

STEEL PIPE AND FITTINGS

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SHENZHEN JIELING INDUSTRIES CO., LTD

Specialized Steel Pipe and Fittings Material

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ABOUT US

■ ABOUT US

➤ Founded in 2004, Jieling Industries is a leading manufacturer and exporter of steel pipes and fittings, accessories in China. We have advanced production equipment, professional technical personnel, excellent product quality, first-class service quality. Our products are widely used in the fields of petroleum, chemical, shipbuilding, electricity, water treatment, machinery manufacturing, automobile, architecture, furniture, decoration and electronics.

➤ The headquarters in Shenzhen is mainly responsible for the global marketing and after-sales service of the products. We have our own large storage warehouses in Tianjin port and Shanghai port to facilitate the export of products. At the same time, we have our own processing and production bases in Wenzhou city and Cangzhou city.

➤ For steel pipes, we have professional factories for cutting, fixing size, port processing (like plain, beveled, thread), rust anticorrosion (like galvanizing, internal and external coating), packaging, transportation and other customized services. The raw materials include carbon steel, alloy steel, as well as stainless steel. Main products include circular steel pipe, hollow section steel tube (like square tube, rectangular tube, special shape tube).

➤ For the pipe fittings and accessories. our products are including Flange, Elbow, Reducer, Tee, Cross, Lateral Tee, Swaged Nipple, Cap, Bend, Outlet, Lap Joint Stub End, Bushing, Plug, Union, Washer, Gasket, Expansion Joint, Hose, Bolt, Nut and others non-standard accessories.

➤ Dedicated to the concept of "quality, technology, and service". Your satisfaction is the goal that we pursue.

■ Advantage

➤ Core Technology: With an advanced R&D center, top-notch QC team and professional machinists, we surpass competitors for quality, reliability and design.

➤ Strong Production Ability: With advanced facilities & various production molds, we could produce high quality for our rich production experience.

➤ Superior Quality: Highly professional Dialing QC team, high quality raw materials with 100% guarantee, and excellent consistency Demagnetizing curve optional.

➤ Professional Package: Standard export package suited to the sea transportation for customers.

➤ Competitive Price and One-stop Full Service.



Material

■ Material of Steel Pipe and Fittings

Steel is a carbon iron alloy with carbon content of 0.0218-2.11%. We usually refer to it as iron and steel. In order to ensure its toughness and plasticity, the carbon content is generally not more than 1.7. The main elements of steel in addition to iron, carbon, there are silicon, manganese, sulfur, phosphorus and other alloy elements.

Their functional features are presented together:

Carbon (Carbon): increase the strength of steel, we usually want tool grade steel with more than 0.6% carbon, also known as high carbon steel.

Chromium (Chromium): increase wear resistance, hardness, most importantly corrosion resistance, with more than 13% considered stainless steel.

Manganese (Manganese): helps to form texture structure, increase firmness and strength, and wear resistance.

Molybdenum (Molybdenum): prevent steel from becoming brittle and to maintain the strength of steel at high temperatures.

Nickel (Nickel): retention strength, corrosion resistance, and toughness.

Silicon (Silicon): helps to enhance strength. Like manganese,

Tungsten (Tungsten): enhanced wear resistance.

Vanadium (Vanadium): enhanced wear resistance and ductility.

Phosphorus (Phosphorus): is a harmful element, reduces the plasticity and toughness of steel, appears cold brittleness, can make steel strength increase significantly.

Sulfur (Sulfur): usually sulfur is a harmful element, which makes steel hot brittle and limited to 0.05% or less.

➤ Carbon Steel:

Manufacturers add carbon to iron to solidify the structures in it and strengthen the resulting metal. It's one of the most cost-effective alloying materials, and altering the amount of carbon changes the properties of the steel. Carbon steels can be classified as low-carbon steels, medium-carbon steels, high-carbon steels and ultrahigh-carbon steels.

