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Vroče brizganje - Zahteve za kakovost za proizvajalce vroče brizganih prevlek - Sistem zagotavljanja kakovosti (ISO/DIS 14922:2020)

Thermal spraying - Quality requirements for manufacturers of thermal sprayed coatings - Quality assurance system (ISO/DIS 14922:2020)

Thermisches Spritzen - Qualitätsanforderungen für Hersteller von thermisch gespritzten Schichten - Qualitätssicherungssystem (ISO/DIS 14922:2020)

Projection thermique - Exigences qualité pour les fabricants de revêtement projeté thermiquement (ISO/DIS 14922:2020)

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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.

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).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

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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 107, *Metallic and other inorganic coatings*.

This first edition cancels and replaces the first editions of ISO 14922:1999, Parts 1 to 4, which have been technically revised.

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

— Consolidation into one part;

— Requirements for the manufacturer correspond to those of the parts;

— Weighting of requirements with +++ / ++ / + updated, now normative;

— Separation of requirements:

— Component (QRC);

— Manufacturer (QAL C, S, E);

— Quality assurance requirements in three assessment groups (comprehensive requirements, standard (normal) requirements, elementary requirements) in direct comparison in 3 columns (analogue ISO 5817);

— Dependence on ISO 9001 eliminated;

— Decision on QAL C, S, E by customer or manufacturer itself;

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.

Introduction

Thermal spraying processes are widely applied for producing industrial products and are mainly applied for preventive protection of surfaces. The application may take place both within the workshop as well as on site. Measures for the maintenance of worn coatings or of surfaces on components are also in the field of use. Thermal spraying can be found in all industries but especially aerospace, stationary gas turbine, automotive industry, machinery construction, printing and chemical industry, oil extraction and refining fluid control, for medical purposes and for steel construction in the field of off-shore and on-shore, etc. Usually coatings are applied for anticorrosive and/or anti-wear purposes, high temperature protection and against chemical attack or for aesthetic or electrical reasons too.

Thermal spraying belongs to the so called special processes, where the quality of the coating cannot be unambiguously determined by testing without damaging the component. For an adequate use of thermal sprayed coatings and in order to avoid quality or cost intensive problems when manufacturing and during service time, conditions and processes must be controlled. Therefore, a functional quality assurance system shall be available for the coating factory, if necessary, in additional to a quality management system (e.g. according to ISO 9001).

This ISO 14922 deals with different levels of quality requirements (comprehensive level C, standard level S and elementary level E). These requirements can be defined by the customer's design engineering relating to the thermal sprayed coating or to the component.

In order to avoid coordination problems between the contracting parties, it is essential to indicate the "edition of the standard" according to which a contract was defined.

Thermal spraying — Quality requirements for manufacturers of thermal sprayed coatings — Quality assurance system

1 Scope

This International standard specifies quality requirements for manufacturers of thermal sprayed coatings, which should ensure quality assurance for activities in the field of production.

Note It is independent of the availability of a quality management system according to the ISO 9000, ISO 14000 series and ISO 45001, which deals with the concept and organization of the quality management.

This standard should be applied for thermal spraying including all the pre- and post-treatments of the whole coating process for new parts, for repairs and maintenance (e.g. after service) at the workshop or on site. This standard defines the quality requirements, which are of importance for the manufacturing route.

The main elements of the quality assurance of the entire thermal spraying process for different applications according to Quality Assurance Levels C, S and E are listed in the Annex of this standard. They can be used to check the proper function of the quality assurance system when applying a quality audit.

This standard specifies requirements, tests and the scope of tests when qualifying the manufacturer. The specific requirements of the qualifying procedure according to the Quality Assurance Level C, S or E can be given by the general requirements of the quality management system of the company or a contract.

This standard together with the relevant Quality Level can be stipulated by the customer/designer, in order to require a minimum of quality assurance measures for the manufacturing of his component.

Requirements specified in this standard can be helpful when a quality assurance system is to be established.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 1463:2003, *Metallic and oxide coatings — Measurement of coating thickness — Microscopical method*

ISO 2178:2016, *Non-magnetic coatings on magnetic substrates — Measurement of coating thickness — Magnetic method*

ISO 4624:2016, *Paints and varnishes — Pull-off test for adhesion*

ISO 9712:2012, *Non-destructive testing — Qualification and certification of NDT personnel*

ISO 12690:2010, *Metallic and other inorganic coatings — Thermal spray coordination — Tasks and responsibilities*

ISO 14916:2017, *Thermal spraying — Determination of tensile adhesive strength*

ISO 14917:2017, *Thermal spraying — Terminology, classification*

ISO 14918:2018, *Thermal spraying — Qualification testing of thermal sprayers*

ISO 14923:2003, *Thermal spraying — Characterization and testing of thermally sprayed coatings*

EN 1395-1, *Thermal spraying — Acceptance inspection of thermal spraying equipment — Part 1: General requirements*

EN 15520, *Thermal spraying — Recommendations for constructional design of components with thermally sprayed coatings*

EN 15648, *Thermal spraying — Component related spray procedure qualification*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 14917 and the following apply.

