



Designation: E 747 – 97

Standard Practice for Design, Manufacture and Material Grouping Classification of Wire Image Quality Indicators (IQI) Used for Radiology¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E 747; 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 practice² covers the design, material grouping classification, and manufacture of wire image quality indicators (IQI) used to indicate the quality of radiologic images.

1.2 This practice is applicable to X-ray and gamma-ray radiology.

1.3 This practice covers the use of wire penetrameters as the controlling image quality indicator for the material thickness range from 6.4 to 152 mm (0.25 to 6.0 in.).

1.4 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard.

1.5 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

- B 139 Specification for Phosphor Bronze Rod, Bar, and Shapes³
- B 150 Specification for Aluminum Bronze Rod, Bar, and Shapes³
- B 161 Specification for Nickel Seamless Pipe and Tube⁴
- B 164 Specification for Nickel-Copper Alloy Rod, Bar, and Wire⁴
- B 166 Specification for Nickel-Chromium-Iron Alloys (UNS N06600, N06601, and N06690) and Nickel-Chromium-Cobalt-Molybdenum Alloy (UNS N06617) Rod, Bar, and Wire⁴
- E 1025 Practice for Design, Manufacture, and Material Grouping Classification of Hole-Type Image Quality Indicators (IQI) Used for Radiology⁵

E 1316 Terminology for Nondestructive Examinations⁵

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—The definitions of terms in Terminology E 1316, Section D, relating to gamma and x-radiology, shall apply to the terms used in this practice.

4. Wire IQI Requirements

4.1 The quality of all levels of examination shall be determined by a set of wires conforming to the following requirements:

4.1.1 Wires shall be fabricated from materials or alloys identified or listed in accordance with 7.2. Other materials may be used in accordance with 7.3.

TABLE 1 Wire IQI Sizes and Wire Identity Numbers

SET A		SET B	
Wire Diameter in. (mm)	Wire Identity	Wire Diameter in. (mm)	Wire Identity
0.0032 (0.08) ^A	1	0.010 (0.25)	6
0.004 (0.1)	2	0.013 (0.33)	7
0.005 (0.13)	3	0.016 (0.4)	8
0.0063 (0.16)	4	0.020 (0.51)	9
0.008 (0.2)	5	0.025 (0.64)	10
0.010 (0.25)	6	0.032 (0.81)	11
SET C		SET D	
Wire Diameter in. (mm)	Wire Identity	Wire Diameter in. (mm)	Wire Identity
0.032 (0.81)	11	0.10 (2.5)	16
0.040 h(1.02)	12	0.126 (3.2)	17
0.050 (1.27)	13	0.160 (4.06)	18
0.063 (1.6)	14	0.20 (5.1)	19
0.080 (2.03)	15	0.25 (6.4)	20
0.100 (2.5)	16	0.32 (8)	21

^A The 0.0032 wire may be used to establish a special quality level as agreed upon between the purchaser and the supplier.

TABLE 2 Wire Diameter Tolerances, (mm)

Wire Diameter (d), mm	Tolerance, mm
0.000 < d ≤ 0.125	±0.0025
0.125 < d ≤ 0.25	±0.005
0.25 < d ≤ 0.5	±0.01
0.50 < d ≤ 1.6	±0.02
1.6 < d ≤ 4	±0.03
4.0 < d ≤ 8	±0.05

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee E-7 on Nondestructive Testing and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E07.01 on Radiographic Practice and Penetrators.

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² For ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code applications see related Practice SE-747 in Section II of that Code.

³ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 02.01.

⁴ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 02.04.

⁵ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 03.03.

TABLE 3 Wire Diameter Tolerances, (in.)

Wire Diameter (<i>d</i>), in.	Tolerance, in.
0.000 < <i>d</i> ≤ 0.005	±0.0001
0.005 < <i>d</i> ≤ 0.010	±0.0002
0.010 < <i>d</i> ≤ 0.020	±0.0004
0.020 < <i>d</i> ≤ 0.063	±0.0008
0.063 < <i>d</i> ≤ 0.160	±0.0012
0.160 < <i>d</i> ≤ 0.320	±0.0020

4.1.2 The IQI consists of sets of wires arranged in order of increasing diameter. The diameter sizes specified in Table 1 are established from a consecutive series of numbers taken in general from the ISO/R 10 series. The IQI shall be fabricated in accordance with the requirements specified in Figs. 1-8 and Tables 1-3. IQIs previously manufactured to the requirements of Annex A1 may be used as an alternate provided all other requirements of this practice are met.