Carbon steel is the almost exclusive choice of pipeline designers. Carbon steel pipe has the advantage of wide availability, high strength, and a large array of connection possibilities, for example, screwed, socket-welded, and butt-welded. It is used for liquid, gas, and steam services both above and belowground services.

➤ Stainless Steel:

Stainless steel is a very versatile material. It can literally be used for years and remain stainless. Products made from it have a significantly longer lifespan than products made of other materials. The maintenance costs are lower, and stainless steel also has a very high scrap value.

There are four major types of stainless steel: Austenitic stainless steel, Ferritic stainless steel, Martensitic stainless steel, Duplex steel

➤ Alloy Steel:

Alloy steel is any type of steel to which one or more elements besides carbon have been intentionally added, to produce a desired physical property or characteristic. Common elements that are added to make alloy steel are molybdenum, manganese, nickel, silicon, boron, chromium, and vanadium.

Alloy steel is often subdivided into two groups: high alloy steels and low alloy steels. The most well-known alloy steel is stainless steel. This is a steel alloy with a minimum of 10% chromium content.



Section

■ Section of Steel Pipe

Steel pipes are mainly used in the fields of structure, transportation and manufacturing. Due to different purposes of use, different materials and different design characteristics, in order to meet the needs, the production and processing methods of steel pipes have been developing, and subsequently formed steel pipes with different shapes and sections.

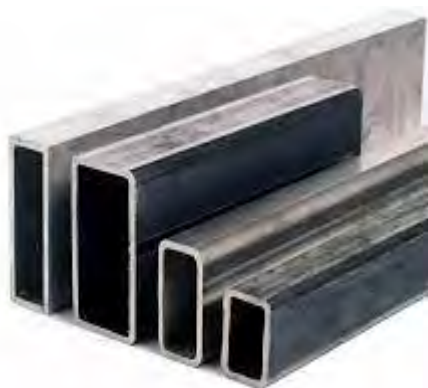
➤ **Circular Hollow Section (Round):**

Circular Hollow Sections (CHS) are round tubular steel sections that are used for a variety of purposes engineering. They are usually available in the market as hot-rolled or cold-formed sections. belowground services.



➤ **Rectangular Hollow Section:**

For mechanical and structural applications, rectangular hollow sections (RHS) are popular. This is because the flat surface makes it a more economical structural solution for joining and different types of manufacturing work. For soldering or joining, RHS requires minimal edge preparation. Because of the rectangular shape of this type of hollow section, parts only need to be cut straight when joining to other flat surfaces.



➤ **Square Hollow Section:**

Square Hollow Section (SHS) are usually utilized in structural and mechanical applications when a balance is needed between strength and functionality. Square Hollow Section has equal-sided symmetry, which makes it appreciative demand and also making it efficient for joining and other manufacturing processes. This type of hollow section can be cut in the straight format while joining other flat surfaces. Square Hollow Section has excellent surface finishing and available in many materials as per the requirements of industries.



➤ **Special-shaped Hollow Section:**

Sometimes, in order to meet special needs, some special-shaped steel pipes are required in some engineering fields. It is used as a special construction element in all constructions.



Product

■ Process of Steel Pipe

According to the manufacturing and processing methods, steel pipes are divided into seamless pipes and welded steel pipes. Seamless tubes are formed in one stage during rolling, but welded tubes need welding process after rolling. Due to the different shapes of the weld, it can be divided into spiral welding and straight seam welding. Seamless steel pipe and welded steel pipe manufacturers can produce steel pipes with high quality, reliability and corrosion resistance. In determining the type of pipeline, the main focus is on the application specifications and

➤ Seamless Steel Pipe:

Seamless steel pipes are usually manufactured in complex steps, starting with hollow holes drilled from the blank, through cold drawing and cold rolling processes. Compared with welded pipe, the size of seamless pipe is difficult to control, and cold working improves mechanical properties and tolerances. The most obvious advantage of seamless pipe is that it can produce thick wall seamless pipe, which has better mechanical properties and corrosion resistance than seamed pipe. In addition, the ovality or roundness of seamless pipe will be better. It is generally preferred to use under extreme environmental conditions such as high load, high pressure and high corrosivity.



