



Designation: B594 – 19^ε1

Standard Practice for Ultrasonic Inspection of Aluminum-Alloy Wrought Products¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation B594; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the U.S. Department of Defense.

^ε1 NOTE—Editorial corrections were made to Fig. 4 and Note 14 in April 2021.

1. Scope*

1.1 This practice covers the requirements for pulse-echo ultrasonic inspection and includes criteria used to define applicable quality levels of aluminum-alloy wrought products when performance of the ultrasonic test by the producer is specified, or when ultrasonic inspection is performed by the purchaser upon receipt.

1.2 This practice is not applicable if plastic deformation is introduced into the material after delivery.

1.3 The ultrasonic test described in this practice is employed to detect internal discontinuities oriented in a direction parallel to, or nearly parallel to, the surface of the product. The test is performed either by the immersion method or the contact method using pulsed longitudinal waves which are transmitted and received by a search unit containing either a single crystal or a combination of electrically interconnected multiple crystals. Ultrasonic tests employing either the through-transmission or the angle-beam techniques are not included.

NOTE 1—Ultrasonic tests employing angle-beam techniques require special reference blocks, search units, and scanning procedures and are subject to negotiation between the purchaser and the seller when such tests are required by the contract or purchase order.

1.4 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units which are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

1.5 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.6 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standard-*

ization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 The following documents of the issue in effect on date of material purchase form a part of this practice to the extent referenced herein:

2.2 ASTM Standards:²

B881 Terminology Relating to Aluminum- and Magnesium-Alloy Products

E114 Practice for Ultrasonic Pulse-Echo Straight-Beam Contact Testing

E127 Practice for Fabrication and Control of Flat Bottomed Hole Ultrasonic Standard Reference Blocks

E214 Practice for Immersed Ultrasonic Testing by the Reflection Method Using Pulsed Longitudinal Waves (Withdrawn 2007)³

E317 Practice for Evaluating Performance Characteristics of Ultrasonic Pulse-Echo Testing Instruments and Systems without the Use of Electronic Measurement Instruments

2.3 American Society for Nondestructive Testing Standard: ASNT Recommended Practice for Nondestructive Testing Personnel Qualification and Certification—Ultrasonic Testing Method, SNT-TC-1A⁴

2.4 National Aerospace Standard:

NAS-410 Certification of Inspection Personnel⁵

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—Refer to Terminology B881 for definitions of product terms used in this practice.

² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

³ The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on www.astm.org.

⁴ Available from American Society for Nondestructive Testing (ASNT), P.O. Box 28518, 1711 Arlington Ln., Columbus, OH 43228-0518, <http://www.asnt.org>.

⁵ Available from Aerospace Industries Association of America, Inc. (AIA), 1000 Wilson Blvd., Suite 1700, Arlington, VA 22209-3928, <http://www.aia-aerospace.org>.

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee E07 on Nondestructive Testing and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E07.06 on Ultrasonic Method.

Current edition approved May 1, 2019. Published June 2019. Originally approved in 1974. Last previous edition approved in 2013 as B594 – 13. DOI: 10.1520/B0594-19E01.

*A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard

4. Summary of Practice

4.1 The product is inspected ultrasonically by scanning specified entry surfaces with a beam of pulsed longitudinal waves oriented in a direction perpendicular to the entry surface. The ultrasound is transmitted into the product either by the direct contact or the immersion method. During the scan, indications representing discontinuities are displayed on an A-scan screen of the test instrument and may be detected by auxiliary electronic monitors, if used.

4.2 When the test system sensitivity level is appropriately adjusted, detected discontinuities and variations in back reflection patterns are evaluated by comparing amplitudes of indications with the ultrasonic responses from selected ultrasonic standard reference blocks. The evaluated ultrasonic discontinuity responses are then classified and compared with applicable acceptance criteria.

NOTE 2—Additional information describing ultrasonic tests by the direct contact method and by the immersion method is available in Practices E114 and E214.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 A number of factors such as the condition of the entry and back surfaces of the inspected part, the inclination of the ultrasonic beam with respect to the entry surface, and variations in the performance characteristics of the test system may cause significant differences in amplitudes of discontinuity indications and back reflections. These factors can seriously impair the reliability and the quantitative value of the ultrasonic test outlined in this practice.

