

d has stimulated a considerable development of the high ar goods with superior resistance against sulfide stress and collapse failure in hostile environments. The experimental to steel casing have concluded that additions of Mo up to 1.0%, Nb % C steels provide 90 ksi(63.3kgf/mm**2) yield strength pipes with sistance. Multiple regression analysis has been made to estimete the ous factors for the collapse of casing pipes and it is demonstrated that ress of finished pipes is one of the most significant factors. This report izes some metallurgical aspects in manufacturing process of these special s of oil country tubular goods.

(c)JFE Steel Corporation, 2003

	および耐コラプス性油井管の開発
	Development of Anti-SSC OCTG and Collapse Resistant OCTG
	滝 谷 敬一郎* 蓮 野 貞 夫** Keiichiro Takitani Sadao Hasuno
	江 島 林/ 夫*** 川 崎 博 章**** Akio Ejima
1	ىمىمىمىدى مىن ي ىغەخەخە ھە ≌ىر ياپ
<u>.</u>	
· —	
·	
	Yoshikazu Kitahaba Hiroshi Nishi
e	Synopsis: <u>The increasing energy demand has stimulated a considerable development of the birth strength of sources</u>
<u>ار</u> ب	
ii I	
1	
	
-	
•	
<u>.</u>	
-	
	tubular goods with superior resistance against sulfide stress corrosion cracking (SSC) and collapse failure in hostile environments. The experimental trials of modified Cr-Mo steel casing have concluded that additions of Mo up to 1.0 %, Nb

耐硫化物応力腐食割れ性油井管

and B to 0.2 to 0.3 % C steels provide 90 ksi (63.3 kgf/mm²) yield strength pipes with superior SSC resistance. ¥;

.

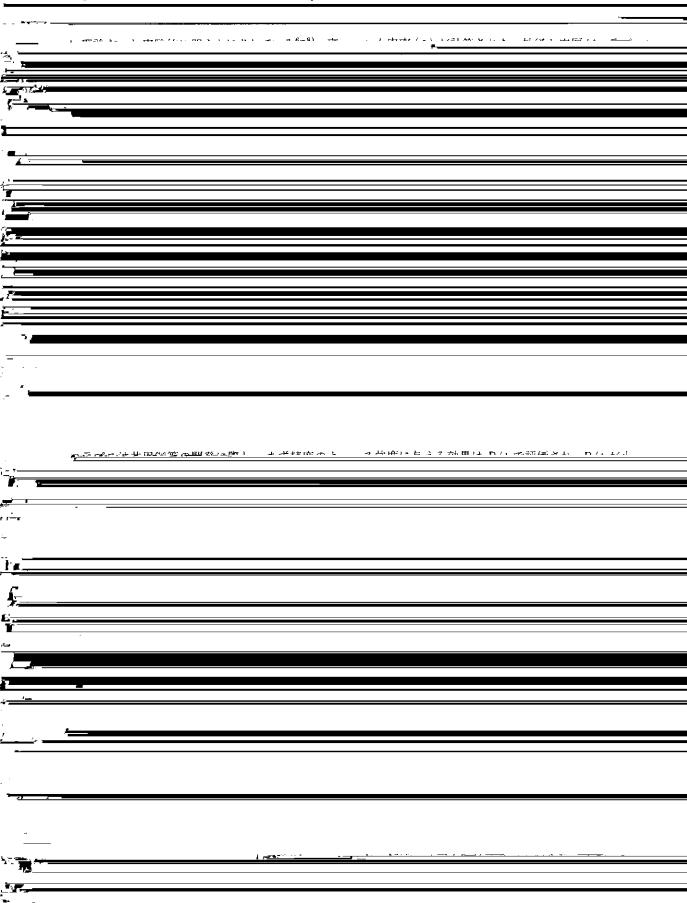
	V_{1} 1 M_{2} M = 1 EVV / D (there is the excitation of the end of the excitation of the excit
· · · · · ·	
9	
	6
Ier	£,
<u>*</u>	
, <u> </u>	
_	
.	· · · · · ·
	では、油井設計上の経済的および冶金的理由から、 である。
<u>,</u>	$\frac{63}{2} \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{2} 1$
	$\frac{63}{2} \frac{1}{2} 1$
<u> </u>	$\frac{63}{2k} \frac{1}{2k} $
	$\frac{63}{2k} \frac{1}{2k} $
	$\frac{63}{2k} \frac{1}{2k} \frac{1}{m} \frac{1}{m}^2 \left(\frac{90k}{2} \frac{1}{2k} \frac{1}{m} \frac{1}{m}^2 \left(\frac{100k}{2} \frac{1}{m} \frac$
	<u>β3</u> <u>3</u> <u>k</u> <u>π</u> <u>t</u> <u>m</u> <u>m</u> ² (<u>90k</u> <u>e</u> :), <u>π</u> <u>-</u> <u>-</u> <u>7</u> <u>6</u> <u>2</u> <u>b</u> <u>a</u> <u>f</u> <u>/</u> <u>m</u> <u>m</u> ² (<u>100k</u> <u>-</u> :)
	$\frac{63}{2} \frac{1}{2} 1$
	<u>β3 3kmt/mm² (90ks:), τη 2-20,2kmt/mm² (100k-:)</u>
· · · ·	