4.1.3 Image quality indicator (IQI) designs other than those shown in Figs. 1-8 and Annex A1 are permitted by contractual agreement. If an IQI set as listed in Table 1 or Annex A1 is modified in size, it must contain the grade number, set identity, and essential wire. It must also contain two additional wires that are the next size larger and the next size smaller as specified in the applicable set listed in Table 1.

4.1.4 Each set must be identified using letters and numbers made of industrial grade lead or of a material of similar radiographic density. Identification shall be as shown on Figs. 1-8 or Annex A1, unless otherwise specified by contractual agreement.

5. Image Quality Indicator (IQI) Procurement

5.1 When selecting IQI's for procurement, the following factors should be considered:

5.1.1 Determine the alloy group(s) of the material to be examined.

5.1.2 Determine the thickness or thickness range of the material(s) to be examined.

5.1.3 Select the applicable IQI's that represent the required IQI thickness(s) and alloy(s).

6. Image Quality Levels

6.1 The quality level required using wire penetrameters shall be equivalent to the 2-2T level of Practice E 1025 for hole-type IQI's unless a higher or lower quality level is agreed upon between purchaser and supplier. Table 4 provides a list of various hole-type IQI's and the diameter of wires of corresponding equivalent penetrometer sensitivity (EPS) with the applicable 1T, 2T, and 4T holes in the IQI. This table can be used for determining 1T, 2T, and 4T quality levels. Appendix X1 gives the equation for calculating other equivalencies if needed.

6.2 In specifying quality levels, the contract, purchase order, product specification, or drawing should clearly indicate the thickness of material to which the quality level applies. Careful consideration of required quality levels is particularly important.

7. Material Groups

7.1 *General:*

7.1.1 Materials have been designated in eight groups based on their radiographic absorption characteristics: groups 03, 02, and 01 for light metals and groups 1 through 5 for heavy metals.

7.1.2 The light metal groups, magnesium (Mg), aluminum (Al), and titanium (Ti) are identified 03, 02, and 01 respectively, for their predominant alloying constituent. The materials are listed in order of increasing radiation absorption.