➤ Welded Steel Pipe:

Welded steel pipes are formed by welding tubular steel plates rolled through seams or spiral seams. There are different manufacturing methods for welded pipes according to external dimensions, wall thickness and application. Each method starts with hot billets or flat bars, and then pipes are made by stretching the hot billets and pressing the edges together and sealing them with welds.



PRODUCT

■ Carbon Steel Pipe

➤ Product Standards and Standard No. of Carbon Steel Seamless Pipe:

Product Standards	Standard No.
ASTM	A53 A106 A179 A192 A210 A333 A334 A523 A795
EN	EN 10208-1 EN 10208-2 EN 10216-1 EN 10216-2 EN 10216-4 EN 10224 EN 10255 EN 10297-1 EN 10288 EN 10305-1 EN 10305-4
API	API 5L
JIS	JIS G3444 G3445 G3454 G3455 G3461 G3475 G3456 G3460 G3464 G3469 G7216
ISO	ISO 3183

➤ Product Standard and Standard No. of Carbon Steel Welded Pipe:

Product Standards	Standard No.
ASTM	A53 A134 A135 A139 A178 A214 A333 A334 A381 A513 A523 A671 A672 A691 A795
EN	EN 10208-1 EN 10208-2 EN 10217-1 EN 10217-2 EN 10217-4 EN 10217-5 EN 10217-6 EN 10224 EN 10255 EN 10288 EN 10296-1 EN 10305-2 EN 10305-3 EN 10305-6
API	API 5L
JIS	JIS G3442 G3443 G3444 G3445 G3452 G3454 G3456 G3460 G3461 G3464 G3469 G3475 G7217
ISO	ISO 3183

➤ Advantage:

Smelting process is relatively simple, low cost, good pressure processing performance, good cutting performance and good mechanical properties. Such as by changing the carbon content and for its proper heat treatment, many of the performance obtained on the industrial production requirements. Because of the low carbon steel prices, production easy, good processing performance, the industry is still the most widely used steel materials, steel products accounted for more than 80% of the total amount.

➤ Application:

TRANSPORTING WATER

Carbon steel pipes are the ideal choice for transporting water, sewage, and other compatible fluids. Being highly resistant to shock or vibration, the fluctuating water pressure or shock pressure from a water hammer have no ill-effects on steel pipes, making carbon steel pipes the primary choice when laying water pipelines under roadways.

INDUSTRIAL HEATING, CONDENSATION, STEAM

Carbon steel pipes are widely used in industrial processes involving high heat, extreme cold, or even transporting gases such as steam. Heating systems use thin-wall, straight bead, precision carbon steel pipes with a lower level of carbon content.

AUTOMOTIVE AND TRANSPORT

Carbon steel pipes are widely used in the automotive industry. They are especially ideal for conveyor belt idlers and lancing pipes.

PRODUCT

■ Alloy Steel Pipe

Product Standards	Standard No.
ASTM	A209 A213 A234 A250 A334 A335 A513 A519 A618 A691 A714
EN	EN 10216-3 EN 10217-3 EN 10217-5 EN 10296-1 EN 10297-1
JIS	JIS G3441 G3456 G3458 G3460 G3462

➤ Material:

ASTM	A234 WP1, WP5, WP7, WP9, WP11, WP12, WP22 A182 F1, F5, F7, F9, F11, F12, F22 A335 Gr P1, P5, P7, P9, P11, P12, P22
EN	16Mo3, 13CrMo4-5, 10CrMo9-10, X11CrMo5, X10CrMoVNb9-1
JIS	G3461(STB340, STB410, STB510) G3462(STBA22, STBA23) STPA 12, STPA 20, STPA 22, STPA 23, STPA 24, STPA 25, STPA 26

➤ Advantages:

The main advantage of alloy steel pipe is strength. When in high temperature or high-pressure environment, alloy steel pipe can better maintain its structural integrity than other types of pipes. This makes them ideal for applications at extreme temperatures or pressures, such as boilers and heat exchangers. In addition, the alloy steel pipe is corrosion resistant and wear-resistant, making it suitable for use in harsh environments.

