method can be used for welding Strenx® to other types of weldable steels.

The purpose of this brochure is to simplify, improve, and boost the efficiency of the welding process. It offers good advice on heat input, welding consumables, preheat and interpass temperatures, shielding gas and a great deal more. The aim is to enable every user to gain full benefit of the unique properties of Strenx®.



Strenx® grades included in this brochure:

- ✓ Certain Strenx® grades can be ordered as D, E or F versions. For those grades, the recommendations in this brochure are related to the impact toughness requirements for the Strenx® E grades. The E grades have the impact toughness requirements for the unaffected parent metal at -40°C, which is the most common test temperature.

For welding recommendations for Strenx® grades with impact toughness corresponding to the F grades, Strenx® P700 and Strenx® 700 OME, contact SSAB for further information.

In the brochure references are made to:

- ✓ Our TechSupport documents which give further information regarding a certain topic. Each TechSupport addresses a given area such as measures for avoidance of discontinuities and examples of suitable brand names for consumables.
- ✓ Our software WeldCalc™ allows users to optimize their welding performance based on the specific conditions and requirements of their welded structure.

TechSupports can be found and downloaded on our home page. A user license for WeldCalc™ can be obtained through registration on the same home page. TechSupport documents and a user license for WeldCalc™ are both free of charge. Scan the QR code to visit our website.



[Visit website](#) 

The information contained in this brochure is provided only as general information. SSAB AB accepts no responsibility for the suitability or appropriateness for any specific application. As such, the user is responsible for any and all necessary adaptations and/or modifications required for specific applications.

Methods for preparation

Strenx® steels are versatile. You can use all conventional methods for joint preparation, like machining and thermal cutting. Preparation of plate thicknesses up to approximately 10 mm can also be made with shearing and punching.

For plate thicknesses up to approximately 4 mm the requirements on the edges are not very strict for conventional arc welding. For lap joints and fillet joints of all plate thicknesses the demands on the edges are often moderate. Milling and thermal cutting (gas, plasma or laser cutting) are the most common methods used for joint preparation - which is as easy to perform in Strenx® as in mild steels.

During thermal cutting a thin oxide film may form on the joint surface. It is recommended to remove this film before welding. If plasma cutting is used for joint preparation, it is recommended that oxygen is used as the plasma gas. Nitrogen may cause porosity in the weld metal. If nitrogen is used, grinding the cut surfaces by a minimum approximate value of 0.2 mm before welding is recommended. For thin plates ordinary shearing can be used as joint preparation.



Important parameters in welding

In addition to good welding hygiene, consider the following factors:

- Joint cleanliness (removal of moisture, oil, and other foreign matters)
- Preheat and interpass temperatures to avoid hydrogen cracking
- Heat input
- Welding consumables
- Shielding gas
- Weld sequence and joint gap

Heat input

For best mechanical properties of the joint, always make sure you weld with the recommended heat input.

The heat input (Q) from welding depends on the current, voltage, and travel speed. Q describes the delivered energy/length of the joint. Its value affects the mechanical properties of the welded joint. During welding there is a loss of energy in the arc. The thermal efficiency (k) is the ratio of heat input from the welding process that is transferred to the joint. Different methods of welding have varying thermal efficiency. See the table below for approximate values of k.

Most welding procedures are carried out with DC or AC welding. For DC and AC welding, the heat input is calculated according to the following formula:

$$Q = \frac{k \times U \times I \times 60}{v \times 1000} \quad [\text{kJ/mm}]$$

The heat input for pulsed arc welding can be determined by either of the two following formulas:

$$Q = \frac{k \times IE}{L \times 1000} \quad [\text{kJ/mm}]$$

or

$$Q = \frac{k \times IP \times 60}{v \times 1000} \quad [\text{kJ/mm}]$$

Thermal efficiency	k [dimensionless]
MMA	0.8
MAG, all types	0.8
SAW	1.0
TIG	0.6

Q = Heat input [kJ/mm]

k = Thermal efficiency [dimensionless]

U = Voltage [V]

I = Current [A]

v = Travel speed [mm/min]

L = Length of a weld run [mm]

IE = Instantaneous energy [J]

IP = Instantaneous power [W]

General effects of heat input on a welded joint

Reduced heat input

- ✓ Better toughness
- ✓ Increased strength
- ✓ Reduced deformation
- ✓ Lower residual stresses
- ✓ Narrower HAZ

Increased heat input

- ✓ Higher productivity for conventional welding methods

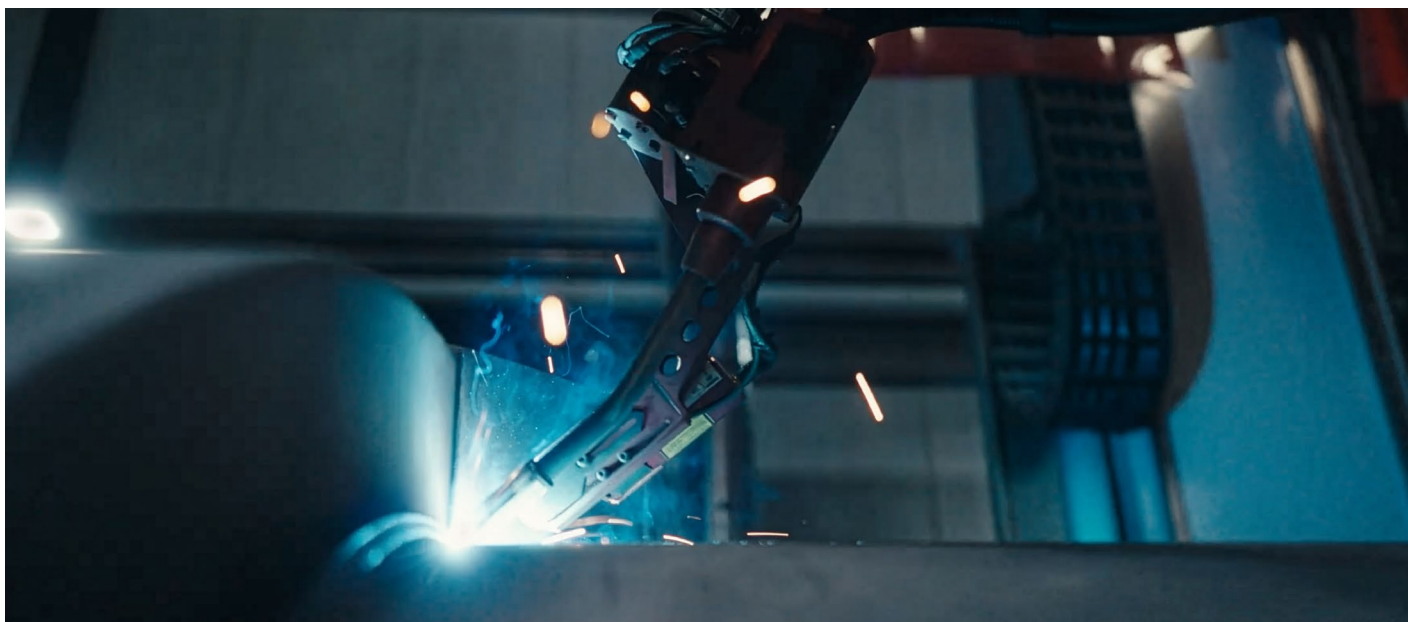
Avoiding hydrogen cracking



Thanks to low carbon equivalents, Strenx® has very high resistance to hydrogen cracking. Follow our recommendations to minimize the risk of cracking.

