SLOVENSKI STANDARD
oSIST prEN ISO 9606-1:2016

01-julij-2016

Preskušanje usposobljenosti varilcev - Talilno varjenje - 1. del: Jekla (ISO 9606-1:2012)

Qualification testing of welders - Fusion welding - Part 1: Steels (ISO 9606-1:2012)

Prüfung von Schweißern - Schmelzschweißen - Teil 1: Stähle (ISO 9606-1:2012)

Épreuve de qualification des soudeurs - Soudage par fusion - Partie 1: Aciers (ISO 9606-1:2012)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **prEN ISO 9606-1**

ICS:

03.100.30	Vodenje ljudi	Management of human resources
25.160.10	Varilni postopki in varjenje	Welding processes
77.080.20	Jekla	Steels

oSIST prEN ISO 9606-1:2016 **en,fr,de**

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

DRAFT
prEN ISO 9606-1

July 2016

ICS 25.160.01

Will supersede EN ISO 9606-1:2013

English Version

Qualification testing of welders - Fusion welding - Part 1: Steels (ISO 9606-1:2012)

Épreuve de qualification des soudeurs - Soudage par fusion - Partie 1: Aciers (ISO 9606-1:2012)

Prüfung von Schweißern - Schmelzschweißen - Teil 1: Stähle (ISO 9606-1:2012)

This draft European Standard is submitted to CEN members for enquiry. It has been drawn up by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 121.

If this draft becomes a European Standard, CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

This draft European Standard was established by CEN in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and United Kingdom.

Recipients of this draft are invited to submit, with their comments, notification of any relevant patent rights of which they are aware and to provide supporting documentation.

Warning : This document is not a European Standard. It is distributed for review and comments. It is subject to change without notice and shall not be referred to as a European Standard.

EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

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European foreword

The text of ISO 9606-1:2012 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 44 “Welding and allied processes” of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and has been taken over as prEN ISO 9606-1:2016 by Technical Committee CEN/TC 121 “Welding and allied processes” the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This document is currently submitted to the CEN Enquiry.

This document will supersede EN ISO 9606-1:2013.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EU Directives 2014/68/EU and 2014/29/EU.

For relationship with EU Directives, see informative Annex ZA and ZB, which is an integral part of this document.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 9606-1:2012 has been approved by CEN as prEN ISO 9606-1:2016 without any modification.

Annex ZA
(informative)

Relationship between this European Standard and the essential requirements of EU Directive 2014/68/EU (PED) aimed to be covered

This European Standard has been prepared under a Commission's standardization request M/071 "Mandate to CEN for standardization in the field of pressure equipment" to provide one voluntary means of conforming to essential requirements of Directive 2014/68/EU (PED) on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of pressure equipment.

Once this standard is cited in the Official Journal of the European Union under that Directive, compliance with the normative clauses of this standard given in Table ZA.1 confers, within the limits of the scope of this standard, a presumption of conformity with the corresponding essential requirements of that Directive, and associated EFTA regulations.

Table ZA.1 — Correspondence between this European Standard and Directive 2014/68/EU (PED)

Essential Requirements of Directive 2014/68/EU (PED)	Clauses of this EN	Remarks/Notes
Annex I, 3.1.2	Clauses 5, 6.2 to 6.6, 7, 8, 10, 11	Qualification testing
	Clauses 6.1, 9.1, 9.2, 9.3 a), 9.3 b)	For pressure equipment in categories II, III and IV the examiner/examining body (according to 3.3 and 3.4) is a competent third party – a notified body or a recognized third party organization.
	Clause 9.3 c)	Not permitted for categories II, III and IV products.

WARNING 1 — Presumption of conformity stays valid only as long as a reference to this European Standard is maintained in the list published in the Official Journal of the European Union. Users of this standard should consult frequently the latest list published in the Official Journal of the European Union.

WARNING 2 — Other Union legislation may be applicable to the product(s) and services falling within the scope of this standard.

Annex ZB
(informative)

Relationship between this European Standard and the Essential Requirements of EU Directive 2014/29/EU (SPVD)

This European Standard has been prepared under a Commission's standardization request M/071 "Mandate to CEN for standardization in the field of pressure equipment" to provide one voluntary means of conforming to essential requirements of Directive 2014/29/EU (SPVD) on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of simple pressure vessels

Once this standard is cited in the Official Journal of the European Union under that Directive, compliance with the normative clauses of this standard given in Table ZB.1 confers, within the limits of the scope of this standard, a presumption of conformity with the corresponding essential requirements of that Directive, and associated EFTA regulations.

Table ZB.1 — Correspondence between this European Standard and Directive 2014/29/EU (SPVD)

Essential Requirements of Directive 2014/29/EU (SPVD)	Clauses of this EN	Remarks/Notes
Annex I, 3.2	Clauses 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	For welds on pressurised parts of simple pressure vessels the examiner/examining body (according to 3.3 and 3.4) is a notified body.

WARNING 1 — Presumption of conformity stays valid only as long as a reference to this European Standard is maintained in the list published in the Official Journal of the European Union. Users of this standard should consult frequently the latest list published in the Official Journal of the European Union.

WARNING 2 — Other Union legislation may be applicable to the product(s) and services falling within the scope of this standard.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 9606-1

Second edition
2012-07-15

Qualification testing of welders — Fusion welding —

Part 1: **Steels**

Épreuve de qualification des soudeurs — Soudage par fusion

Partie 1: Aciers

Reference number
ISO 9606-1:2012(E)

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ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

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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.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 9606-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 44, *Welding and allied processes*, Subcommittee SC 11, *Qualification requirements for welding and allied processes personnel*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 9606-1:1994), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates the Amendment ISO 9606-1:1994/Amd.1:1998.

ISO 9606 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Qualification testing of welders — Fusion welding*:

— *Part 1: Steels*

— *Part 2: Aluminium and aluminium alloys*

— *Part 3: Copper and copper alloys*

— *Part 4: Nickel and nickel alloys*

— *Part 5: Titanium and titanium alloys, zirconium and zirconium alloys*

Requests for official interpretations of any aspect of this part of ISO 9606 should be directed to the Secretariat of ISO/TC 44/SC 11 via your national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org.

Introduction

The ability of a welder to follow verbal or written instructions and verification of a person's skills are important factors in ensuring the quality of the welded product.

The testing of a welder's skill in accordance with this International Standard depends on the welding techniques and conditions used, in which uniform rules are complied with and standard test pieces are used.

The principle of this International Standard is that a qualification test qualifies a welder not only for the conditions used in the test, but also for all other conditions which are considered easier to weld in accordance with this International Standard. It is presumed that the welder has received training and/or has industrial practice within the range of qualification.

The qualification test can be used to qualify a welding procedure and a welder provided that all the relevant requirements, e.g. test piece dimensions and testing requirements are satisfied (see ISO 15614-1[11]).

All new qualifications shall be in accordance with each part of this International Standard from its date of issue.

At the end of its period of validity, existing qualification tests of welders in accordance with the requirement of a national standard may be revalidated according to this International Standard. This is providing that the technical intent of this International Standard is satisfied. It is necessary for the new range of qualification to be interpreted in accordance with the requirements of this International Standard.