

ISO/TC 135/SC 2

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Non-destructive testing — Penetrant testing —

Part 6: Penetrant testing at temperatures lower than 10 °C

Essais non destructifs — Examen par ressuage —

Partie 6: Examen par ressuage à des températures inférieures à 10 °C

Standard
Full standard
https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/iso/19335/9e65-47e7-915b-0d3132b2049e/iso-3452-6-2008

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This final draft International Standard is a draft standard developed within the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) and processed under the CEN-lead mode of collaboration as defined in the Vienna Agreement. Following parallel ISO member body voting and CEN enquiry on the DIS, this final draft, established on the basis of comments received, has been transmitted by CEN to ISO for preparation and circulation for a parallel two-month FDIS vote in ISO and formal vote in CEN.

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Foreword

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ISO 3452-6 was prepared by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 138, *Non-destructive testing*, in collaboration with ISO Technical Committee TC 135, *Non-destructive testing*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Surface methods*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

ISO 3452 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Non-destructive testing — Penetrant testing*:

- *Part 1: General principles*
- *Part 2: Testing of penetrant materials*
- *Part 3: Reference test blocks*
- *Part 4: Equipment*
- *Part 5: Penetrant testing at temperatures higher than 50 °C*
- *Part 6: Penetrant testing at temperatures lower than 10 °C*

Introduction

Temperatures lower than 10 °C can affect the properties of penetrant test materials. The use of penetrant materials and the testing of penetrant materials within the temperature range 10 °C to 50 °C are the subject of EN 571-1 and ISO 3452-2. This part of ISO 3452 addresses materials and their use at lower temperatures than 10 °C.

This part of ISO 3452 introduces the concept of process times being linked to working temperatures and accordingly users are recommended to ensure that testing products are correctly associated with process parameters in written instructions (procedures).

Testing products may be specifically developed and qualified for low temperature use but testing products qualified for use at normal temperatures, in some cases, may also be suitable for lower temperature use.

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Non-destructive testing — Penetrant testing —

Part 6:

Penetrant testing at temperatures lower than 10 °C

1 Scope

This part of ISO 3452 specifies the testing requirements particular to applications at low temperatures (lower than + 10 °C) as well as the method for qualification of suitable testing products. It applies only to materials qualified for the relevant temperature range used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

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 3059, *Non-destructive testing — Penetrant testing and magnetic particle testing — Viewing conditions*

ISO 3452-2, *Non-destructive testing — Penetrant testing — Part 2: Testing of penetrant materials*

ISO 3452-3, *Non-destructive testing — Penetrant testing — Part 3: Reference test blocks*

EN 571-1, *Non destructive testing — Penetrant testing — Part 1: General principles*

3 Low temperature penetrant testing

3.1 General principles

The general principles of EN 571-1 shall apply unless otherwise stated in this part of ISO 3452 or in the manufacturer's instructions.

Qualification tests are carried out by the manufacturer and if products are used within the stated range, no further tests are needed on site.

3.2 Technical principles

Depending on the temperature range, some specific problems might be encountered:

- a) moisture, or even ice, on the test object;
- b) lower evaporation rate of solvents and of non-aqueous wet developers than at higher temperatures;
- c) when spray cans are used, pressure and spray quality may be affected;
- d) some penetrants may precipitate – in such a case tests shall be carried out within the standard temperature range (10 °C to 50 °C) if the penetrants are to be used in this standard temperature range.

3.3 Safety precautions

All relevant European, national and local regulations pertaining to health and safety, environmental requirements etc. shall be observed.

Depending on the temperature range, some specific rules shall be enforced:

- a) when heaters are used (either to warm up the test object, materials or the work environment), precautions shall be taken not to have vapours or spray of materials in contact with flames or hot surfaces;
- b) users shall wear clothes and gloves able to protect them from contact with very low temperature parts. Gloves used shall allow for applying materials without impairing the test;
- c) in very low temperature environment, some pieces of equipment (pens, cameras, etc.) may not properly work. Action shall be taken, either to keep them at an acceptable temperature until use (for instance by keeping them under clothing, close to the user's body) or by using equipment capable of functioning in such an environment.