Two rules for avoiding hydrogen cracking:

1. Minimize the hydrogen content in and around the prepared joint
 - Use the right preheat and interpass temperature
 - Use welding consumables with a low hydrogen content
 - Keep impurities out of the weld area
2. Minimize the stresses in the welded joint
 - Do not use welding consumables of a higher strength than necessary
 - Arrange the weld sequence so that the residual stresses are minimized
 - Set the gap within the joint to a maximum of 3 mm



Minimum preheat and interpass temperatures

All Strenx® grades can be welded without risk of formation of hydrogen cracks if our recommendations are followed. When no preheating is recommended it is under the condition that the ambient air and joint temperature is at least 5 °C. If the air temperature is below 5 °C preheating of the joint to min. 60 °C is requested. Multi-pass joints have the same preheating requirements as the first weld pass.

Strenx® hot-rolled and cold-rolled strip products

Thanks to the steel properties, minimum preheat and interpass temperatures are not required for any thickness of Strenx® hot-rolled or cold-rolled strip products. This includes MC, Plus, MC Plus, CR, MH, MLH, QLH grades, and Sections.

Welding of Strenx® grades with yield strength of min. 700 MPa may need preheating due to the properties of the applied consumable. Further information in this respect is found under the headline "Preheat/Interpass temperatures due to the consumable" at page 9.

Strenx® plate products

Strenx® plate products are available with larger plate thicknesses than Strenx® hot-rolled and cold-rolled strip products. Their strength levels in combination with larger plate thicknesses mean that preheating is necessary for certain plate thicknesses and steel grades. Our recommendations are illustrated on page 8. Welding of Strenx® grades with yield strengths of 900 MPa or higher is normally performed with high-strength consumables which may govern the minimum preheat temperature even though there are no requirements due to the steel itself.

How alloying elements influence preheat and interpass temperatures

A unique combination of alloying elements optimizes the mechanical properties of Strenx®. The combination governs the minimum preheat temperature of the steel during welding, and can be used to calculate its carbon equivalent value. The carbon equivalent value is usually expressed as CEV or CET in accordance with the equations below.

$$CEV = C + \frac{Mn}{6} + \frac{(Mo+Cr+V)}{5} + \frac{(Ni+Cu)}{15} [\%]$$

$$CET = C + \frac{(Mn+Mo)}{10} + \frac{(Cr+Cu)}{20} + \frac{Ni}{40} [\%]$$

The alloying elements are specified in the inspection certificate of the plate and are stated in percent by weight in these formulas. A higher carbon equivalent usually requires a higher preheat and interpass temperature of the joint. Typical values of carbon equivalents are given in our product data sheets.

Preheat and interpass temperatures for Strenx[®] plate products

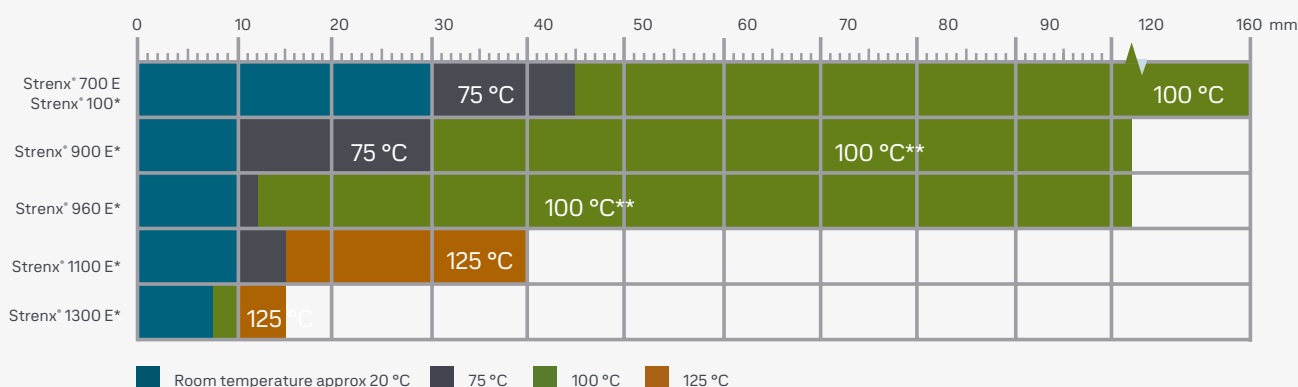
The lowest preheat temperature during welding is shown in the chart. Unless otherwise stated, these values are applicable for welding with unalloyed and low-alloyed welding consumables. For single-plate thicknesses not represented in the chart, please contact SSAB for further assistance.

- When plates of different thicknesses, but of the same steel grade are welded together, the thickest plate determines the required minimum preheat temperature.
- When different steel types are welded together, the plate requiring the highest minimum preheat temperature determines the lowest possible preheat temperature.

Increase the minimum preheat temperature by 25 °C in relation to preheat table above for each of the following cases:

1. If the ambient humidity is high or the surrounding air temperature is below 5 °C
2. Firmly clamped joints
3. For heat inputs in the range of 1.0-1.6 kJ/mm

Minimum preheat and interpass temperatures [°C] for Strenx[®] plate products

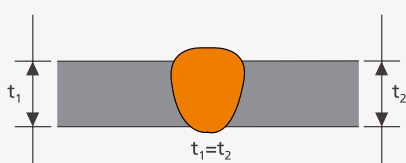


*The table is applicable to single-plate thickness when welding with a heat input of 1.7 kJ/mm or more. For plate thicknesses not represented in the diagram, contact SSAB for further information.