5.2 Accurate evaluations of discontinuity size are also significantly affected by variations in search unit characteristics and by irregularities in discontinuity surfaces which can influence reflectivity. For these reasons, the discontinuity sizes that may be implied by the ultrasonic comparisons outlined in this practice must be regarded as “apparent” or “estimated” in recognition of the limited quantitative value of the measurement.

5.3 Because numerous interacting variables in a test system can adversely influence the results of an ultrasonic inspection, the actual quantitative effects of detected discontinuities upon the mechanical properties of the inspected product are difficult to establish. Although this practice provides a reliable control of product quality during manufacture, it is not applicable as an exclusive indicator of the ultimate quality and performance of components fabricated from the inspected products covered by this practice.

6. Special Requirements

6.1 When ultrasonic inspection of the finished product is required of the producer, purchase orders or contracts shall include the following information:

6.1.1 *Special Acceptance Limits*—Discontinuity class limits, if other than those defined in Section 11, shall be subject to negotiation between the purchaser and the producer and shall be in accordance with an agreement established between the purchaser and the producer at the time of quotation or acceptance of purchase order or contract.

6.1.2 *Engineering Drawings*—When ultrasonic inspection is specified for alloys, section thicknesses, and weights outside limits established in applicable product specifications, the special discontinuity class limits shall be as negotiated between the purchaser and the producer and shall be indicated on zoned engineering drawings describing the material to be inspected on part machine drawings. The drawings shall also indicate non-critical areas on the material and areas that will be removed by machining.

6.1.3 *Special Testing Procedures*—Cylindrical sections or specified areas of parts containing fillets may require additional inspections employing special ultrasonic testing procedures (for example, angle-beam, shear-wave technique) not covered by this practice. Such special testing procedures and acceptance limits shall be established by negotiation and agreement between the purchaser and producer.

7. Apparatus

7.1 The required ultrasonic test system shall consist of the following:

7.1.1 *Basic Test Instrument*—Any electronic device that produces electrical pulses to activate a search unit and displays pulses representing ultrasonic reflections on an A-scan screen is satisfactory if the minimum performance characteristics specified in 7.1.3 are met. The instrument shall provide stable linear amplification of received pulses at a selected test frequency and required sensitivity levels within the specified minimum performance limits.

7.1.2 *Search Unit*—The recommended search unit is the flat nonfocusing type and contains a piezoelectric crystal which generates and receives longitudinal waves at the rated frequency when connected to the test instrument through a suitable coaxial cable. A dual-crystal search unit containing both a transmitting and a receiving crystal in one container may be used provided the test instrument will accommodate two-crystal operation. Special tests employing focusing search units may be used provided such tests are established by negotiation and agreement between purchaser and producer.

7.1.2.1 *Search Unit Size*—Any search unit of either circular or rectangular configuration may be used for initial scanning. For a circular configuration that provides an effective crystal area greater than 1.00 in.² (6.45 cm²) and for all rectangular search units a documented method of providing a uniform entry surface for the full extent of the sound beam shall be agreed upon between the purchaser and producer. A search unit containing a circular crystal of an effective diameter no greater than 0.75 in. (19.0 mm) is required to evaluate the ultrasonic response from detected discontinuities. When connected to the test instrument and used for initial scanning and evaluating responses from discontinuities, the search unit shall meet or exceed the required minimum performance characteristics at the selected test frequency. Search units used only for initial scanning of a part prior to evaluation of suspect discontinuities shall, as a minimum, have adequate performance of sensitivity and signal to noise ratio appropriate to the class of inspection described in Section 11.

NOTE 3—The same search unit used for initial scanning may also be used for evaluating discontinuities provided its effective crystal diameter

is no greater than 0.75 in. (19.0 mm) and minimum test system performance requirements are satisfied. Rectangular search units may be used for evaluation if the method of use is established in writing by the producer and approved by the purchaser.

(a) *Phased Array Transducers: Linear Arrays*—Virtual probes within the array shall meet the requirements for minimum effective beam width of 7.1.2.2 in both the scan and index directions. Each virtual probe in the array shall meet the applicable requirements of a conventional probe as defined in 7.1.2.1. There shall be no more than one dead element in a virtual probe and the array shall not have two adjacent dead elements. Virtual probe responses in the array shall be normalized to each other at one or more metal travel depths periodically. All virtual probes in the array shall have an amplitude response within 15 % of the mean amplitude.

