Non-destructive testing of steel tubes

Part 10: Automated full peripheral ultrasonic testing of seamless and welded (except submerged arc-welded) steel tubes for the detection of longitudinal and/or transverse imperfections
National foreword


The start and finish of text introduced or altered by amendment is indicated in the text by tags. Tags indicating changes to ISO text carry the number of the ISO amendment. For example, text altered by ISO amendment 1 is indicated by $\mathbf{[\text{A}]}$ $\mathbf{[\text{A}]}$.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee ISE/110, Steel Tubes, and Iron and Steel Fittings.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its committee manager.

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Published by BSI Standards Limited 2020

ISBN 978 0 539 05481 1

ICS 77.040.20; 23.040.10; 77.140.75

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This British Standard was published under the authority of the Standards Policy and Strategy Committee on 30 April 2011.

Amendments/corrigenda issued since publication

<table>
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Non-destructive testing of steel tubes - Part 10: Automated full peripheral ultrasonic testing of seamless and welded (except submerged arc-welded) steel tubes for the detection of longitudinal and/or transverse imperfections (ISO 10893-10:2011)

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European foreword

This document (EN ISO 10893-10:2011) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 17 “Steel” in collaboration with Technical Committee ECISS/TC 110 “Steel tubes, and iron and steel fittings” the secretariat of which is held by UNI.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by October 2011, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 2011.

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The text of ISO 10893-10:2011 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 10893-10:2011 without any modification.

Foreword to amendment A1

This document (EN ISO 10893-10:2011/A1:2020) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 17 “Steel” in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 459/SC 10 “Steel tubes, and iron and steel fittings” the secretariat of which is held by UNI.

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Endorsement notice

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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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ISO 10893-10 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 17, Steel, Subcommittee SC 19, Technical delivery conditions for steel tubes for pressure purposes.

This first edition cancels and replaces ISO 9303:1989 and ISO 9305:1989, which have been technically revised.

ISO 10893 consists of the following parts, under the general title Non-destructive testing of steel tubes:

— Part 1: Automated electromagnetic testing of seamless and welded (except submerged arc-welded) steel tubes for the verification of hydraulic leaktightness

— Part 2: Automated eddy current testing of seamless and welded (except submerged arc-welded) steel tubes for the detection of imperfections

— Part 3: Automated full peripheral flux leakage testing of seamless and welded (except submerged arc-welded) ferromagnetic steel tubes for the detection of longitudinal and/or transverse imperfections

— Part 4: Liquid penetrant inspection of seamless and welded steel tubes for the detection of surface imperfections

— Part 5: Magnetic particle inspection of seamless and welded ferromagnetic steel tubes for the detection of surface imperfections

— Part 6: Radiographic testing of the weld seam of welded steel tubes for the detection of imperfections

— Part 7: Digital radiographic testing of the weld seam of welded steel tubes for the detection of imperfections

— Part 8: Automated ultrasonic testing of seamless and welded steel tubes for the detection of laminar imperfections

— Part 9: Automated ultrasonic testing for the detection of laminar imperfections in strip/plate used for the manufacture of welded steel tubes

— Part 10: Automated full peripheral ultrasonic testing of seamless and welded (except submerged arc-welded) steel tubes for the detection of longitudinal and/or transverse imperfections

— Part 11: Automated ultrasonic testing of the weld seam of welded steel tubes for the detection of longitudinal and/or transverse imperfections

— Part 12: Automated full peripheral ultrasonic thickness testing of seamless and welded (except submerged arc-welded) steel tubes
Non-destructive testing of steel tubes —

Part 10:
Automated full peripheral ultrasonic testing of seamless and welded (except submerged arc-welded) steel tubes for the detection of longitudinal and/or transverse imperfections

1 Scope

This part of ISO 10893 specifies requirements for automated full peripheral ultrasonic shear wave (generated by conventional or phased array technique) testing of seamless and welded [except submerged arc-welded (SAW)] steel tubes, for the detection of longitudinal and/or transverse imperfections.

Unless otherwise specified in the purchase order, the testing method is applicable to the detection of predominantly longitudinal imperfections.

In the case of testing on longitudinal imperfections, Lamb wave testing can be applied at the discretion of the manufacturer.

For seamless tubes, by agreement between the purchaser and manufacturer, testing principles of this part of ISO 10893 can be applied to detect imperfections having other orientations.

This part of ISO 10893 is applicable to the inspection of tubes with an outside diameter greater than or equal to 10 mm, normally with an outside diameter-to-thickness ratio greater than or equal to 5.

This part of ISO 10893 can also be applicable to the testing of circular hollow sections.

NOTE For options for testing tubes with an outside diameter-to-thickness ratio less than 5 on longitudinal imperfections, see Annex A.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 5577, Non-destructive testing — Ultrasonic inspection — Vocabulary

ISO 9712, Non-destructive testing — Qualification and certification of personnel

ISO 11484, Steel products — Employer's qualification system for non-destructive testing (NDT) personnel

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 5577 and ISO 11484 and the following apply.

3.1 reference standard
standard for the calibration of non-destructive testing equipment (e.g. drill holes, notches, recesses)