600

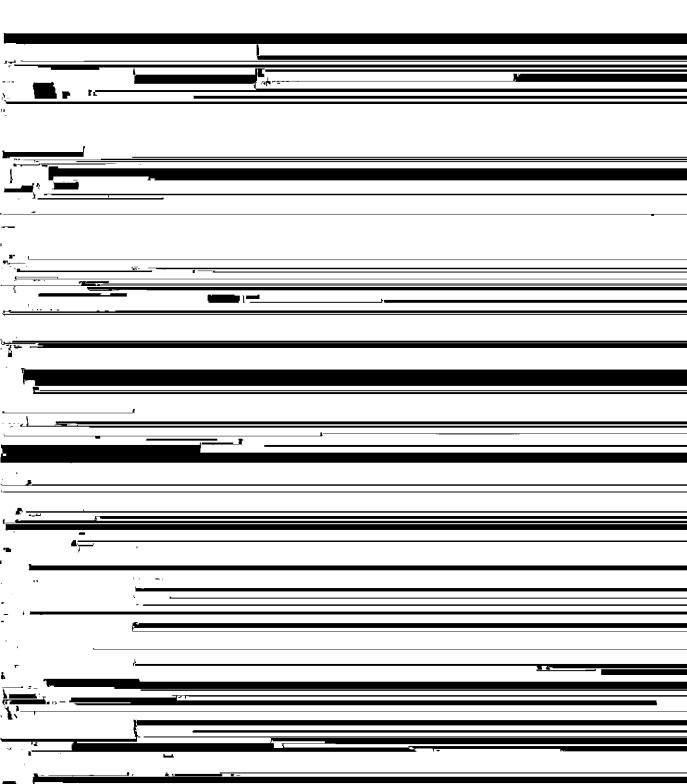
図から Cr-Mo 系低合金鋼における臨界応力は,
路伏陆さ703kof/mm ² (100ksi) 付近で最大で
and the family and a strange to the track of the track of the second

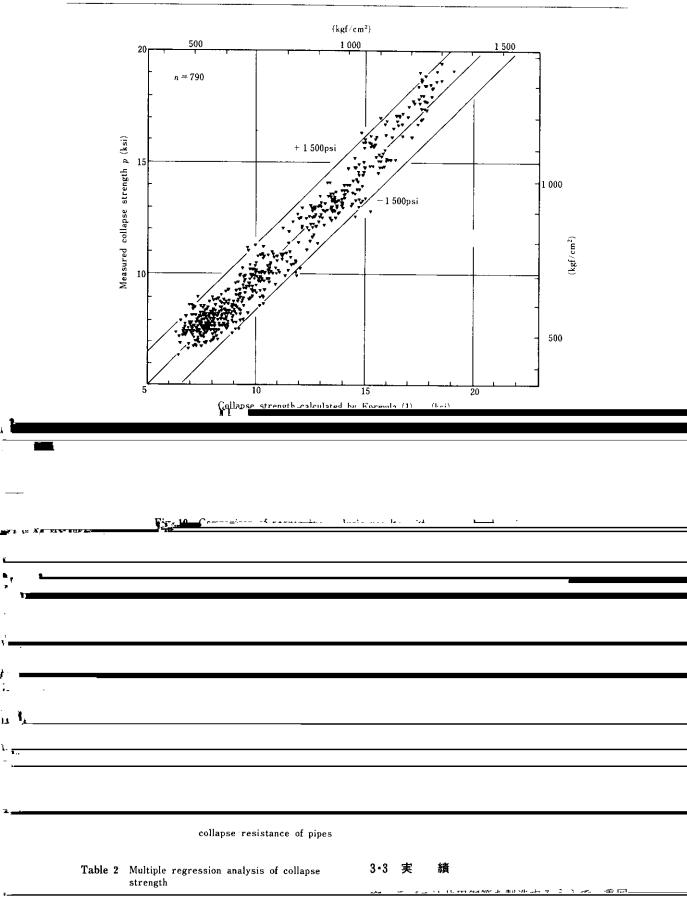
Pipe dimension 139.7 O.D.×18.42 t (mm)

	80 80	(ksi) 90 100 110 12	20 130 140 110 975 100	代表例を Tab	績 ーシングの化学成 le 1 に示す。誘導	加熱焼入,Mo,1	В
T	ft _	۲۰۰۰ میل م					
بني <u>.</u>							
a							
;• <u>· · —</u>							
.							
<u>،</u>							
. (st	_						
······································							
		5					
<u></u>							
· · ·		-					
			è				
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·							
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•					.	
<u> </u>		. MILE 1 - A - A - A					
· · · · · ·							
	 هـ						









12	The Chargest composition and mechanical properties of high callance registrant stool nine.					
-						
·	Pipe	Chemical composition (%)	Tension testing			
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
1. 21. 						
1.						
1						
r						
//						
_						

	びコラプス抵抗性の高い油井用鋼管では熱処理後 の残留応力を少なくすることが重要であることな どが判明した。	今後はさらに厳しい堀削,使用条件に耐える高 品質油井用鋼管の需要に対応するため,新材料の 開発ならびに製造技術の進歩が課題である。	
	参考文献 1) 神崎,黒川,滝谷,西,田上:日本金属学会会報,18 ? <u></u> P_I <u>Grobuer</u> D.I. Succession and W.W. Cir-		
i ±3 M T	^ ^		
<pre></pre>			
•			
·			
	3) A Kada S Nagata T Teumuna V NanaJ		
<u> </u>	· * 		
3			
۱ <u> </u>			
	_		
£			
▲ -}			
E. 9 4			
[

.