NOTE 4—Other non-linear arrays meeting the requirements in 7.1.2.1(a) may be used on agreement between the purchaser and producer.

7.1.2.2 *Effective Beam Width*—The effective beam width of the search unit shall be established by determining the total traverse distance over which response is maintained within limits specified below. The hole size in the standard Practice E127 reference block to be used for determining effective beam width shall be in accordance with those listed in Table 1 for the applicable class of inspection. The metal distance of the reference block shall be that which produces the smallest clearly resolved hole indication. The same water distance to be used for scanning shall be used to determine effective beam width.

(a) For round search units, a maximum indication shall be obtained from the hole and then the instrument gain control shall be adjusted to obtain a hole indication that is equal to 80 % of the vertical limit. The effective beam width shall be the traverse distance in the index direction over which the indication from the flat-bottom hole equals or exceeds 40 % of the vertical limit.

(b) For rectangular search units, an indication shall be obtained from the hole at any point along the longitudinal axis of the search unit and then the instrument gain control shall be

adjusted to obtain a hole indication that is equal to 80 % of the vertical limit. The effective beam width shall be the traverse distance in the index direction over which the indication from the flat-bottom hole equals or exceeds 40 % of the vertical limit. The effective beam width establishes the maximum allowable index distance used during the initial scan sensitivity for each inspection.

7.1.2.3 *Distance-Amplitude Characteristics*—The distance-amplitude characteristics shall be established and recorded for each search unit by obtaining the ultrasonic response from a complete distance-amplitude set of ultrasonic standard reference blocks containing the No. 5 (0.078-in. diameter (1.98-mm diameter)) flat-bottomed holes (see 7.4) at a nominal sensitivity level to be used for evaluating the estimated size of detected discontinuities. When using the search unit during testing, a check of the established distance-amplitude characteristics shall be conducted at least once per 8-h shift and shall be performed by noting the ultrasonic response from at least three selected No. 5 distance-amplitude reference blocks at the established sensitivity level. If the response from any block differs by more than ±10 % of the original distance-amplitude curve established for the selected search unit, the performance of the search unit shall be reevaluated and the test system shall be restandardized to ensure proper conformance to the requirements in this practice, and all metal tested since the previous standardization shall be retested.

When testing metal to requirements that necessitate ultrasonic reference standards other than No. 5 reference standards for inspection and/or evaluation (i.e., class AAA, AA, A, B, or C), it is acceptable to offset the distance amplitude curve by a built-in or internally connected attenuator calibrated in decibels. Attenuators must affect only the return ultrasonic signal. Correction factors to be used after standardization on No. 5 ultrasonic reference standards are shown in Table 2.

NOTE 5—The distance amplitude curve may be established on one or more sets of ultrasonic standard reference blocks, containing other than

TABLE 1 Ultrasonic Classes

Class	Single Discontinuity Response in. (mm) ^{A,B}	Multiple Discontinuities in. (mm) ^{C,B}	Linear Discontinuity Length—Response in. (mm) ^D	Loss of Back Reflection (%) ^E	Noise in. (mm) ^F
AAA	1/64 (0.40) or 25 % of 3/64 (1.19) response	10 % of 3/64 (1.19) response	0.12 (3.0)—10 % of 3/64 (1.19) response	50	10 % of 3/64 (1.19) response
AA	3/64 (1.19)	3/64 (0.79)	0.5 (12.7)—3/64 (0.79) response	50	alarm level
A	5/64 (1.98)	3/64 (1.19)	1.0 (25.4)—3/64 (1.19) response	50	alarm level
B	9/64 (3.18)	5/64 (1.98)	1.0 (25.4)—5/64 (1.98)	50	alarm level
C	9/64 (3.18)	Not applicable	Not applicable	50	alarm level

^A Any discontinuity with an indication greater than the response from a reference flat-bottom hole or equivalent notch at the estimated discontinuity depth of the size given (inches diameter) is not acceptable.

^B NIST certified blocks are not available for 1/64 in. (0.40 mm) and 3/64 in. (0.79 mm) hole diameters. The following substitutions and correction factors are approximations based on the area-amplitude relationships and shall be applied as follows:

A 3/64 in. hole reference block may be substituted for a 1/64 in. hole reference block by using a correction factor of 19 dB.

A 3/64 in. hole reference block may be substituted for a 3/64 in. hole reference block by using a correction factor of 7 dB.

