



Main features

After hot rolling, wire rod coils are formed by laying the hot rolled wire on a screw conveyor where the coil is formed by the laying head pipe rotating at high speed.

Coil formation after rolling allows achieving the desired final properties of the wire through effective air cooling. The main aspects involved in wire rod production consist in increasing productivity and reducing quality problems. As the wire rod rotates at very high speed, the laying head pipe is subject to significant wear due to

the friction between the pipe surface and the hot wire at very high temperatures.

Todays' wire rod mills can achieve rolling speeds varying from 50 to 150 m/s and laying heads work at approximately 900°C temperatures. At such high temperatures, these material properties play an essential role in reducing wear, cost and time, with a consequent increase in production reliability and profitability.

REDUCED WEAR
AND TEAR
=

INCREASED RETURNS

ULTRA-SMOOTH ULTRA-STRONG SUPER RESILIENT





LAYING HEAD PIPES Improved productivity with Danieli tubes for laying head pipe

DTS50 is a super-duplex (austenitic-ferritic) stainless steel for service in highly corrosive conditions

- > Excellent resistance to stress corrosion cracking (SCC) in chloride-bearing environments
- > Excellent resistance to pitting and crevice corrosion
- > High resistance to general corrosion
- > Very high mechanical strength
- > Physical properties that offer design advantages
- > High resistance to erosion corrosion and corrosion fatigue
- > Good weldability

Proof strength MPa		Tensile strength MPa	Elongation %		Hardness HRC
Rp0.2a)	Rp1.0a)	Rm	Ab)	A2"	
≥ 550	≥ 640	800 - 1000	≥ 25	≥ 15	≤ 32

DTS54 is a high-alloy duplex (austenitic-ferritic) stainless steel for service in highly corrosive

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- > Excellent resistance to pitting, crevice corrosion and erosion corrosion
- > Excellent resistance to stress corrosion cracking (SCC) in chloride containing environments
- > High resistance to general corrosion in acidic environments
- > Excellent corrosion fatigue properties
- > Extremely high mechanical strength
- > Physical properties that offer design advantages
- > Good weldability

Proof strength MPa		Tensile strength MPa	Elongation %		Hardness HRC
Rp0.2a)	Rp1.0a)	Rm	Ab)	A2"	
≥ 700	≥ 800	920 - 1100	≥ 25	≥ 25	≤ 34

DTS58 is a high-alloy duplex (austenitic-ferritic) stainless steel with excellent corrosion resistance in caustic environments and environments with chlorides

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- > Excellent resistance to caustic environments, also in the presence of contaminants such as chlorides
- > Excellent resistance to intergranular corrosion
- > Excellent resistance to pitting and crevice corrosion
- > High resistance to stress corrosion cracking (SCC)
- > Good weldability
- > Very high strength
- > The proof strength is about three times as high as for conventional austenitic stainless steels

Proof strength MPa	Tensile strength MPa	Elongation %	Wall thickness mm
Rp0.2a)	Rm	Ab	
550 - 650	750 - 800	25	≤ 10

DTS60 is a seamless and Welded Ferritic/Austenitic Stainless-Steel Pipe

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- > Intended for general corrosive service
- > Particular emphasis on resistance to stress corrosion cracking
- > Susceptible to embrittlement if used for prolonged periods at elevated temperatures

Proof strength MPa	Tensile strength MPa	Elongation %	Hardness HB	Hardness HR
Rp0.2	Rm	Α		
≥ 680	≥ 830	≥ 25	≤ 300	≥ 32