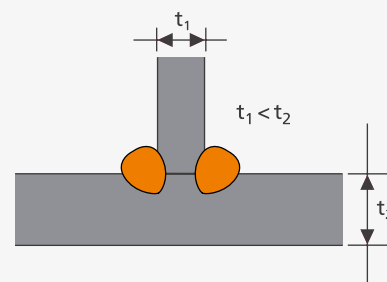
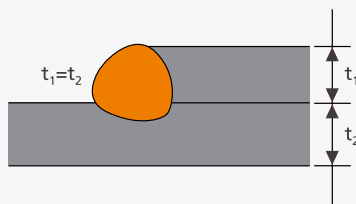
** 100 °C cover the following plate thickness (Pt) intervals

- Strenx[®] 900 E: Pt between 30.1-120.0 mm
- Strenx[®] 960 E: Pt between 12.1-120.0 mm

Single-plate thickness [mm]



The single-plate thickness in the table is t_1 or t_2 , provided that the same steel type is used.



$t_1 < t_2$ (dimensions in mm) In this case, the single-plate thickness in the table is t_2 , provided that the same steel type is used.

The lowest recommended preheat and interpass temperatures in the chart on page 8 are not affected at heat inputs higher than 1.7 kJ/mm. For heat input below 1.0 kJ/mm on page 8 the minimum preheat temperature can be calculated with WeldCalc™.

The information is based on the assumption that the welded joint is allowed to cool in air. These recommendations also apply to tack welds and root runs. Each of the tack welds should preferably be at least 50 mm long. However, for plate thicknesses up to 8 mm shorter tack lengths may be used.

Maximum preheat temperatures are to be allowed in order to attain favorable properties throughout the welded structure. See page 14 for further information. The distance between tack welds can be varied as required. Contact SSAB for further information in the following cases if :

- More than one of the cases 1-3 on page 8 are present at the same time
- Tack weld length below 50 mm is requested in joints that consist of plates with thicknesses exceeding 8 mm.

Preheat/interpass temperatures due to consumable properties

When welding with consumables with yield strengths ($R_{p0.2}$) up to 700 MPa the consumable properties typically do not influence the minimum preheat temperature of the joint. The reason is that the carbon equivalent, CET, of the parent metal typically exceeds that of the weld metal by at least 0.03 units of percentage. For consumables with yield strengths of 700 MPa and higher, the CET value for the consumable versus the CET value for Strenx® is normally so high that the minimum preheating temperature of both the steel and the consumable are to be considered.

In this situation, the highest minimum preheat temperature of either the joint plates or the consumable should be used. The software WeldCalc™ can simplify these calculations.

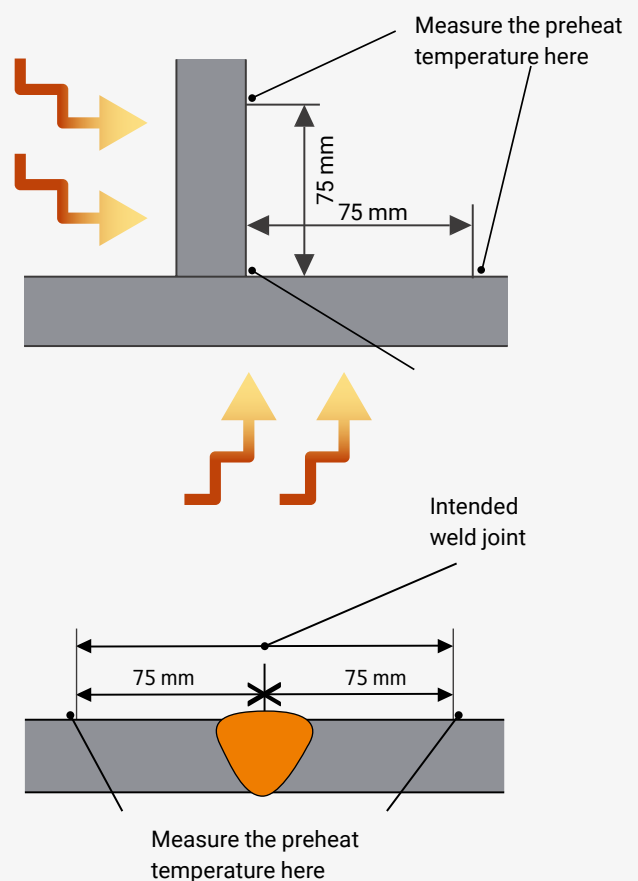
As for all types of low-alloyed consumables the maximum hydrogen content is set to 5 ml/100 g of weld metal.

Attaining and measuring the preheat and interpass temperatures

The required preheat and interpass temperature can be achieved in several ways. Electric preheater elements around the prepared joint are often best, since they provide uniform heating of the area. The temperature should be monitored by using for example a contact thermometer.

Single-plate thickness

Measure the temperature of the thickest plate in the joint. A waiting time of minimum 2 min/25 mm thickness should be conducted before measuring the preheat temperature. The minimum preheat temperature should be obtained in an area of 75 +75 mm around the intended weld joint.



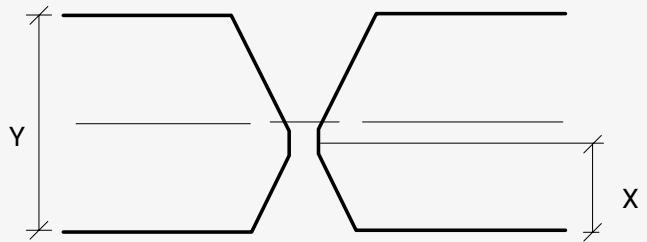
Joining thicker plates

When welding plates thicker than 25 mm, we recommend that you use asymmetrical joints.

This will give additional resistance to hydrogen cracks. The reason is that the center part of thicker plates may, to some extent, contain chemical elements that can support formation of hydrogen cracks. Joints with plate thicknesses up to 25 mm can be either symmetrical or asymmetrical.

Joints with plate thicknesses above 25 mm

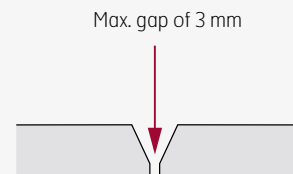
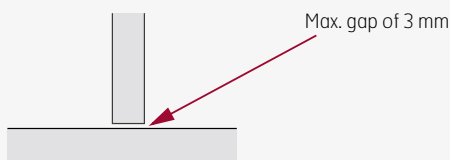
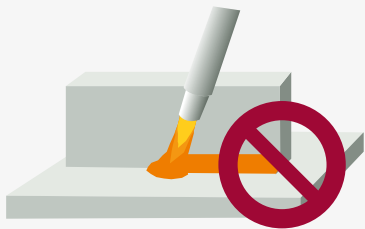
Asymmetrical joint: The center of the joint is preferably taken approximately 5 mm from the center of the plate thickness.



