

[Seamless pipe](#) is a relatively high-end steel pipe, the price is very expensive, but after all, the raw material is iron, it will also have long rust, but also affect the service life in the pipeline, so the seamless pipe anti-corrosion before the pipeline construction must also be done a process, for the seamless pipe is mainly 3pe anti-corrosion or epoxy coal pitch anti-corrosion.

Seamless pipes can withstand higher internal pressures, are more sensitive to production, and can be used in messy or harsh geological conditions. However, there are drawbacks in the use of the process, mainly internal and external anti-corrosion treatment is more troublesome. The first is the problem of anti-corrosion of the outer wall. The quality of the anti-corrosion of the outer wall directly affects the service life. At present, the anticorrosion of the outer wall of the domestic steel pipe is mainly a concealed practice. The steel pipes are required to be reinforced or extra-strengthened. The cathodic protection is promoted in some regions. Common anti-corrosion methods for exterior walls include paints such as petroleum asphalt and epoxy coal tar pitch. The latter is not easily cured at low temperatures, and there are many problems in on-site weld construction. In the past, chlorosulfonated polyethylene was used because of the large amount of solvent. , prone to pinholes, anti-breakdown failed, some areas are no longer used. The anti-corrosion effect of the cathodic protection is better, because of the method of sacrificial anode selection, the anode must be periodically replaced in the future operation, which increases the operating cost and operation.

Then talk about seamless steel pipe inner wall treatment methods, there are three commonly used methods: anti-corrosion coatings, resin mortar, cement mortar. However, there are two problems with the three methods: First, the bond strength between the coating and the steel pipe. Both methods of anti-corrosion coating and resin mortar require the complete derusting of the inner and outer walls of the steel pipe before construction, but this is difficult to achieve. As a result, rust forms part of the source of subsequent delamination and constitutes corrosion and scaling. The second is that most of the steel pipes are welded on-site and are preserved after welding. It can only be carried out manually, and the quality is not easy to control. Because the personnel cannot enter the construction for small-diameter pipes, they cannot carry out anti-corrosion treatment work. This also creates the hidden danger of future weld damage.