3.4 Reference blocks/test panels

Care shall be taken while using reference block/test panels. It could be tempting to put these panels in a freezer, and to take them out when they have reached the targeted temperature for materials testing. Doing so places cold parts in contact with a warmer atmosphere, causing moisture to condense on these parts and the temperature to rise very quickly.

Therefore, tests shall be carried out in "real conditions": parts, users and testing materials are either outside or in a "climatic room" in which the temperature and humidity is capable of duplicating real conditions.

3.5 Viscosity and penetrant testing

If it is the case that the lower the temperature, the higher the liquid or gas viscosity, then note that higher viscosity is not a drawback to penetrant testing.

Capillary effect is far more powerful than the effect of the viscosity – very viscous, even jellified penetrants, can lead to very good crack detection.

3.6 Personnel qualification

Personnel carrying out testing in accordance with this part of ISO 3452 shall be suitably certified (see e.g. ISO 9712, EN 473). They shall also be knowledgeable of the special considerations for testing at lower temperatures (e.g. time limitations for inspection, special considerations of materials).

4 Low temperature penetrant testing process

4.1 General rules

The following rules apply:

- a) surface and discontinuities shall be free of any contaminant, even those stemming from the surface preparation;
- b) penetrant is applied on the part as per the most convenient means;
- c) when dwell time has elapsed, excess of penetrant will be wiped from the surface with clean, lint-free rags or cloths and a penetrant remover according to the manufacturer's recommendation (water should be avoided due to low temperatures);

- d) low temperature penetrant testing generally is not carried out in installations. A non-aqueous wet (solvent-based) developer will then be sprayed on the test object. In low temperature conditions, solvents evaporate far slower than usual. Therefore, care shall be taken that the solvent evaporation time be short enough so as to get accurate indications.
- e) viewing conditions shall comply with the requirements of ISO 3059.

4.2 Special requirements

4.2.1 Surface preparation

Within the +10 °C to -5 °C range, the main trouble comes from water, either as liquid (moisture), frost or even ice.

Water is detrimental to the process. To get rid of it:

- a) gently warm the surface for several minutes to make water evaporate from discontinuities;
and/or
- b) use a volatile, water soluble solvent, such as acetone or isopropyl alcohol (generally degreasers used before penetrant applications are hydrocarbon-based and do not in any way remove water);
- c) allow some minutes for evaporation, ensuring evaporation does not cool down the surface of the part enough to have water condensing on it again.

When the temperature is lower than -5 °C check that there is no frost or ice. Any frost or ice shall be removed.

4.2.2 Penetrant application/dwell time

Penetrant may be sprayed from a spray can, provided pressure is sufficient. Any other convenient means of application may be used.

It is recommended to let the penetrant act twice as long as for 10 °C to 50 °C range, as water is generally not completely removed from the discontinuities and can make it more difficult for the penetrant to enter.

4.2.3 Excess penetrant removal

Even if a water washable penetrant has been applied, the use of lint free cloth or wipes and a volatile penetrant remover according to the manufacturer's recommendation is a better choice than water.

First wipe as much penetrant as possible with clean lint free cloth or wipes.

Then use lint free cloth or wipes lightly moistened with the solvent to remove the remaining penetrant.

As a final step, use dry lint free cloth or wipes to take out the traces of penetrant/solvent.

Allow some minutes for solvent evaporation.

4.2.4 Developer application

Non-aqueous wet (solvent-based) developer is most suitable.

As it shall be sprayed, the most convenient means is a spray can.

The spray can shall be kept at 10 °C minimum to ensure an effective spray giving a thin, even layer.

The solvent shall evaporate within maximum 3 min. Otherwise, indications could become dim, leading to difficulty in interpretation.