^C Multiple discontinuities with indications greater than the response from a reference flat-bottom hole at the estimated discontinuity depth of the size given (inches diameter) are not acceptable if the centers of any two of these discontinuities are less than 1.0 in. apart. Not applicable to class C.

^D Any discontinuity longer than the length given with maximum indications greater than the response given (flat-bottom hole or equivalent notch response) is not acceptable. Not applicable to class C.

^E Loss of back reflection greater than the percent given, when compared to non-defective material in a similar or like part, is not acceptable when this loss of back reflection is accompanied by an increase in noise signal (at least double the normal background noise signal) between the front and back surface. Applicable only to straight beam tests.

^F Noise which exceeds the alarm level setting is not acceptable, except for re-forging stock.

TABLE 2 Ultrasonic Reference Hole Correction Factors

Ultrasonic Reference Hole inch (mm)	Correction Factor from No. 5 Reference Hole	Percentage of No. 5 Hole Signal Amplitude
1/64 (0.40)	-28 dB	4%
2/64 (0.79)	-16 dB	16%
3/64 (1.19)	-9 dB	36%
5/64 (1.98)	0 dB	100%
8/64 (3.18)	+8 dB	256%

No. 5 flat bottomed holes, when justified by the inspection class of Section 11.

NOTE 6—This section is not applicable when using the alternative procedure allowed by 10.5.2.

7.1.2.4 *Uniformity of Response for Rectangular Search Units*—Rectangular search units shall exhibit beam uniformity within $\pm 10\%$ of the mean amplitude of indication from the flat-bottomed hole during a traverse along the longitudinal axis of the search unit at the scanning sensitivity established with reference blocks for the applicable class (exclusive of end lobe responses).

7.1.3 *Test System Performance*—When used with appropriate auxiliary equipment described in subsequent paragraphs, the test system shall be capable of meeting or exceeding the minimum performance characteristics listed in Table 3 as determined by procedures outlined in Practice E317. If instrument A-scan display dimensions exceed the 2.5-in. (63.5-mm) vertical limit and the 3.5-in. (88.9-mm) horizontal limit, the instrument shall be considered usable throughout the entire A-scan screen height or width found to be linear with the procedures prescribed in Practice E317. All other minimum characteristics listed in Table 3 remain applicable.

7.2 *Auxiliary Equipment*—In addition to the ultrasonic test system previously described, the following equipment is necessary:

7.2.1 *Tank*—For tests by the immersion method, any container is satisfactory that will facilitate the accurate, stable positioning of both the search unit and the product to be inspected.

7.2.2 *Scanning Apparatus*—The search unit shall be supported by any one of the following devices:

7.2.2.1 *Manipulator and Bridge*—When a manipulator is used in tests by the immersion method, the manipulator shall adequately support a search tube containing a search unit and shall provide fine adjustment of angle within 1° in two vertical planes that are perpendicular to each other. The bridge shall be of sufficient strength to provide rigid support for the manipulator and shall allow smooth, accurate positioning of the search unit within ± 0.05 in. (± 1.3 mm). During the inspection procedure, the scanning apparatus shall permit measurement of both the scan distance and the index distance within ± 0.1 in. (± 2.5 mm).

7.2.2.2 *Special Fixtures*—Special search unit-supporting fixtures such as bubblers and wheel search units may be used provided they meet the requirements prescribed for a manipulator and bridge and provided the test results obtained with special fixtures are equivalent to those obtained by the immersion method.

7.2.2.3 *Contact Scanning Unit*—During tests by the contact method, the search unit usually is supported and positioned manually on the entry surface of the inspected product. However, special fixtures for contact scanning may be employed provided their use ensures conformance to the requirements in this practice.

7.2.2.4 *Manual Immersion Scanning*—When part size or geometry, or both, prevent the use of manipulating equipment, transducer stand-off attachments which provide for the control of water travel distance and sound beam angle shall be used. Provisions shall be made to ascertain that wear of stand-off attachments do not exceed limits which will degrade the test.

7.3 *Couplant*—Clean water at room temperature (see 9.3), free of visible air bubbles that could interfere with the test, is the recommended couplant for tests by the immersion method. Inhibitors or wetting agents, or both, may be used. For tests by the contact method, the recommended couplant is clean, light-grade oil.

NOTE 7—Other coupling liquids may be employed provided their use does not adversely affect either the test results or the product.