Another advantage of alloy steel pipe is its low price. Compared with stainless steel pipe, alloy steel pipe provides excellent performance at much lower cost. This makes it an ideal choice for project budget.



➤ Application:

Alloy steel pipes are widely used. Because of its processability, high strength, availability and cost-effectiveness, it has been applied in a wide range of industries. It is used in oil drilling platforms, pressure vessels, pipelines, ships, construction equipment, vehicles and other structural components. High alloy steel pipe is an ideal choice for power generation equipment, chemical processing equipment, automotive applications, structural components, etc. due to its excellent hardness, corrosion resistance and toughness. In addition, technology, automotive, and more. As custom fabricators, we are always willing to work within our clients' specifications in order to bring their vision to life and create just one more incredible use for stainless steel tube.



PRODUCT

■ Stainless Steel Tube

Product Standards	Standard No.
ASTM	A213 A249 A269 A312 A358 A376 A409 A511 A554 A789 A790
EN	EN 10216-5 EN 10217-7 EN 10296-2 EN 10297-2
DIN	DIN 17455/17456 DIN 17457/17458 DIN 2462/2463
JIS	JIS 3446 JIS 3459 JIS 3463

➤ Material:

Austenitic Stainless Steel	TP201 TP202 TP304/L/H/N TP309S/H TP310S/H TP316/L/H/Ti/N TP317/L TP321/H TP347/H TP348/H
Ferritic and Martensitic Stainless Steel	TP405 TP429 TP430 TP443 TP446-1 TP446-2 TP403 TP410 TP414 TP416 TP431 TP440A TP440B
Duplex Stainless Steel	S31200 S31500 S31803 S32205S32250 S32750 S32900

➤ Advantages:

The stainless steel tube has the following outstanding advantages: excellent mechanical properties, excellent wear resistance, good safety and health performance, good temperature resistance, good thermal insulation performance, smooth inner wall, small water resistance, beautiful appearance, clean, fashionable, 100% recyclable, conducive to saving water resources, wide range of use, long service life, low comprehensive cost, etc.

➤ Application:

To fully grasp how integral stainless steel tubing is to our lives, it's important to consider that it has numerous uses in our homes, including within our appliances, water, heating, and plumbing systems, in our cars, and in the tools we use. Outside of our homes, stainless steel tube plays a role in nearly every industry we rely on, from food and beverage processing to transportation, construction, technology, automotive, and more.

As custom fabricators, we are always willing to work within our clients' specifications in order to bring their vision to life and create just one more incredible use for stainless steel tube.



PRODUCT

■ SHS&RHS Hollow Section Steel Tube

Product Standards	Standard No.
ASTM	A500 A501 A511 A513 A554 A618
EN	EN 10210 EN 10219 EN 10305-5
JIS	JIS G3446

➤ Material:

Carbon Steel

Alloy Steel

Stainless Steel

➤ Advantages:

SHS&RHS steel pipes have smooth and flat surfaces, and the edge treatment required for connecting profiles is the least. Before welding to another plane, only direct cutting is required to make construction easier. There are a variety of specifications to meet the actual needs, and can be cut into precise specifications. They can also have a variety of colors and finishes to improve their aesthetic quality, and sometimes are not easily affected by environmental factors. It has a high strength to weight ratio, is more cost-effective, and can be recycled and used for a variety of other purposes. It is widely used in many fields.



➤ Application:

SHS&RHS steel pipes are mainly used to build residential, industrial, agricultural or commercial structures. These include guardrail posts, railings, floor supports, bridge decks, bridges, buildings, houses, and countless other architectural options. Because of its strength, economy and simplicity of use, it is very popular in construction and other manufacturing applications.