7.1.3 The heavy metal groups, steel, copper-base, nickel-base, and kindred alloys are identified 1 through 5. The

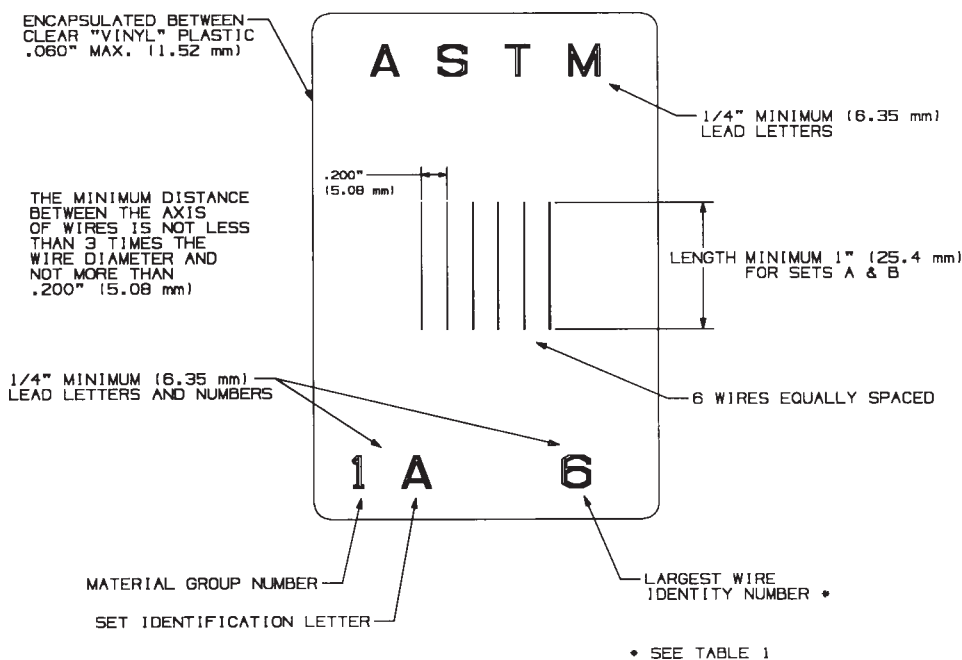
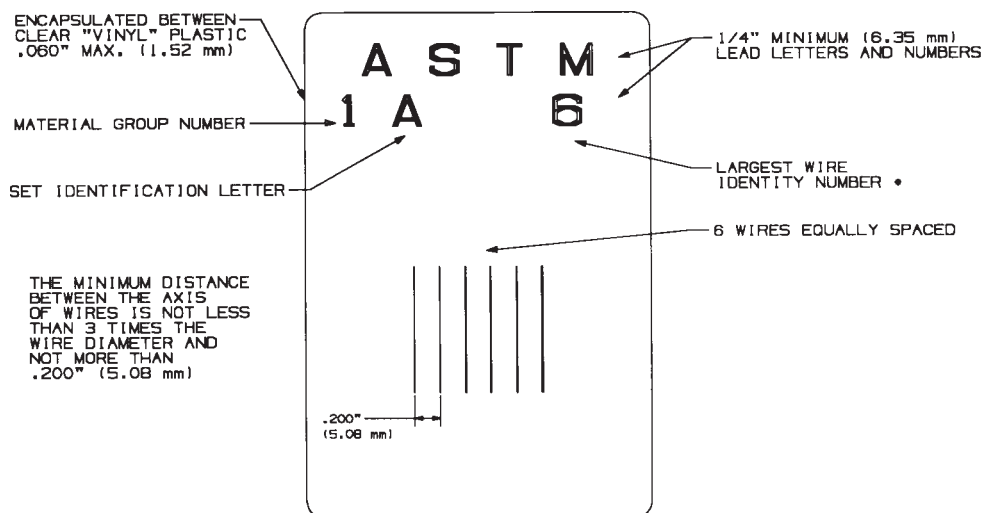


FIG. 1 Set A/Alternate 1

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* SEE TABLE 1

FIG. 2 Set A/Alternate 2

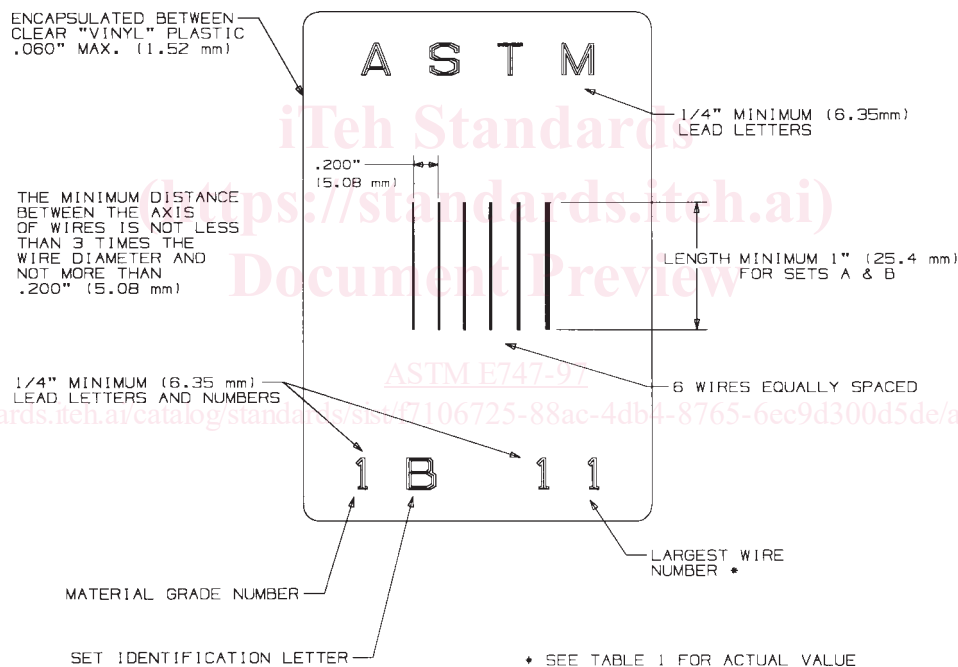


FIG. 3 Set B/Alternate 1

materials increase in radiation absorption with increasing numerical designation.