7.4 *Reference Standards*—The ultrasonic reference standards required for the inspection of aluminum-alloy products

TABLE 3 Minimum Performance Characteristics Required for Ultrasonic Test Systems

NOTE 1—The minimum requirements shown in this table are applicable as indicated only for the selected frequencies used for the inspection. The test system is required to meet the limits only for the test frequencies actually used.

Performance Characteristics	Test Frequency, MHz			
	2.25	5.0	10.0	15.0
Vertical limit, in. (mm), min	2.5 (63.5)	2.5 (63.5)	2.5 (63.5)	2.5 (63.5)
Upper linearity limit, min ^A	95	95	95	95
Lower linearity limit, max ^A	10	10	10	10
Ultrasonic sensitivity, min ^{A,B}	50	100	80	50
Signal-to-noise ratio, min ^{B,C}	10:1	10:1	10:1	10:1
Entry surface resolution, in. (mm) of aluminum, max	0.7 (18)	0.5 (13)	0.3 (8)	0.2 (5)
Back surface resolution, in. (mm) of aluminum, max	0.3 (8)	0.2 (5)	0.1 (3)	0.1 (3)
Horizontal limit, in. (mm), min	3.5 (89)	3.5 (89)	3.5 (89)	3.5 (89)
Horizontal linearity, min ^D	85	85	85	85

^A % of vertical limit.

^B For ultrasonic inspections performing to Class AAA, use ASTM reference block 1-0300.

For ultrasonic inspections performing to Class AA, use ASTM reference block 2-0300.

For ultrasonic inspections performing to Class A through C, use ASTM reference block 3-0300.

^C Applies to the electrical component.

^D % of horizontal limit.

shall be a distance-amplitude set of aluminum-alloy ultrasonic standard reference blocks fabricated and checked in accordance with Practice E127.

NOTE 8—When side-wall reflections caused by sound-beam divergence prevents the use of Practice E127 reference blocks, special blocks of the same material as used in Practice E127 blocks may be used.

7.4.1 The distance-amplitude set shall consist of the appropriate number of groups, as defined by the applicable Class, of Practice E127 reference blocks (see Table 1). Discontinuity indications shall be compared with the response having the same metal distance within $\pm 1/8$ in. (± 3.2 mm) for metal distances from $1/4$ in. (6.4 mm) through 1.0 in. (25.4 mm), within $\pm 1/4$ in. for metal distances from over 1.0 in. through 3.0 in. (76.2 mm), and within $\pm 1/2$ in. (± 12.7 mm) for metal distances over 3.0 in. The above requirements can be met optionally with blocks having the hole sizes specified in Table 1 and either of the following sets of metal distances:

in. (mm)	in. (mm)
0.25 (6.4)	0.25 (6.4)
0.50 (12.7)	0.37 (9.4)
0.75 (19.0)	0.62 (15.7)
1.00 (25.4)	0.87 (22.1)
1.50 (38.1)	1.25 (31.8)
2.00 (50.8)	1.75 (44.4)
2.50 (63.5)	2.25 (57.2)
3.00 (76.2)	2.75 (69.8)
4.00 (101.6)	3.25 (82.6)
5.00 (127.0)	4.25 (108.0)
6.00 (152.4)	5.25 (133.4)

7.4.2 *Special Reference Standards*—When required by the contract or purchase order instead of appropriate correction factors, special reference blocks containing curved entry surfaces shall be employed for tests of cylindrical or irregularly shaped products, when specified in the scan plan.

7.4.3 *Ultrasonic Transmission Characteristics*—The transmission characteristics exhibited by the required ultrasonic standard reference blocks shall be within $\pm 40\%$ of the transmission characteristics of the inspected product as determined with the test frequency and equipment to be used for the inspection (Note 9). Differences in transmission characteristics are determined by comparing the amplitude of a selected back reflection obtained from the inspected product with the amplitude of the equivalent back reflection from a selected reference block at a constant test sensitivity level. The total length of the reference block used for comparison shall be equal to the thickness of the inspected product within ± 0.50 in. (± 12.7 mm). The back reflection from the block shall be obtained at a location midway between the center and the outside edge of the block entry surface to avoid an indication from the flat-bottom hole.

