



Designation: F 1430 – 03

An American National Standard

# Standard Test Method for Acoustic Emission Testing of Insulated and Non-Insulated Aerial Personnel Devices with Supplemental Load Handling Attachments<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F 1430; 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.

## 1. Scope

1.1 This test method describes a procedure for acoustic emission (AE) testing of aerial personnel devices (APDs) with supplemental load handling attachments.

1.1.1 *Equipment Covered*—This test method covers the following types of vehicle-mounted aerial personnel devices with supplemental load handling attachments:

- 1.1.1.1 Extensible-boom APDs,
- 1.1.1.2 Articulating-boom APDs, and
- 1.1.1.3 Any combination of 1.1.1.1 and 1.1.1.2.

1.1.2 *Equipment Not Covered*—This test method does not cover any of the following equipment:

- 1.1.2.1 Insulated aerial personnel devices without supplemental load handling attachments,
- 1.1.2.2 Digger-derricks with platform,
- 1.1.2.3 Cranes with platform, and
- 1.1.2.4 Aerial devices with load-lifting capabilities located anywhere other than adjacent to the platform.

NOTE 1—This test method is not intended to be a stand-alone NDT method for the verification of the structural integrity of an aerial device. Other NDT methods should be used to supplement the results.

1.2 The AE test method is used to detect and area-locate emission sources. Verification of emission sources may require the use of other nondestructive test (NDT) methods, such as radiography, ultrasonics, magnetic particle, liquid penetrant, and visual inspection. (**Warning**—This test method requires that external loads be applied to the superstructure of the vehicle under test. During the test, caution must be taken to safeguard personnel and equipment against unexpected failure or instability of the vehicle or components.)

1.3 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appro-*

*priate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

## 2. Referenced Documents

### 2.1 ASTM Standards:

- E 569 Practice for Acoustic Emission Monitoring of Structures During Controlled Stimulation<sup>2</sup>
- E 650 Guide for Mounting Piezoelectric Acoustic Emission Sensors<sup>2</sup>
- E 750 Practice for Characterizing Acoustic Emission Instrumentation<sup>2</sup>
- E 976 Guide for Determining the Reproducibility of Acoustic Emission Sensor Response<sup>2</sup>
- E 1067 Practice for Acoustic Emission Testing of Fiberglass Reinforced Plastic Resin (FRP) Tanks/Vessels<sup>2</sup>
- E 1316 Terminology for Nondestructive Examinations<sup>2</sup>
- F 914 Test Method for Acoustic Emission for Insulated Aerial Personnel Devices<sup>3</sup>
- F 2174 Practice for Verifying Acoustic Emission Sensor Response<sup>3</sup>

### 2.2 Other Standards:

- ANSI A92.2 Standard for Vehicle-Mounted Elevating and Rotating Aerial Devices<sup>4</sup>
- ASNT SNT-TC-1A Recommended Practice for Personnel Qualification and Certification in Nondestructive Testing<sup>5</sup>

## 3. Terminology

### 3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 *acoustic emission (AE)*—the class of phenomena whereby elastic waves are generated by the rapid release of energy from a localized source or sources within a material, or the transient elastic wave(s) so generated. Acoustic emission is the recommended term for general use. Other terms that have been used in AE literature include (1) stress wave emission, (2)

<sup>1</sup> This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F18 on Electrical Protective Equipment for Workers and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F18.55 on Acoustic Emission.

Current edition approved Sept. 10, 2003. Published November 2003. Originally approved in 1992. Last previous edition approved in 1998 as F 1430–98.

<sup>2</sup> Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 03.03.

<sup>3</sup> Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 10.03.

<sup>4</sup> Available from the American National Standards Institute, 11 West 42nd Street, 13th Floor, New York, NY 10036.

<sup>5</sup> Available from American Society of Nondestructive Testing, 4153 Arlingate Plaza, Caller #28518, Columbus, OH 43228.

microseismic activity, and (3) emission or acoustic emission with other qualifying modifiers.

3.1.2 *amplitude (acoustic emission signal amplitude)*—the peak voltage of the largest excursion attained by the signal waveform from an emission event.

3.1.3 *amplitude distribution*—a display of the number of acoustic emission events with signals that exceed an arbitrary amplitude as a function of amplitude.

3.1.4 *articulating-boom aerial device*—an aerial device with two or more hinged boom sections.

3.1.5 *attenuation*—the loss of energy per unit distance, typically measured as loss of signal peak amplitude with unit distance from the source of emission.