7.1.4 Common trade names or alloy designations have been used for clarification of the pertinent materials.

7.1.5 The materials from which the IQI for the group are to be made are designated in each case and these IQI's are applicable for all materials listed in that group. In addition, any group IQI may be used for any material with a higher group number, provided the applicable quality level is maintained.

7.2 Materials Groups:

7.2.1 Materials Group 01:

7.2.1.1 Image quality indicators (IQI's) shall be made of titanium or titanium shall be the predominant alloying constituent.

7.2.1.2 Use on all alloys of which titanium is the predominant alloying constituent.

7.2.2 Materials Group 02:

7.2.2.1 Image quality indicators (IQI's) shall be made of aluminum or aluminum shall be the predominant alloying constituent.

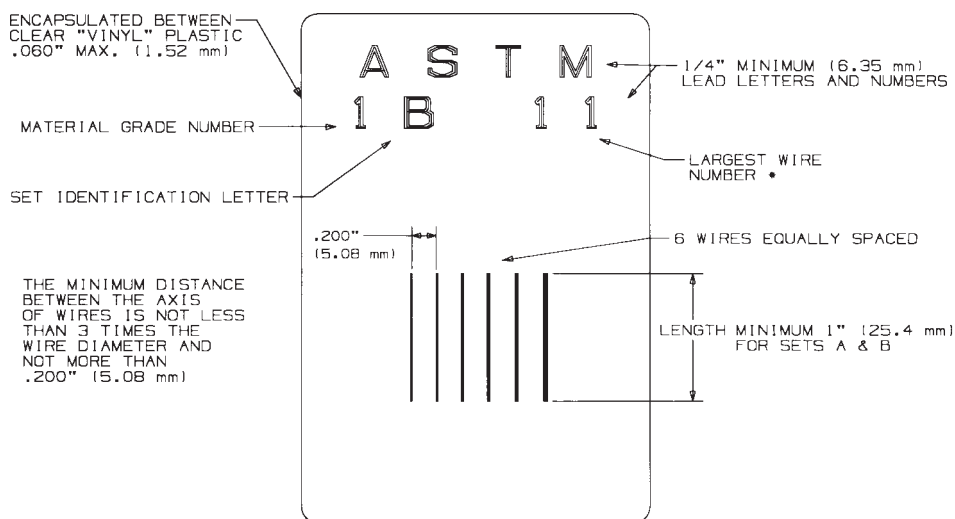
7.2.2.2 Use on all alloys of which aluminum is the predominant alloying constituent.

7.2.3 Materials Group 03:

7.2.3.1 Image quality indicators (IQI's) shall be made of magnesium or magnesium shall be the predominant alloying constituent.