NOTE 9—If the transmission characteristics of the reference blocks exceed the specified $\pm 40\%$ limits, correction for significant differences in the ultrasonic response may be required when adjusting test sensitivity for initial scanning and for discontinuity response evaluation. Techniques for ultrasonic response correction shall be subject to negotiation at the time of quotation or acceptance of the purchase order or contract.

7.5 *Attenuator Decade Switch Check*—The ultrasonic instruments shall meet the requirements of Tables 3 and 4, when evaluated in accordance with Practice E317.

TABLE 4 Allowable Response Height as a Function of the Attenuator/Decade Switch Position

	Decade or Attenuator Switch Positions		
	0.1X 10 dB	1X 30 dB	10X 50 dB
Allowable range for A-scan response height, percent	10→90–100 or saturated	10→90–100 or saturated	6–13←95
	6–13←95		
		→	
		←	
		Switch direction	

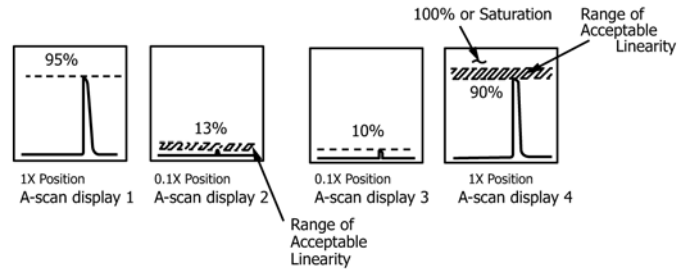


FIG. 1 A-scan Displays Corresponding to Decade Switch Multiplier Check

8. Personnel Requirements

8.1 The testing operator performing the ultrasonic examination prescribed in this practice shall be qualified and certified at least to Level I—Ultrasonic Testing in accordance with at least one of the following: NAS-410; or a practice meeting the guidelines of ASNT Recommended Practice SNT-TC-1A; or applicable customer requirements.

8.2 The required documentation supporting qualification and certification of ultrasonic testing operators shall be established by the certifying agency and shall be available upon request by the purchaser at the location where the testing is being performed.

9. Condition of the Inspected Product

9.1 The entry and back surfaces of the inspected product shall be sufficiently clean, smooth, and flat to maintain a first back reflection amplitude greater than 40% of the vertical limit while scanning an area in the product that does not contain significant isolated ultrasonic discontinuities.

NOTE 10—At nominal test sensitivities, the amplitude of the first back reflection usually exceeds the vertical limit. Therefore, tests to evaluate the effect of surface conditions should be performed at reduced gain settings to obtain an unsaturated first back reflection. Preferably, the instrument should be equipped with an independent control of the back reflection amplitude.

9.2 The roughness of the entry surface of the inspected part shall not exceed 250 $\mu\text{in.}$, arithmetic average, as measured by a profilometer.

9.3 The temperature of the inspected part shall be 72 ± 30 °F (22 ± 15 °C) during the test.

10. Procedure

10.1 *Preferred Method*—The ultrasonic tests specified in this practice may be performed by either the direct contact

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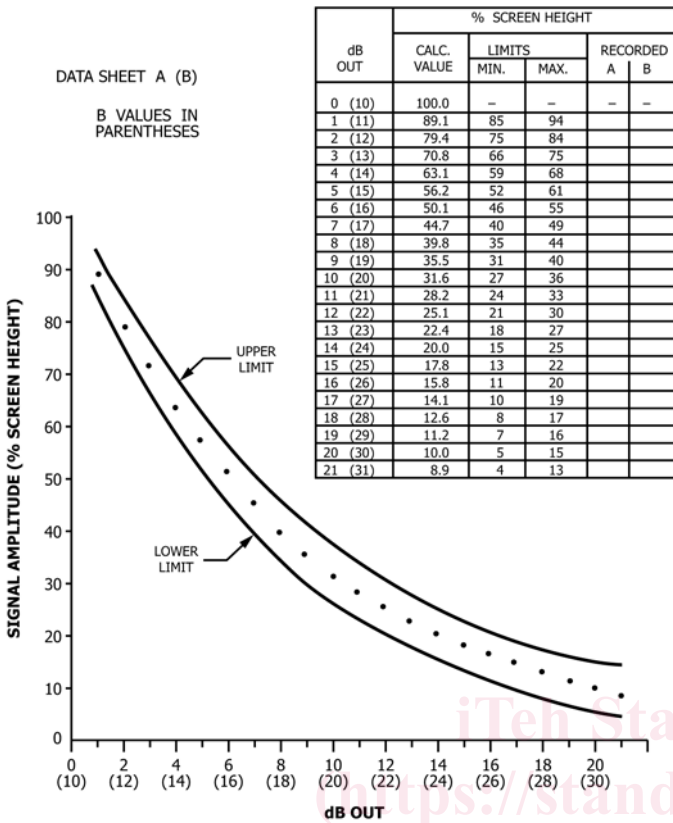


