

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**ISO
9303**

First edition
1989-07-15

Seamless and welded (except submerged arc-welded) steel tubes for pressure purposes — Full peripheral ultrasonic testing for the detection of longitudinal imperfections

Tubes en acier sans soudure et soudés (sauf à l'arc immergé) pour service sous pression — Contrôle par ultrasons sur toute la circonférence pour la détection des imperfections longitudinales



Reference number
ISO 9303 : 1989 (E)

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 9303 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 17, *Steel*.

Annex A forms an integral part of this International Standard.

© ISO 1989

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from the publisher.

International Organization for Standardization

Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Genève 20 • Switzerland

Printed in Switzerland

Introduction

This International Standard concerns full peripheral ultrasonic testing of seamless and welded (except submerged arc-welded) tubes for pressure purposes for the detection of longitudinal imperfections.

Four different acceptance levels are considered (see table 1). The choice between these acceptance levels is within the province of the ISO Technical Committee responsible for the development of the relevant quality standards.

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 9303:1989

This page intentionally left blank

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 9303:1989

Seamless and welded (except submerged arc-welded) steel tubes for pressure purposes — Full peripheral ultrasonic testing for the detection of longitudinal imperfections

1 Scope

1.1 This International Standard specifies requirements for full peripheral ultrasonic shear wave testing of seamless and welded tubes for pressure purposes, with the exception of submerged arc-welded (SAW) tubes, for the detection of longitudinal imperfections according to four different acceptance levels (see table 1).

1.2 This International Standard is applicable to the inspection of tubes with an outside diameter greater than or equal to 9 mm, and with an outside diameter-to-thickness ratio greater than or equal to 5.

For tubes with an outside diameter-to-thickness ratio less than 5, one of the methods specified in annex A shall be used by agreement between manufacturer and purchaser.

Specific International Standards are in course of preparation for the ultrasonic test of the weld seam of welded tubes.

2 General requirements

2.1 The ultrasonic inspection covered by this International Standard is usually carried out on tubes after completion of all the production process operations.

This inspection shall be carried out by suitably trained operators and supervised by competent personnel nominated by the manufacturer. In the case of third-party inspection, this shall be agreed between the purchaser and manufacturer.

2.2 The tubes to be tested shall be sufficiently straight to ensure the validity of the test. The surfaces shall be sufficiently free from foreign matter which would interfere with the validity of the test.

3 Method of test

3.1 The tubes shall be tested using an ultrasonic shear wave technique for the detection of predominantly longitudinal imperfections.

3.2 During testing, the tubes and/or the transducer assembly shall be moved relative to each other so that the whole of the tube surface is scanned.

NOTE — It is recognized that there is a short length at both tube ends which may not be able to be tested.

3.3 During testing, the tubes shall be scanned in two opposing circumferential directions of beam travel, unless otherwise agreed between purchaser and manufacturer.

3.4 The maximum width of each individual transducer, measured parallel to the major axis of the tube, shall be 25 mm.

For L1 and L2 category tubes with an outside diameter equal to or less than 50 mm, the width of any one transducer unit is normally restricted to a maximum of 12,5 mm (see also 5.3).

3.5 The equipment for automatic testing shall be capable of differentiating between acceptable and suspect tubes by means of an automatic trigger/alarm level combined with a marking and/or sorting system.

4 Reference standards

4.1 The reference standards defined in this International Standard are convenient standards for calibration of non-destructive testing equipment. The dimensions of these standards should not be construed as the minimum size of imperfection detectable by such equipment.

4.2 The ultrasonic equipment shall be calibrated using a longitudinal reference notch on the outside and inside surfaces, or the outside surface only (see note below) of a tubular test piece.

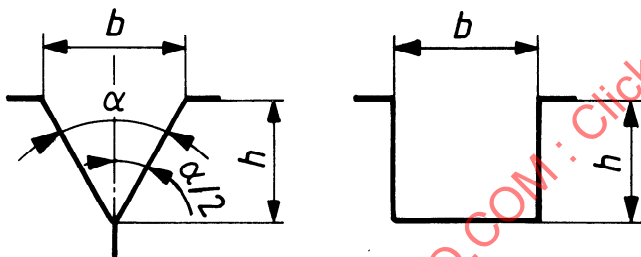
NOTE — The internal notch should not be used when the tube internal diameter is less than 15 mm, unless otherwise agreed between purchaser and manufacturer.

4.3 The test piece shall have the same nominal diameter, thickness, surface finish and heat treated condition as the tube to be tested, and shall have similar acoustic properties (for example velocity, attenuation coefficient, etc.).

4.4 The external and internal notches shall be sufficiently separated from the extremities of the test piece and from each other (when both are used), so that clearly distinguishable signal indications are obtained.

4.5 The reference notch or notches shall lie parallel to the major axis of the tube.

The reference notch or notches shall be of the "N" type except that the "V"-type notch may be used at the discretion of the manufacturer when the specified notch depth is less than or equal to 0,5 mm (see figure 1). In the case of the "N"-type notch, the sides shall be nominally parallel and the bottom shall be nominally square to the sides.



"V" type notch
(only to be used when $h \leq 0,5$ mm)

$\alpha = 60^\circ$
 b = Width
 h = Depth

"N" type notch

Figure 1 — Reference notch forms

4.6 The reference notch shall be formed by machining, spark erosion or other methods.

NOTE — It is recognized that the bottom or the bottom corners of the notch may be rounded.

5 Dimensions of reference notches

The dimensions of the reference notches shall be as follows.

5.1 Width, b (see figure 1)

1,5 mm max.

5.2 Depth, h (see figure 1)

As given in table 1.

Table 1

Acceptance level	Notch depth in % of the specified thickness
L 1	3
L 2	5
L 3	10
L 4	12,5

NOTE — The values of notch depth specified in this table are the same, for the corresponding categories, in all International Standards concerning non-destructive testing of steel tubes where reference is made to different acceptance levels. It should, however, be kept in mind that although the reference standards are identical, the various test methods involved can give different test results.

5.2.1 Minimum notch depth

The minimum notch depth is related to the type of tube used (see note below) for a particular application and is denoted by a sub-category as given in table 2, unless otherwise agreed between purchaser and manufacturer.

Table 2

Sub-category	Minimum notch depth	Typical tube condition
A	0,1 mm	Cold-finished and machined tubes
B	0,2 mm	
C	0,3 mm	All other conditions
D	0,5 mm	

NOTE — The minimum notch depth that can be used is related to specific tube manufacturing methods where the surface finish plays a dominant role in the minimum notch depth that can be adopted for ultrasonic equipment calibration in order to achieve an acceptable signal/noise ratio.

5.2.2 Maximum notch depth

The maximum notch depth for all acceptance levels and sub-categories shall be 1,5 mm, with the exception that in the case of tubes with a thickness in excess of 50 mm the maximum notch depth may be extended to 3,0 mm by agreement between purchaser and manufacturer.

5.2.3 Tolerance on depth, h

± 15 % of reference notch depth or $\pm 0,05$ mm, whichever is the larger.

5.3 Length

The reference notch or notches shall be of a convenient length selected by the manufacturer for calibration and checking purposes, with the following exception : for L1 and L2 category