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

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/

3.1
contract
requirements for the coating or for the component to be coated agreed between the contracting parties for example, by specification, drawing, manufacturing instructions, etc

3.2
special process
a manufacturing process, in this case thermal spraying including surface preparation and certain post-treatments, where the results of manufacturing cannot be confirmed entirely by subsequent quality and product tests and where for example manufacturing faults might only be shown after putting the product into service

3.3
coating manufacturer
person or organization responsible for thermal spraying production

3.4
Qualified persons

3.4.1
thermal spraying coordinator
a person, who is trained and qualified e.g. according to ISO 12690 or equivalent

Note 1 to entry: Such a training may be the ETSS (European Thermal Spraying Specialist) according to the EWF Guideline 459.

3.4.2
thermal sprayer
a person, who is trained and qualified according to ISO 14918 or equivalent or qualified by job reference specimens for a particular application

Note 1 to entry: Such a training may be the ETS (European Thermal Sprayer) according to the EWF Guideline 507.

3.5
component
a part, component, structure or construction, that is partially or entirely covered by a thermal sprayed coating

3.6
Quality Assurance Level
QAL
systematic measures in the field of production/manufacturing, for maintaining the internally or externally required quality of the production/manufacturing processes with regard to the components

3.7
Quality Requirement Class
QRC
defines requirements for the coating and relates to its importance for the proper function and safety of the component

3.8
Factory Quality Control
FQC
an internal functioning unit of the company which is independent of the production unit and which is responsible for keeping the intended or required quality guidelines; this may be ensured by quality audits.

3.9
Thermal Spray Procedure Specification
TSPS
instructions for thermal spraying including any necessary parameter; instructions for pre- and post-treatment can be part of the thermal spray procedure specification

4 Quality requirements for manufacturers and thermal sprayed coatings

4.1 General

Using this standard, the quality requirements for the manufacturer for thermal spraying can be selected in such a way that they fulfil the requirements for the component to be coated. Using the clauses of this standard mentioned below the appropriate level shall be selected according to the importance of the thermal spray coating for the function and safety of the component.

4.2 Quality requirements for the manufacturer

4.2.1 General

Planned manufacturing, an adequate control, and testing of the manufacturing are sufficient measures in order to ensure the required function of components with thermal sprayed coatings. The establishing of an adequate quality assurance system is an appropriate measure for a successful production and completion in the time schedule and serves to avoid reworks or other additional measures.

In general, the manufacturer establishes the quality assurance system according to the components to be coated and to the requirements of the coatings.

Different requirements, which form the basis of establishing and defining a quality assurance system for thermal spraying are listed in the normative Annex C according to level C, S and E.

Audits, which can be executed by an external test organization or internally by a department (FQC) independent from the production, shall safeguard the functionality of the system and shall check that the stipulated conditions are maintained.

It is a task and responsibility of the company's executive officers to establish a regular cycle for carrying out external or internal quality assurance audits according to the rules.

4.2.2 Requirements for the quality assurance — Selection of the quality assurance level

The appropriate quality assurance level (QAL) C; S or E can be selected in relation to the Quality Requirement Class (QRC), which is given by the required properties of the sprayed coating and its importance for the proper function and safety of the component. For details see 4.4.

The requirements of the factory related to the quality assurance level are:

— Quality requirements for the manufacturer according to Quality Assurance Level C: Comprehensive quality requirements (QAL-C);

— Quality requirements for the manufacturer according to Quality Assurance Level S: Standard quality requirements (QAL-S);

— Quality requirements for the manufacturer according to Quality Assurance Level E: Elementary quality requirements (QAL-E).

4.3 Selection of the quality requirements for the thermal sprayed coating — Quality Requirement Classes

4.3.1 General

The Quality Requirement Class (QRC) depends on the requirements of the sprayed coating and its importance for the proper function and safety of the component. It can be required by the customer, by an agreement between the contracting parties or by a general determination of the executing company itself. The specific level of the requirements is specified as follows.

4.3.2 Quality Requirement Class QRC1

Coatings of QRC1 are such coatings, where the function of the coating performs a main element of the design and which has a decisive influence on the function of the component. In the case of its failure under service conditions the function of the component or of a main part of it will be lost.

4.3.3 Quality Requirement Class QRC2

Coatings of QRC2 are such coatings, which support the function of a component. In the case of its failure under service conditions the function of the component or of a main part of it will be impaired, however a safe service is safeguarded for a certain but limited time.

4.3.4 Quality Requirement Class QRC3

Coatings of QRC3 are such coatings, where the function of a component does not depend on the functionality of the coating. In the case of its failure under service conditions the function of the component or of a main part of it will not be impaired.

4.4 Selection of the quality requirements for thermal spraying

In general components which have a QRC of 1 are likely to require the manufacturer to use a QAL of C whereas those of a QRC of 2 or 3 may require a QAL of S or E. However, this shall be decided by an assessment of the function of the coatings and the complexity of their production. The QAL may for instance be upgraded where repair is very difficult or downgraded if the required coating is very insensitive to process variations. Annex A presents an informative flow chart when defining the requirements.

Annex B gives normative instructions regarding the importance of different elements for the quality assurance for the different systems C, S, and E.