FIG. 2 dB Attenuator Check Data Sheet

method or the immersion method. However, the immersion method is preferred. For tests by the immersion method, the recommended water distance should be between 2.5 and 3.5 in. (63.5 and 88.9 mm). Other water distances may be used; however, the selected water distance shall be such that the second front reflection from the inspected part does not appear between the first front and back reflection. The water distance shall be constant and not vary more than 0.25 in. (6.4 mm) from the selected water distance for sensitivity standardization, initial scanning, and discontinuity evaluation.

10.2 *Test Frequency*—Of the four frequencies shown in Table 3, select that test frequency which will ensure the most effective detection and evaluation of discontinuities in the inspected product. Other test frequencies between 2.0 MHz and 15 MHz may be used subject to negotiation and agreement between purchaser and seller.

10.3 *Scan Sensitivity Standardization:*

TABLE 5 Surface Resolution Requirements

Material thickness (T), in. (mm)	Resolution Requirements, in. (mm)	
	Forgings	Other Product Forms
Up thru 1.249 (31.72)	0.125 (3.18)	0.125 (3.18)
1.250 thru 2.499 (31.75 thru 63.47)	0.188 (4.78)	T/10
2.500 and over (63.50 and over)	T/10, or 0.500 (12.70), whichever is less	

10.3.1 To standardize the scanning sensitivity, select the reference block containing the appropriate hole for the applicable class (see Table 1) with a metal distance nominally equal to the maximum thickness of the inspected product (Note 11). Center the longitudinal axis over the reference block hole in order to avoid the end lobe responses. Adjust the instrument gain control to obtain a maximized response from the hole equal to 80 % of the A-scan vertical limit. Adequate scan sensitivity shall be verified over the full thickness range of the product, from near surface resolution limit to maximum thickness. The response shall be at least equal to the required setup value, as determined from blocks, conforming to 7.4.1, with the appropriate hole size for the class of inspection. The reference blocks used for this verification shall be selected by one of the following procedures:

(a) Determine the three blocks having metal path lengths closest to: (1) the near surface resolution limit; (2) half of the inspected part thickness; and (3) the inspected part thickness; or

(b) Determine the one block which is known (through routine Distance Amplitude checks on the particular instrument, cable, and search unit in use) to be the lowest responding block in the range, as determined from the near surface limit to the maximum thickness of the inspected part.

In all cases, manipulate the search unit to obtain a maximum response from the reference holes.

10.3.2 *System Performance*—In order to check ultrasonic system performance characteristics, standardization of systems with respect to sensitivity in accordance with 10.3.1 shall be performed prior to and immediately after each examination and after any changes in instrument settings, or instrument modules, and at intervals not to exceed four hours during continuous operation. Standardization time interval may be increased with proven, documented repeatability of the examination equipment. If the sensitivity is found to have decreased more than 10 % between standardization checks, the items examined during the interim shall be reexamined at the correct sensitivity. If the sensitivity is found to have increased by more than 10 % between standardization checks the sensitivity shall be readjusted to the correct value as determined by restandardizing in accordance with the applicable parts of 10.3.1. However in this case no reexamination of items shall be required. For the purpose of determining standardization interval, repetitive examinations of identical parts or material can be considered to be continuous operation.

NOTE 11—A scan sensitivity level greater than that established by 10.3 may be employed provided excessive ultrasonic noise levels do not interfere with the detection reliability of the test and provided attainable entry surface resolution is not adversely affected.

10.4 *Scanning*—With no further adjustment of the instrument gain controls, locate the search unit over one corner of the inspected part and proceed to scan the entire selected surface of the inspected part at a constant scanning rate. Maintain alignment between the ultrasonic beam and the entry surface at 90 ± 2° during the entire scan. In addition any misalignment which would cause a decrease in the first back reflection to 50 % of the vertical limit or less shall require realignment of the search unit. The inspection shall consist of a complete scan