Y: Plate thickness

X: (Plate thickness/2)-5 mm

Weld sequences and gap size

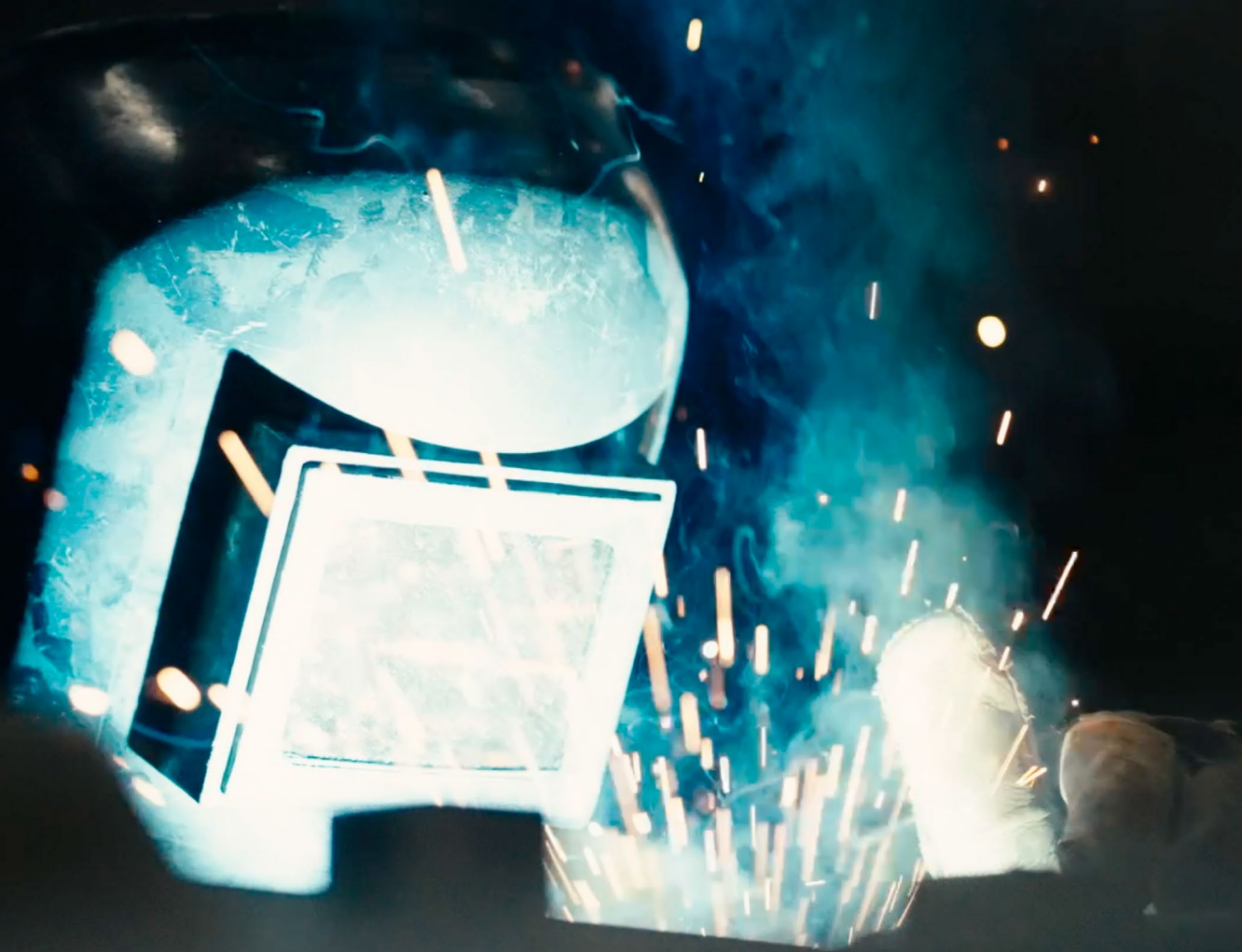


To avoid hydrogen cracks in the joint

- The starting and stopping sequences should not be located in a corner. If possible, the starting and stopping procedures should be at least 50–100 mm from a corner.
- The gap in the weld joint should be a maximum of 3 mm.



Mechanical properties in welds



Strenx® cold-rolled products

The heat input is set low enough in order to avoid burning through the material and in order to keep distortions in the joint at low levels. With suitable settings the heat input will provide good mechanical properties in the joint.

Each welding situation is more or less unique. As a consequence, SSAB does not state requirements for maximum heat input. The strength of the joint will to some extent be lower compared to the properties of the unaffected parent metal. In general low heat input supports high-strength in the joint. More precise values are found in TechSupport 60.

Strenx® plate and hot-rolled strip products

Our recommendations for Strenx® high-strength steel are based on typical values for toughness in the HAZ being at least 27 J at -40 °C. In addition, low heat input supports high static strengths in the joint. For single-plate thicknesses not represented in the chart, please contact SSAB for further assistance.

Recommended maximum heat input for Strenx® plate products based on the lowest preheat temperature being used

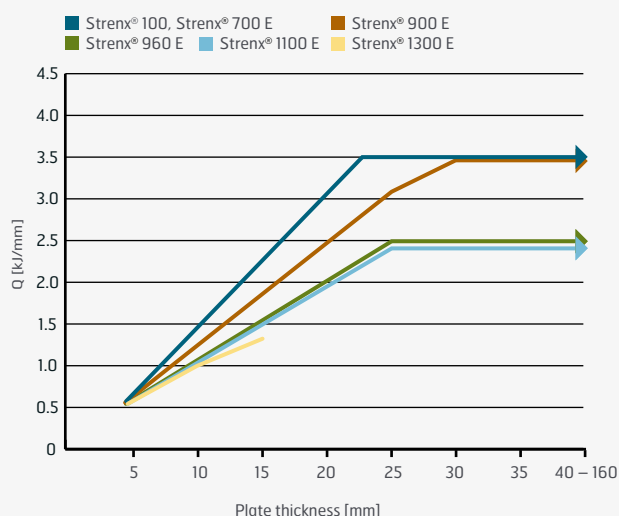
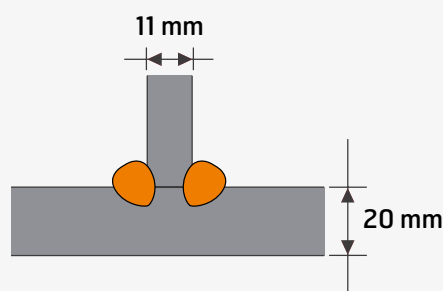


Plate and sheet thickness

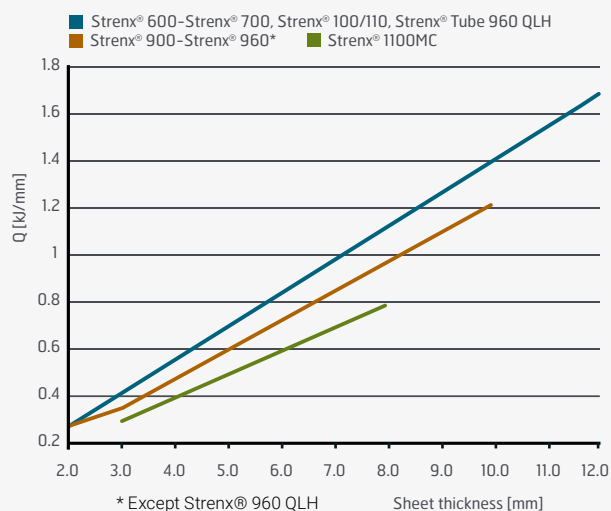
When a joint with different plate and sheet thicknesses is welded, the recommended heat input is based on the thinnest plate in the joint.