3.1.6 *channel*—an input to the main AE instrument that accepts a preamplifier output.

3.1.7 *commoned*—two or more sensors interconnected such that the sensor outputs are electronically processed by a single channel without differentiation of sensor origin.

3.1.8 *count* also *acoustic emission count*, *n*—the number of times the acoustic emission signal amplitude exceeds a preset threshold during any selected portion of a test.

3.1.9 *decibel (dB)*—the logarithmic expression of a ratio of two single peak amplitudes. A reference scale expresses the logarithmic ratio of a single peak amplitude to a fixed reference amplitude.

$$\text{Signal peak amplitude (dB)} = 20 \log_{10} (A_1/A_0)$$

where:

$A_0$  = 1  $\mu$ V at the sensor output (before amplification), and  
 $A_1$  = peak voltage of the measured acoustic emission signal.

dB Value	Acoustic Emission Reference Scale	
	Voltage At Sensor Output	Voltage At Integral Preamplifier Output (40-dB Gain)
0	1 $\mu$ V	100 $\mu$ V
20	10 $\mu$ V	1 mV
40	100 $\mu$ V	10 mV
60	1 mV	100 mV
80	10 mV	1 V
100	100 mV	10 V

3.1.10 *insulated aerial personnel device (IAPD)*—any device (extensible or articulating) which is designed primarily to position personnel and may be equipped with a supplemental load handling attachment.

3.1.11 *event (acoustic emission event)*—a local material change giving rise to acoustic emission.

3.1.12 *event count ( $N_e$ )*—the number obtained by counting each discerned acoustic emission event once.

3.1.13 *extensible-boom aerial device*—an aerial device, except the aerial ladder type, with a telescopic or extensible boom.

3.1.14 *first-hit*—a mode of operation of AE monitoring equipment in which an event occurring on one channel will prevent all other channels from processing data for a specified period of time. The channel with a sensor closest to the physical location of the emission source will then be the only channel processing data from that source.

3.1.15 *insulated aerial device*—an aerial device designed with dielectric components to meet a specific electrical insulation rating.

3.1.16 *insulator*—any part of an aerial device such as, but not limited to, the upper boom, lower boom or supporting structure, made of a material having a high dielectric strength, usually FRP or the equivalent.

3.1.17 *noise*—any undesired signal that tends to interfere with the normal reception or processing of the desired signal.

3.1.18 *non-destructive testing*—the examination by various means of devices and their components without alteration of the original components, so that they may function as before.

3.1.19 *non-overcenter*—the feature of an aerial device is such that the upper boom cannot travel past vertical orientation with respect to the ground.

3.1.20 *overcenter*—the feature of an aerial device is such that the upper boom travels past vertical orientation with respect to the ground.

3.1.21 *qualified personnel*—personnel who, by possession of a recognized degree, certificate, professional standing, or skill, and who, by knowledge, training, and experience, have demonstrated the ability to deal with problems relating to the subject matter, the work, or the project.

3.1.22 *rated boom capacity (RBC)*—the maximum allowable capacity of the boom which is calculated by combining the platform capacity and the capacity of the supplemental load handling attachment at zero degrees and fully retracted.

3.1.23 *signal (emission signal)*—a signal obtained by detection of one or more acoustic emission events.

3.1.24 *supplemental load*—a load which may be affixed to a supplemental load-handling attachment on an insulated aerial personnel device.

3.1.25 *supplemental load attachment capacity (SLAC)*—the maximum allowable load, as stated by the aerial device manufacturer, which may be affixed to the supplemental load-handling attachment at specified positions of the attachments.

3.1.26 For definitions of other terms in this test method, refer to Terminology E 1316.

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:* (see Fig. 1 and Fig. 2):

3.2.1 *elbow*—the structure connecting the upper boom to the lower boom, about which one boom articulates relative to the other.

3.2.2 *elbow pin*—the horizontal pin about which the upper boom rotates relative to the lower boom.

3.2.3 *lift cylinder*—the hydraulic cylinder that lifts the lower boom and the extensible boom(s).

3.2.4 *lower boom*—the structural member, attached to a turntable or base, that supports the upper boom.

3.2.5 *lower-boom cylinder*—the hydraulic cylinder that articulates the lower boom.

3.2.6 *lower-boom insulator*—the part of the lower boom made of high-dielectric strength material (usually fiberglass reinforced plastic or equivalent).

3.2.7 *lower-boom pin*—the horizontal pin about which the lower boom is raised and lowered relative to the turntable.