DAIKOFCW 102SP

FCAW

CARBON STEELS
STRUCTURAL STEEL

DESCRIPTION

All position rutile flux cored wire for welding C and CMn steels

Folded flux cored wire for single or multipass welding C and C-Mn steels up to a yield strength of 460 MPa. Specifically designed for Argon-CO2 and pure CO2 welding it ensures good mechanical properties till -20°C. The main features of this wire are excellent weldability in all positions, arc stability, excellent bead appearance, low amount of spatters and easy to remove slag with no porosity issues even on primer plates and very good feeding performance are achievable. This wire has a wider applicable welding condition than solid wire especially for vertical up position.

SPECIFICATIONS

EN ISO 17632-A	T46 3/2 P M21/C 1 H5	**AWS A5.20**	E71 T-1 C/1M
Certifications	CE	**Shielding**	M21, C
Positions	PA, PB, PC, PD, PE, PF, PG	**Current**	DC+
Packaging Type	BS300, D200 spools		

ASME QUALIFICATIONS

F-No (QW432)	6
A-No (QW442)	1

CHEM. COMP. %

C	0.05
Mn	1.28
P	0.01
S	0.009
Si	0.52

MECHANICAL PROPERTIES

	MIN. PER STANDARD	PRODUCT
Tensile strength R_m MPa	490	550
Yield strength $R_{p0.2}$ MPa	460	490
Elongation A (L_0=5d_0) %	20	25
Impact Charpy ISO-V	47J @ -20°C	>100J @ -20°C
Impact Charpy ISO-V	-	>90J @ -30°C

WELDING PARAMETERS

	1.2 mm	1.6 mm
Ampere	130A - 290A	170A - 400A
Voltage	18V - 30V	28V - 32V
Packaging	Ø 1,0÷1,6mm	Ø 1,0÷1,6mm
Packaging Type	BS300, D200 spools	BS300, D200 spools

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DAIKO

STRUCTURAL STEEL

DESCRIPTION

APPLICATION

Carbon-manganese steels (C-Mn) are the backbone for a wide range of applications in the structural engineering industry. Welding of these steel structures can be successfully achieved provided the material composition is known, appropriate precautions are adopted, and qualified procedures are followed. Weldability varies based on the type of C-Mn steel, and there is a risk of defects such as hydrogen cracking, solidification cracking, or reheat cracking, which depend on specific operating conditions. The proposed consumables offer effective resistance to these issues, emphasizing the importance of a carefully defined welding process. Preheating and post-weld heat treatment (PWHT) are not always necessary, but their adoption depends on the type and thickness of the base material. The desired mechanical properties in the welded joint can be achieved using appropriate consumables. However, the complex structural transformations that occur during the welding thermal cycle require careful evaluation of critical parameters such as the toughness and hardness of the heat-affected zone (HAZ).

ALLOY TYPE

Consumables for welding mild and C-Mn steels of 340-510MPa tensile strength.

MICROSTRUCTURE

Predominantly ferrite.

MATERIALS

Carbon and carbon-manganese steels encompass a wide range of structural and pressure-grade materials commonly used in construction, mechanical engineering, and industrial plant applications. Among the EN-standardized grades are non-alloy structural steels intended for general use, known for their good weldability and progressively higher mechanical strength. The “P” grades, on the other hand, are pressure vessel steels typically used in boilers and heat exchangers. Equivalent ASTM specifications cover a similar scope of applications and are widely adopted internationally for structural components, piping, and fittings exposed to pressure or high temperatures. Lastly, API specifications are typical of the oil & gas sector, particularly for the production of pipelines used in hydrocarbon transport, offering increasing levels of mechanical strength and specific performance requirements.
EN W.Nr.: S 235 JR, S 235 J0, S 235 J2+N, S 275, S 275 J0, S 275 J2+N, S 355 JR, S 355 J0, S 355 J2+N, S 355 K2+N, P 235 GH, P 265 GH, P 295 GH
ASTM: A36, A106 gr. A, A106 gr. B, A106 gr. C, A139, A210 gr. A1, A210 gr. C, A234 gr. WPB, A334 gr. 1, A216 gr. WCA, A216 gr. WCB, A216 gr. WCC
API: A, B, X42, X52, X60

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