In this case, the permissible heat input is based on the 11 mm plate thickness.

Recommended maximum heat input for Strenx® hot-rolled strip products based on the lowest preheat temperature being used

MC, PLUS, MC Plus, Section, Tube MH, Tube MLH, Tube QLH, XF grades

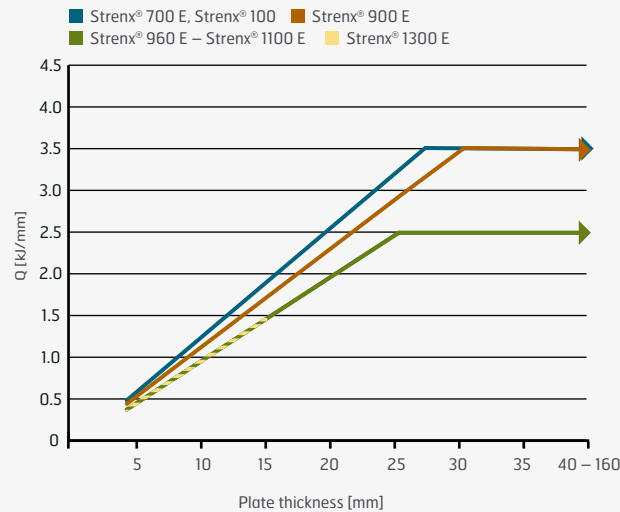


* Except Strenx® 960 QLH

Welding at higher elevated preheat interpass temperatures

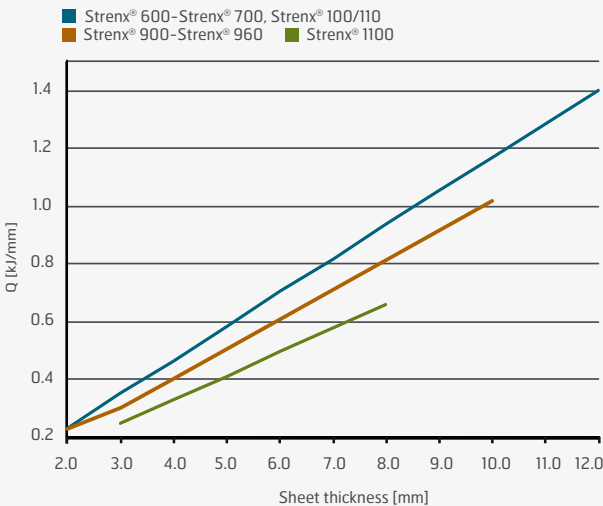
Higher elevated temperatures that may occur, for instance in multipass weld joints, affect the recommended heat input. The figures below show the recommended heat input for joint temperatures of 100 °C and 175 °C.

Recommended maximum heat input for the plate products joint temperature of 100 °C

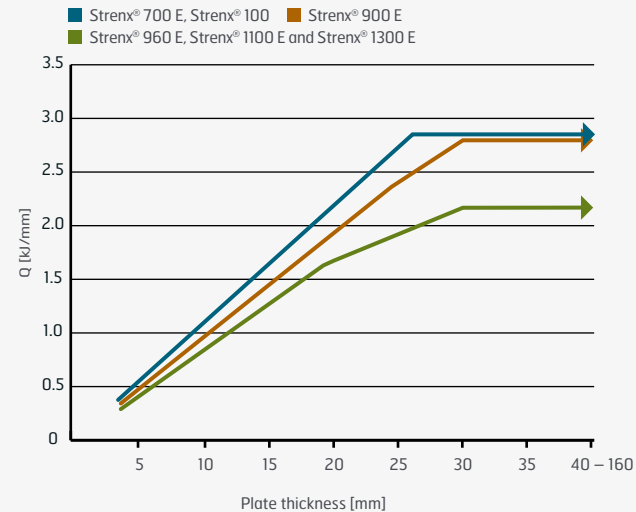


Recommended maximum heat input for the joint temperature of 100 °C

MC, PLUS, MC Plus, Tube MH, Tube MLH, Tube QLH, Section, and XF grades



Recommended maximum heat input for the plate products joint temperature of 175 °C*

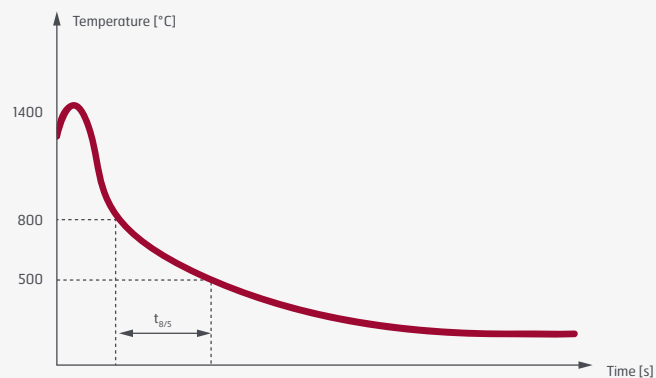


*Other Strenx® grades are not mentioned due to their thinner plate thickness. These situations will not typically attain as high interpass temperatures as 175 °C.

The $t_{8/5}$ value

The thermal cycle of welding can be defined by the cooling time in the HAZ between 800 °C and 500 °C. This parameter is called the $t_{8/5}$ value and it is illustrated in the figure below. It is approximately constant throughout different parts of a joint as long as the peak temperature for a welding procedure reaches above 900 °C.

The $t_{8/5}$ definition



There is no need to calculate the $t_{8/5}$ value but it provides a good understanding of the welding process. Each Strenx® grade has a specific recommended $t_{8/5}$ interval. Calculations of the $t_{8/5}$ value can be made with WeldCalc™ where suitable allowable intervals are stated for each steel grade.