■ Coating and Lining of Steel Pipe

In many industries, it is necessary to rely on steel pipe for fluid transmission. These areas include drinking water supply, HVAC systems, petrochemical refineries, pipelines, irrigation, etc. In order to slow down the wear rate of pipes and prevent corrosion damage, these pipes are usually protected by various types of steel pipe coatings, aiming to prevent direct contact between pipes and the fluid they convey. These pipe coating types include high-performance powder coating, zinc plating, polyethylene coating, fusion bonded epoxy powder coating, etc.

➤ High Performance Powder Coating (HPPC):

High performance powder coatings are mainly composed of polymer resins, which also include leveling agent, colorant, additive, curing agent, flow modifier, etc. HPPC provides high performance protection for pipelines used especially in extreme environments. The HPPC coating also contains polyethylene, which can effectively provide another layer of protection for the pipeline during transportation and underground use. HPPC coating is suitable for pipes with a minimum diameter of 14 inches and a maximum diameter of 42 inches.



➤ High Density Layer Polyethylene Coating:

The high-density coating is also a polyethylene-based coating, which is usually used as the top coat of two or more layers of coating systems, providing the pipeline with higher shear resistance, corrosion resistance, impact resistance and cathodic stripping resistance. Even during stacking or storage, the coated pipeline will maintain its shape and overall performance. This coating is mainly used in extreme environmental conditions, such as oil and gas, petrochemical plants, water transportation, etc.



➤ Fusion Bonded Epoxy Powder Coating (FBE):

Fusion bonded epoxy powder coating or FBE can be used for small size and diameter pipes. Because FBE provides excellent adhesion, it can provide long-term corrosion protection for pipelines. Even after being used for fluid transportation for a long time, the coating can effectively slow down the degradation and minimize the damage to the pipeline. At the same time, its temperature range is significantly higher than that of high-performance powder coating, and the +/- temperature difference is about 25 °C. Its excellent temperature value makes it durable under extreme high temperature and pressure, and it is suitable for waterworks other than oil and natural gas.



➤ Galvanizing:

Galvanizing is one of the most popular types of steel pipe coatings. The most popular technology is hot-dip galvanizing or batch hot-dip galvanizing. The metallurgical reaction between steel pipe alloy and zinc forms a smooth finish on the metal surface, which improves the corrosion resistance of the pipeline. On the other hand, galvanizing has become the first choice of many manufacturers and industries due to its simple process, less secondary operation and post-treatment, and cost advantage.



PRODUCT

■ Flange

Product Standards	Diameter	Pressure Grade	Type
ASME B16.5	1/2" - 24"	Class 150 300 600 900 1500 2500	WN/SO/SW/TR/LJ/BL/Plate
ASME B16.36	1" - 24"	Class 300 600 900 1500 2500	WN/SO
ANSI B16.47 Series A (MSS SP-44)	26" - 60"	Class 150 300 600 900	WN/BL
ANSI B16.47 Series B (API 605)	26" - 60"	Class 75 150 300	WN/BL
ASME B16.48	1/2" - 36"	Class 150 300 400 600 900 1500 2500	Figure 8 Blanks/Ring Spacer/Single Blinds
AWWA C207	4" - 144"	Class B D E F	SO/BL/HUB
EN 1092-1	3/8" - 144"	PN 6 10 16 25 40 63 100 160 250	WN/BL/SO/TR/Flat/Integral
BS 4504	3/8" - 160"	PN 2.5 6 10 16 25 40	WN/BL/SO/TR/Flat/Integral
JIS B2220	3/8" - 60"	5K 10K 16K 20K 30K 40K 63K	SOP/SOH/SW/LJ/TR/WN/BL
GOST 12820 12836 12821	3/8" - 64"	PN 0.6 - 20	WN/SW/BL/Plate
ISO 7005-1	3/8" - 160"	PN 2.5 6 10 16 20 25 40 50 110 150 260 420	WN/BL/SO/T/ Flat/Integral

➤ Material:

Carbon Steel	A105	Grade: I II
Alloy Steel	A182	Grade: F1 F5 F7 F9 F11 F12 F22
Low-Temperature Service	A350	Grade: LF1 LF3 LF 4 LF 6 LF8
Stainless Steel	A182	Grade: F304 304H 304L 316 316H 316L 321 321H 347 347H
Duplex Steel/Super Duplex Steel		S31803 / S32205 / S32750 / S32760

➤ Application:

Flanges are integral parts of many engineering and plumbing projects. Used in many different fields, such as the transport (pipelines, ships) of petroleum, gas, water, etc., their manufacturing facilities and those of power generation, chemicals, and chemical fertilizers. Flanges are of various kinds in type and shape, and their material too is diversified in accordance with the type of fluid and service environment.



PRODUCT

Wrought Butt-Welding Fittings

Product Standards	Standard No.
ASME/ANSI Standard	ASME B16.9, ASME B16.28, ASTM A860, MSS SP-75, MSS SP-97, MSS SP-43
EN/DN Standard	EN 10253, DIN2605, DIN2615, DIN2616, DIN2617
JIS Standard	JIS B2311, J IS B2312, JIS B2313
GOST Standard	GOST 17375, GOST 17376, GOST 17378

➤ Type of Product:

Elbow:(SR, LR,3D,5D):45°,90°,180°

Reducer: Concentric, Eccentric

Tee: Straight, Reducing

Cross: Straight, Reducing

45° Lateral Tee: Straight, Reducing

Swaged Nipple: Concentric, Eccentric

Cap

Bend

Outlet

Lap Joint Stub End

➤ Application:

Butt-Welding fittings can be used in a wide variety of industries to alter, divide or end the flow of fluids. These operations include the following: waste treatment facilities, chemical processing, breweries, petrochemical facilities, cryogenic plants, paper production, gas processing and even nuclear power plants.

➤ Material:

Carbon Steel	A234	Grade: WPA WPB
Alloy Steel	A234	Grade: WP1 WP5 WP7 WP9 WP11 WP12 WP22
Low-Temperature Service	A420	Grade: WPL 1 WPL3 WP:4 WPL6 WPL8
Stainless Steel	A403	Grade: WP 304 304H 304L 316 316H 316L 321 321H 347 347H
Duplex Steel/Super Duplex Steel		S31803 / S32205 / S32750 / S32760



PRODUCT

■ Forged Socket-Welding/Threaded Fittings

Product Standards	Standard No.
ASME/ANSI Standard	ASME B16.11, MSS SP-79, MSS SP-83, MSS SP-97, ASTM A733
EN/DN Standard	EN 10241, DIN2999-1, DIN2353
JIS Standard	JIS B2316, JIS B2302, JIS G3443-2

➤ Type of Product:

Elbow:45°,90°,180°

Tee: Straight, Reducing

Cross: Straight, Reducing

Coupling: Half-Coupling, Full-Coupling

Reducing Insert

Lap Joint Stub End

Swaged Nipple& Hexagonal Nipple

Cap

Union

Plug

Bushing

Outlet

➤ Application:

Socket weld fittings are when the pipe is inserted into a recessed area of a flange, fitting or valve. They are generally used in scenarios when the pipe dimensions are smaller and the pipe work is permanent. They are used in various industrial processes such as the transportation of flammable, toxic or expensive material where no leakage can be permitted. Socket weld fittings have several advantages: Construction costs are relatively low and are easy welding and installation.

Threaded fittings are mainly used for small pipe diameters. It is most commonly used in low-cost and non-critical applications and under low-pressure and low-temperature installations. For example, threaded joints are often found in domestic water systems or industrial cooling water systems.

