
Varjenje - Zvarni spoji, zvarjeni z elektronskim snopom in/ali laserskim žarkom - Zahteve in priporočila za stopnje sprejemljivosti nepravilnosti - 2. del: Aluminij, magnezij in njune zlitine ter čisti baker (ISO/DIS 13919-2:2020)

Welding - Electron and laser beam welded joints - Requirements and recommendations on quality levels for imperfections - Part 2: Aluminium, magnesium and their alloys and pure copper (ISO/DIS 13919-2:2020)

Schweißen - Elektronen- und Laserstrahl-Schweißverbindungen - Leitfaden für Bewertungsgruppen für Unregelmäßigkeiten - Teil 2: Aluminium und seine schweißgeeigneten Legierungen (ISO/DIS 13919-2:2020)

Soudage - Assemblages soudés par faisceau d'électrons et par faisceau laser - Exigences et recommandations sur les niveaux de qualité des défauts - Partie 2: Aluminium, magnésium et ses alliages soudages et acheteurs (ISO/DIS 13919-2:2020)

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Electron and laser-beam welded joints — Requirements and recommendations on quality levels for imperfections —

Part 2:

Aluminium, magnesium and their alloys and pure copper

Assemblages soudés par faisceau d'électrons et par faisceau laser — Exigences et recommandations sur les niveaux de qualité des défauts —

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Contents

	Page
Foreword	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	2
4 Symbols	2
5 Evaluation of welds	2
Annex A (informative) Examples of determination of percentage (%) porosity	12
Annex B (informative) Additional information for the use of this standard	14
Bibliography	15

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ISO/DIS 13919-2:2020(E)

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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 44, *Welding and allied processes*, Subcommittee SC 10, *Quality management in the field of welding*.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- the text has been editorially revised;
- the normative references have been updated;
- reference to ISO 6520-1 has been added to bring the document in line with ISO 5817.

A list of all parts in the ISO 13919 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

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Introduction

This International Standard is intended to be used as a reference in drafting application codes and/or other application standards. It contains a simplified selection of laser and electron beam welding imperfections based on the designations given in ISO 6520-1.

Some imperfections described in ISO 6520-1 have been used directly and some have been grouped together. The basic numerical referencing system from ISO 6520-1 has been used.

The purpose of this International Standard is to define the dimensions of typical imperfections which can be expected in normal fabrication. It can be used within a quality system for the production of welded joints. It provides three sets of dimensional values from which a selection can be made for a particular application. The quality level necessary in each case is defined by the application standard or the responsible designer in conjunction with the manufacturer, user and/or other parties concerned. The quality level is expected to be prescribed prior to the start of production, preferably at the enquiry or order stage. For special purposes, additional details can be prescribed.

The quality levels given in this International Standard provide basic reference data and are not specifically related to any particular application. They refer to the types of welded joint in fabrication and not to the complete product or component itself. It is possible, therefore, that different quality levels are applied to individual welded joints in the same product or component.

It would normally be expected that for a particular welded joint the dimensional limits for imperfections can all be covered by specifying one quality level. In some cases, it can be necessary to specify different quality levels for different imperfections in the same welded joint.

The choice of quality level for any application is expected to take account of design considerations, subsequent processing (e.g. surfacing), mode of stressing (e.g. static, dynamic), service conditions (e.g. temperature, environment) and consequences of failure. Economic factors are also important and are intended to include not only the cost of welding, but also of inspection, test and repair.

Although this International Standard includes types of imperfection relevant to the beam welding processes given in [Clause 1](#), only those which are applicable to the process and application in question need to be considered.

Imperfections are quoted in terms of their actual dimensions, and their detection and evaluation may require the use of one or more methods of non-destructive testing. The detection and sizing of imperfections are dependent on the inspection methods and the extent of testing specified in the application standard or contract.

This International Standard does not address the methods used for the detection of imperfections.

This International Standard is directly applicable to visual examination of welds and does not include details of recommended methods of detection or sizing by other non-destructive means. There are difficulties in using these limits to establish appropriate criteria applicable to non-destructive testing methods, such as ultrasonic, radiographic and penetrant testing, and they can need to be supplemented by requirements for inspection, examination and testing.

The values given for imperfections are for welds produced using normal welding practice. More stringent requirements as stated in quality level B can include additional manufacturing processes, e.g. grinding, dressing.

Electron and laser-beam welded joints — Requirements and recommendations on quality levels for imperfections —

Part 2:

Aluminium, magnesium and their alloys and pure copper

1 Scope

This document gives guidance on levels of imperfections in electron and laser beam welded joints in aluminium and its alloys. Three levels are given in such a way as to permit application for a wide range of welded fabrications. The levels refer to production quality and not to the fitness-for-purpose of the product manufactured.

This document applies to electron and laser beam welding of:

- aluminium and its alloys;
- magnesium and its alloys;
- pure copper (e.g. Cu-ETP1 CW003A, Cu-ETP CW004A, Cu-FRHC CW005A, Cu-FRTP CW006A, Cu-OF1 CW007A, Cu-OF CW008A, Cu-OFE CW009A, Cu-PHC CW020A, Cu-HCP CW021A, Cu-PHCE CW022A, Cu-DLP CW023A, Cu-DHP CW024A);
- all types of welds welded with or without additional filler wire;
- materials equal to or above 0,5 mm thickness for electron and laser beam welding.

When significant deviations from the joint geometries and dimensions stated in this standard are present in the welded product, it is necessary to evaluate to what extent the provisions of this standard can apply.

NOTE 1 For circular welds, a lower quality level e.g., may be specified for the fade-out zone.

Metallurgical aspects, e.g. grain size, hardness, hydrogen embrittlement (pure copper) are not covered by this standard.

2 Normative references

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

ISO 6520-1, *Welding and allied processes — Classification of geometric imperfections in metallic materials — Part 1: Fusion welding*

ISO 10042, *Welding — Arc-welded joints in aluminium and its alloys — Quality levels for imperfections*

ISO 17639, *Destructive tests on welds in metallic materials — Macroscopic and microscopic examination of welds*

ISO/DIS 13919-2:2020(E)

3 Terms and definitions

No terms and definitions are listed in this document.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

4 Symbols

The following symbols are used in [Table 1](#):

ΔL	distance between two imperfections (pore, cavity)
b	width of weld
b_1	Required width of weld
b_r	width of weld root
d	maximum size of an imperfection (pore, cavity)
f	projected areas of pores or cavities
h	size of the imperfection (height, width)
h_1	deviation from the weld penetration
l	length of imperfection (measured in any direction)
L	weld length under consideration (weld length examined)
L_c	length of combined porosity (affected weld length)
s	weld penetration
s_1	weld penetration in T-joint
t	work-piece thickness
β	angle of angular misalignment

5 Evaluation of welds

Limits for imperfections are given in [Table 1](#). These limits apply to the finished weld and may also be applied to an intermediate stage of fabrication.

If a method other than macro examination is used for the detection of imperfections, only those imperfections which can be detected with a maximum magnification of tenfold shall be considered. Cracks (see [Table 1](#), No 1.1, No 1.2, No 2.1 and No. 2.2) and micro lack of fusion (see [Table 1](#), No 1.5 and No 2.7) are excluded.

A welded joint should normally be evaluated separately for each individual type of imperfection.

Any two adjacent imperfections separated by a distance lesser than the major dimension of the smaller imperfection shall be considered a single imperfection.