$t_{8/5}$ values, min 27 J at -40 °C

Strenx® 960 E, Strenx® 1100 E, Strenx® 1300 E 5-15 s

Strenx® 1100MC 1-10 s

Strenx® 900MC, Strenx® 900 Plus, Strenx®
Section 900MC,
Strenx® Tube 900MH, Strenx® 960MC,
Strenx® Tube 960MH Strenx® 960 Plus 1-15 s

Strenx® 100, Strenx® 700 E, Strenx® 900 E,
Strenx® Tube 960QLH 5-20 s

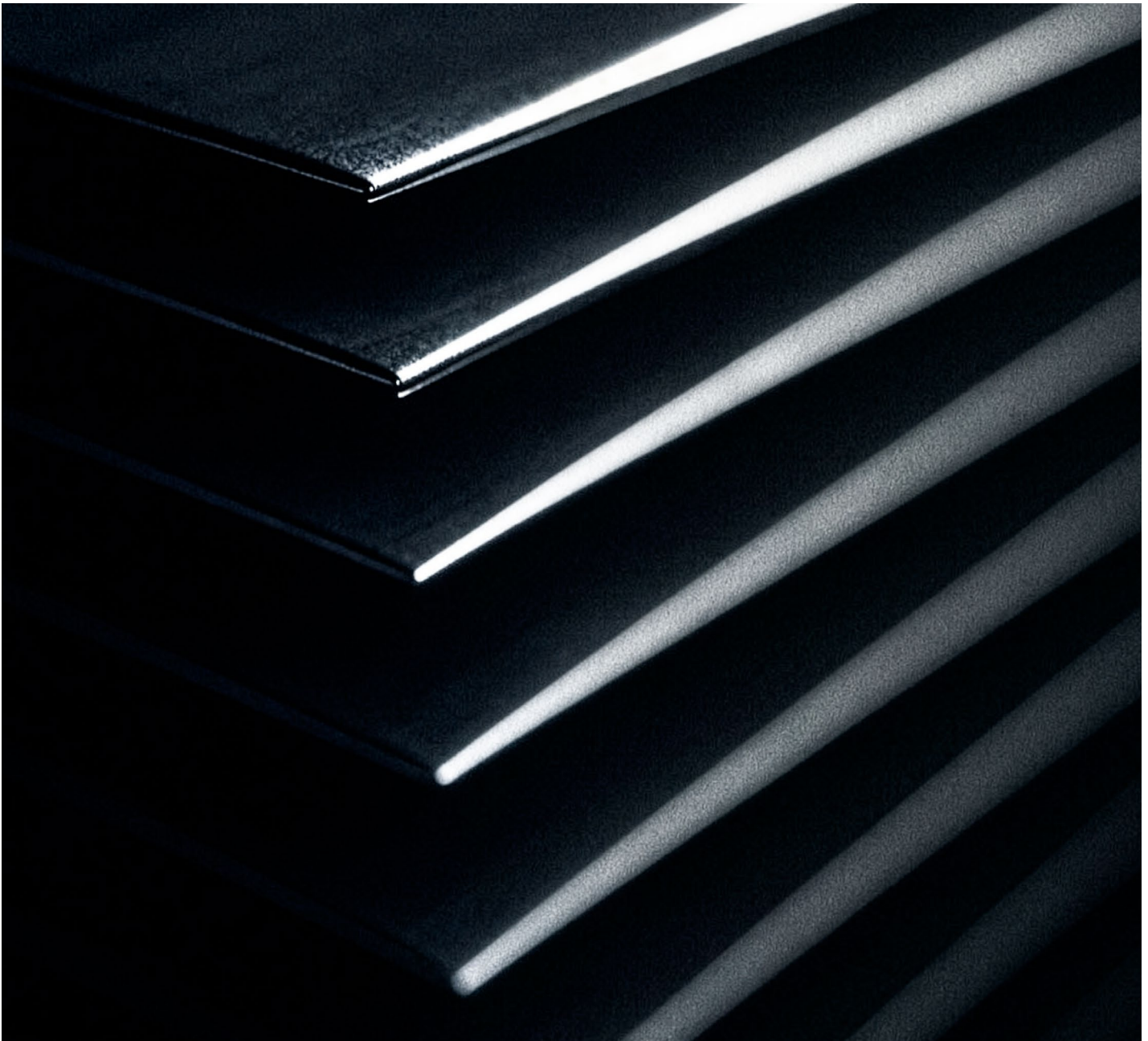
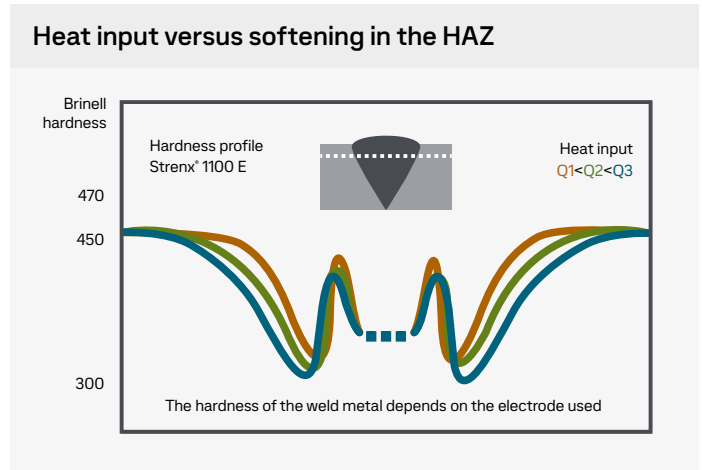
Strenx® 100 XF, Strenx® 110 XF
Strenx® 650MC, Strenx® Section 650MC,
Strenx® 600MC
Strenx® 700MC, Strenx® 700MC Plus, Strenx®
Section 700MC,
Strenx® Tube 700MH, Strenx® Tube 700MLH 1-20 s

Strenx® Tube 700 QLH 5-25 s



Hardness distribution in the joint

The hardness distribution in the HAZ depends on the steel grade, the thickness of the plates, and the heat input applied during welding. The hardness in the weld is governed by its strength – the higher the strength in the joint, the higher the hardness values.





Maximum recommended preheat/interpass temperature during welding and thermal cutting

The maximum preheat/interpass temperatures are stated in order to avoid degradation of the mechanical properties in the complete welded structure. The stated maximum preheat temperatures are valid for welding when using

preheating. Since Strenx® CR-grades are only welded with a one-pass technique, maximum preheat temperatures are not stated.