➤ Material:

Carbon Steel	A105	Grade: I II
Alloy Steel	A182	Grade: F1 F5 F7 F9 F11 F12 F22
Low-Temperature Service	A350	Grade: LF1 LF3 LF 4 LF 6 LF8
Stainless Steel	A182	Grade: F304 304H 304L 316 316H 316L 321 321H 347 347H
Duplex Steel/Super Duplex Steel	S31803 / S32205 / S32750 / S32760	



PRODUCT

■ Accessories

Products	Types and Standards
Gasket:	Metallic Gasket (Ring-Joint, Spiral Wound, Jacketed), Nonmetallic Flat Gasket
	ASME B16.5, ASME B16.20, ASME B16.21
Bolt:	Square and Hex Bolt and Screw
	ASME B18.2.1 ASTM A307 DIN1665 DIN1662 DIN6921 JIS B1189 GB/T 16674
Nut:	Machine Screw Nuts, Hex, Square, Hex Flange, and Coupling Nuts
	ASME B18.2.2 ASTM A307 DIN977 DIN1661 DIN6923 JIS B 1190 GB/T 6177
Washer:	Plain Washer, Lock Washer
	ASME B18.22.1 ASTM325 DIN440 JIS B1256 GB/T 97
Expansion Joint:	Flexible Expansion Joint, Metal Expansion Joint, Rubber Expansion Joint, Spherical Expansion Joint
Hose:	Flexible Metal Hose, Stainless Steel Metal hose, Flanged Loose Sleeve Metal Hose, Fixed Loose Flange Metal Hose
Non-Standard Connectors	Products customized by customers to meet specific needs and purposes.

➤ **Material:** Nonmetallic, Carbon Steel, Alloy Steel, Stainless Steel

➤ **Application:**

A pipe accessory is a device that mechanically joins or affixes two or more pipes together. It covers both high tensile and mild steel bolts, clamps, nuts, screws, washers, studs, pins etc. All types of fasteners are used for both industrial and residential pipe fittings. Pipe accessories are used in almost all types of industries. They are made of various materials and are available in various shapes, sizes and designs.

Pipe accessories are used widely for fastening and fixing various construction pipelines and are just ideal to optimizing product functions. Some of these pipe accessories are easily detached for quick disassembly to allow pipes to be upgraded or repaired with ease or recycled at the end of life.



Workshop

■ Workshop

- Cold Drawn and Cold Rolled production line for precision pipe, small diameter seamless pipe and profiled pipe.



- Hot-Rolled seamless pipe production line for structural steel pipe, fluid conveying pipe, high- and low-pressure boiler pipe, oil casing pipe and pipeline.



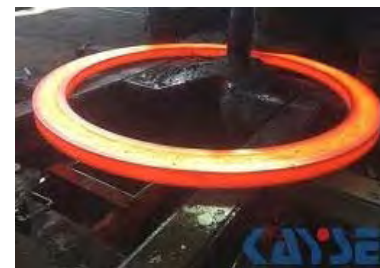
- SSAW & LSAW & ERW production line for large diameter welded pipe.



- Stainless Steel Tube production line for Seamless and Welded Tube



- Flange and Pipe Fittings production line for Carbon Steel, Alloy Steel, Stainless Steel



Warehouse & Package

■ Warehouse

- We have a large warehouse in Tianjin Port to store carbon steel and alloy steel pipes and fittings. In order to deliver the goods to customers in time.



- We also have a large warehouse in Shanghai Port to store stainless steel tubes and fittings. In order to deliver the goods to customers in time.



■ Package

- We provide professional export standard packaging to protect products from damage during transportation and facilitate loading and unloading.



■ Buyer's Guide

➤ How to choose the steel pipe and fittings?

1. Material and Grade of steel pipe and fittings.

Carbon Steel, Alloy Steel or Stainless Steel

2. Section of steel pipe

Round, Square, Rectangular, Special-Shaped

3. Manufacturing Process of steel pipe

Cold-Drawn, Cold-Rolled, Hot-Rolled, Hot-Expansion, ERW, EFW, SAW

4. Anti-corrosion on the surface and inside of the steel pipe

5. Joining Mode of Steel Pipe End

Welding, Threading, Flanging, Mechanical Couplings

6. Dimension and Quantity of Steel Pipe

Outer Diameter, Inner Diameter, Wall Thickness, Single Length, Quantity

7. Type and Quantity of Pipe Fittings

8. Choosing reputed suppliers

Thank You!