Steel name	Max preheat/interpass temp [°C]
Strenx® 100	300
Strenx® 100 XF	100
Strenx® 110 XF	100
Strenx® 600MC	100
Strenx® 650MC	100
Strenx® 650 Section	100
Strenx® 700 E*	300
Strenx® 700MC	100
Strenx® 700MC Plus	100
Strenx® Section 700MC	100
Strenx® Tube 700MH	100
Strenx® Tube 700MLH	100
Strenx® Tube 700QLH	300

Steel name	Max preheat/interpass temp [°C]
Strenx® 900 E*	300
Strenx® 900 Plus	100
Strenx® 900MC	100
Strenx® Section 900MC	100
Strenx® Tube 900MH	100
Strenx® 960 E*	100
Strenx® 960 Plus	300
Strenx® 960MC	100
Strenx® Tube 960MH	100
Strenx® Tube 960QLH	100
Strenx® 1100 E*	100
Strenx® 1100MC	100
Strenx® 1300 E*	300

* Interpass temperatures up to 400 °C can be applied in certain situations.



Welding consumables

Unalloyed, low-alloyed and stainless steel consumables are the most common when welding Strenx®.

Strengths of unalloyed and low-alloyed welding consumables

The strength of the welding consumables should be selected according to the figures on the next page. Using low-strength consumables can offer several benefits, such as:

- Higher toughness of the weld metal
- Higher resistance to hydrogen cracking
- Lower residual stresses in the joint

For multi-pass joints in Strenx® grades that require preheating it is an advantage to weld with consumables of different strengths. Tack welds and the first passes are welded with low-strength consumables. Then high-

strength consumables are used for the remainder of passes. This technique can increase both the toughness and the resistance to hydrogen cracking in the joint.

Hydrogen content of unalloyed and low-alloyed welding consumables

The hydrogen content should be lower than or equal to 5 ml of hydrogen per 100 g of weld metal. Solid wires used in MAG and TIG welding can typically produce these low-hydrogen contents in the weld metal. Hydrogen content for other types of welding consumables can be obtained from the manufacturer.

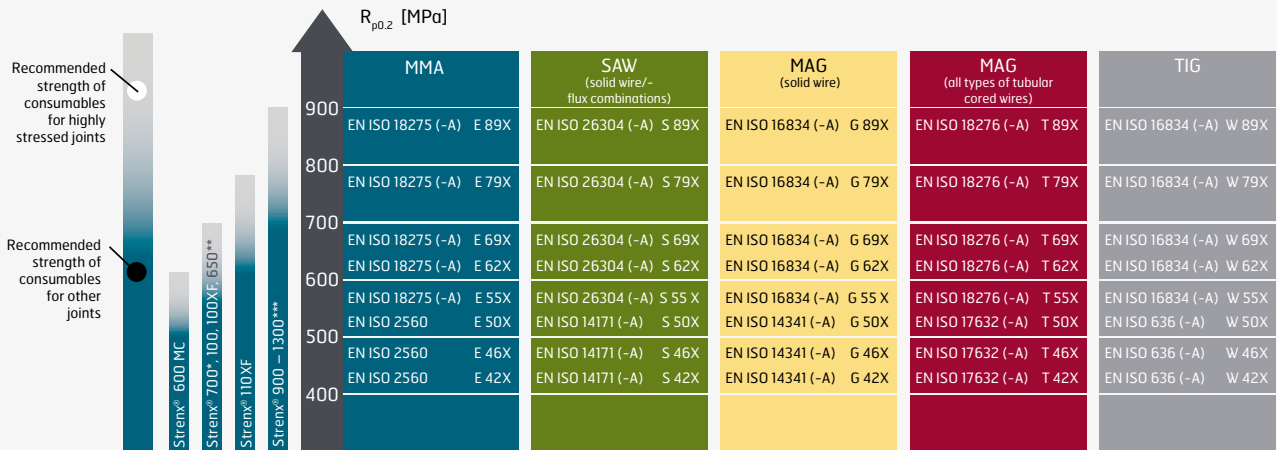
Examples of consumables are given at www.ssab.com in the publication TechSupport 60. If consumables are stored in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations, the hydrogen content will be maintained at the intended level. This applies, above all, to coated consumables and fluxes.

Welding consumables



- Welding consumables with higher strength
- Welding consumables with lower strength

Welding consumables, EN class

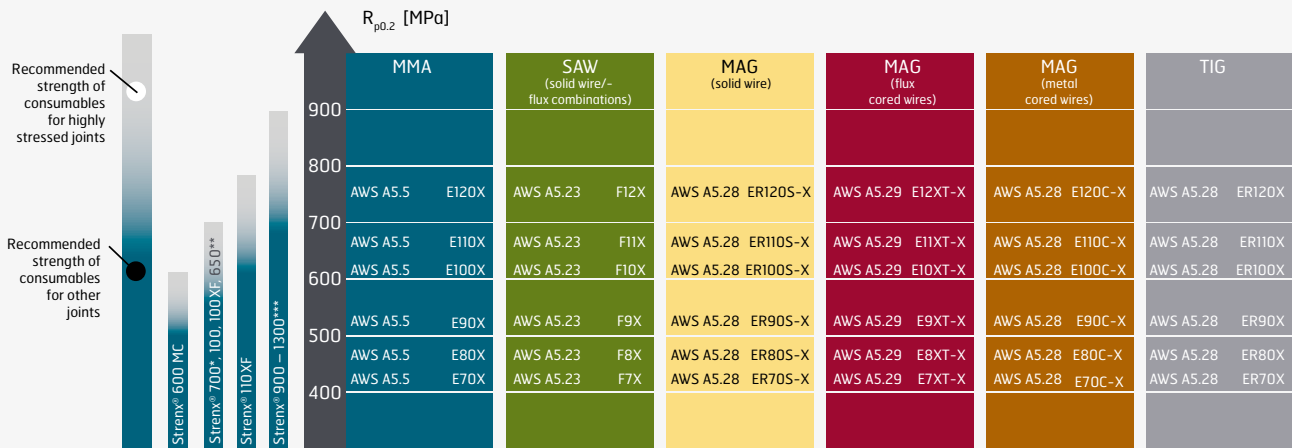


* including MC, Plus, MC Plus, E, CR, MH, Tube and Section grades

** including Section and MC grades

*** including MC, Plus, CR, Tube and Section grades

Welding consumables, AWS class



* including MC, Plus, MC Plus, E, CR, MH, Tube and Section grades

** including Section and MC grades

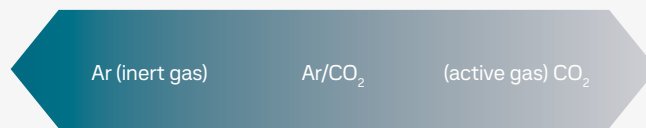
*** including MC, Plus, CR, Tube and Section grades

Shielding gas

The choice and mixture of shielding gases depend on the welding situation. Mixtures of Ar and CO₂ are the most common.

Effects of various shielding gas mixtures

- Facilitates striking of the arc
- Reduced spatter
- Low amount of oxides



- Stable arc
- Low porosity
- More weld spatter/clogging of the welding nozzle
- High penetration of the weld metal

Examples of shielding gas mixtures

Welding method	Arc type	Position	Shielding gas
MAG, solid wire	Short arc	All positions	18-25% CO ₂ rest. Ar
MAG, cored wire	Short arc	All positions	18-25% CO ₂ rest. Ar
MAG, solid wire	Spray arc	Horizontal (PA, PB, PC)	15-20% CO ₂ rest. Ar
MAG, FCAW	Spray arc	All positions	15-20% CO ₂ rest. Ar
MAG, MCAW	Spray arc	Horizontal (PA, PB, PC)	15-20% CO ₂ rest. Ar
Robotic and automated MAG	Spray arc	Horizontal (PA, PB, PC)	8-18% CO ₂ rest. Ar
TIG	Spray arc	All positions	100% Pure Ar

In all welding methods based on shielding gas, the flow of shielding gas depend on the welding situation. A general guideline is that the shielding gas flow in l/min should be set to the same value as the inside diameter of the nozzle measured in mm.



Additional recommendations for welding of Strenx®

Resistance to lamellar tearing and hot cracks

The Strenx® grades are produced with very low levels of contaminants such as sulphur and phosphorus. This fact contributes to the beneficial mechanical properties in the HAZ and in the unaffected parent metal. In addition, it also leads to increased resistance to welding discontinuities in terms of hot cracking and lamellar tearing.

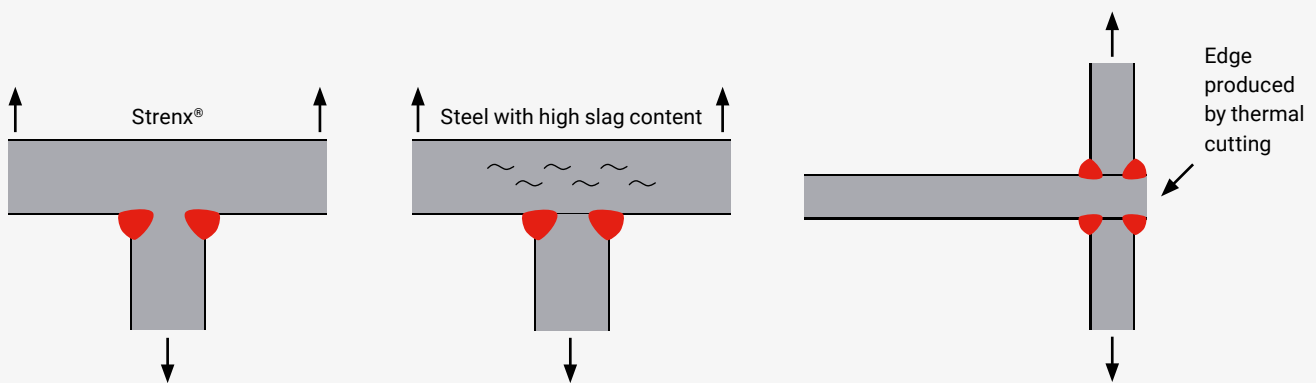
Lamellar tearing is a result of inclusions placed parallel to the plate surface where a tensile load direction is present in a perpendicular direction to the plate surface.

For joints loaded perpendicular to the direction of the plate surface, avoid sharp defects by placing joints away from the edge of the plate. For joints in thinner plate gauges, thermal cutting produces an edge with a higher surface quality than shering and punching.

Hot cracking

- Prior to welding, keep the joint free from contaminants such as oil and grease. Remove these substances with a suitable method.

Resistance to lamellar tearing and hot cracks



Lamellar tearing. Difference between a steel with high slag inclusions and Strenx® steels

It is recommended to use thermal cut edges in t-joints with welds close to the cut edge

As for welding of all types of steel, normal precautions for avoiding discontinuities should be taken. For additional information on this issue, download TechSupport 47 at www.ssab.com.

Welding on Strenx® with primer

Strenx® grades can be ordered with a primer. If so, welding can be carried out directly on the primer due to its low zinc content. The primer can easily be brushed or grinded away in the area around the joint. Removing the primer prior to welding can minimize the porosity in the weld and facilitate welding in positions other than the horizontal. If the primer is left on the weld preparation, the porosity of the weld metal will be slightly increased. The MAG welding process, with basic types of flux cored wires, and the MMA welding process offer the lowest porosity. As in all welding operations good ventilation must be maintained to avoid harmful effects on the welder and his surroundings. For further information, download TechSupport 25 from www.ssab.com/download-center.

Welding Strenx® cold-rolled products ordered with an oil film

In order to avoid corrosion damage the sheet steel is normally coated with a thin oil film. The oil film is so thin that it does not give any porosity problems. The oil is gasified and quickly disappears during welding.

Post-weld heat treatment

Strenx® products except Strenx® 1100 E, Strenx® 1300 E and Strenx® 1100MC can be stress relieved by post-weld



For best possible results, the primer can be removed.

heat treatment, although this is seldom necessary. A post-weld heat treatment of each of the three last mentioned steel grades are not recommended since this measure may impair the mechanical properties of the whole structure. Contact SSAB for further information regarding suitable temperatures and holding times.

Storage

If Strenx® is stored in an environment where impurities may accumulate on the surface of the sheet, some precautions have to be taken. To avoid welding defects, some form of cleaning of the steel may be necessary before welding.

Material groupings according to the European Norm ISO/TR 15608

When performing welding procedure qualifications according to the European norm, the steel groupings are set to:

Steel	Thickness [mm]	Material grouping according to ISO/TR 15608
Strenx® 700 E	≤ 53.0	3.2
Strenx® 700 E	> 53.0	3.1
Strenx® 100 E	All plate thicknesses	3.1
Strenx® 900 E, 960 E, 1100 E, 1300 E	All plate thicknesses	3.2
Strenx® 100 XF, 110 XF, 700MC Plus, Strenx® grades ending with MC, Tube MH, Tube MLH and all Section grades	All sheet thicknesses	2.2
Strenx® 900 Plus, 960 Plus, Tube 960 QLH	All sheet thicknesses	3.2

SSAB is a Nordic and US-based steel company. SSAB offers value-added products and services developed in close cooperation with its customers to create a stronger, lighter and more sustainable world. SSAB has employees in over 50 countries. SSAB has production facilities in Sweden, Finland and the US. SSAB is listed on Nasdaq Stockholm and has a secondary listing on Nasdaq Helsinki.

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PERFORMANCE STEEL