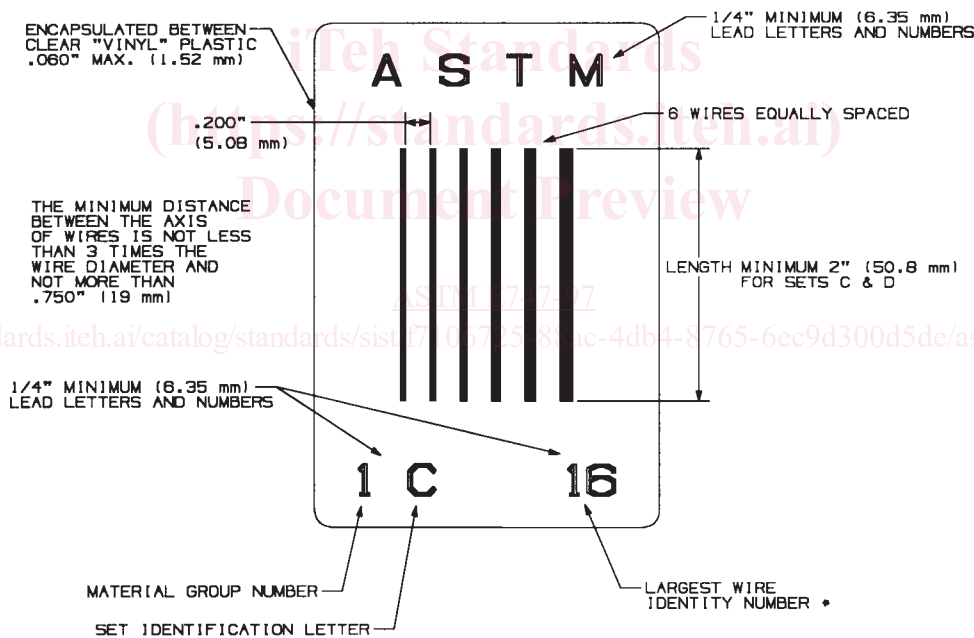
7.2.3.2 Use on all alloys of which magnesium is the predominant alloying constituent.

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* SEE TABLE 1 FOR ACTUAL VALUE

FIG. 4 Set B/Alternate 2



* SEE TABLE 1

FIG. 5 Set C/Alternate 1

7.2.4 Materials Group 1:

7.2.4.1 Image quality indicators (IQI's) shall be made of carbon steel or Type 300 series stainless steel.

7.2.4.2 Use on all carbon steel, low-alloy steels, stainless steels, and manganese-nickel-aluminum bronze (Superston).⁶

7.2.5 Materials Group 2:

7.2.5.1 Image quality indicators (IQI's) shall be made of aluminum bronze (Alloy No. 623 of Specification B 150) or equivalent, or nickel-aluminum bronze (Alloy No. 630 of Specification B 150) or equivalent.

7.2.5.2 Use on all aluminum bronzes and all nickel-aluminum bronzes.

⁶ Superston is a registered trademark of Superston Corp., Jersey City, NJ.

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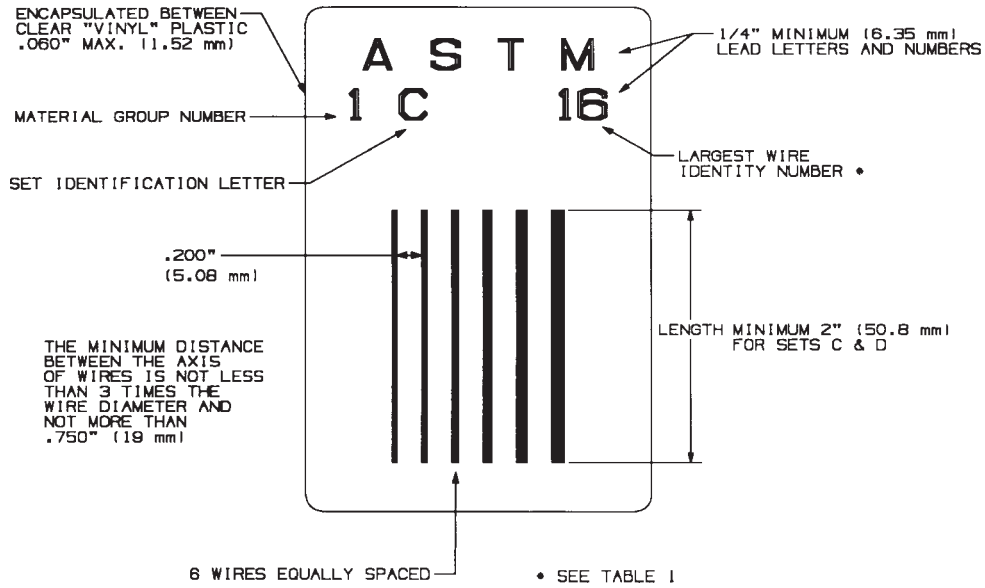


FIG. 6 Set C/Alternate 2

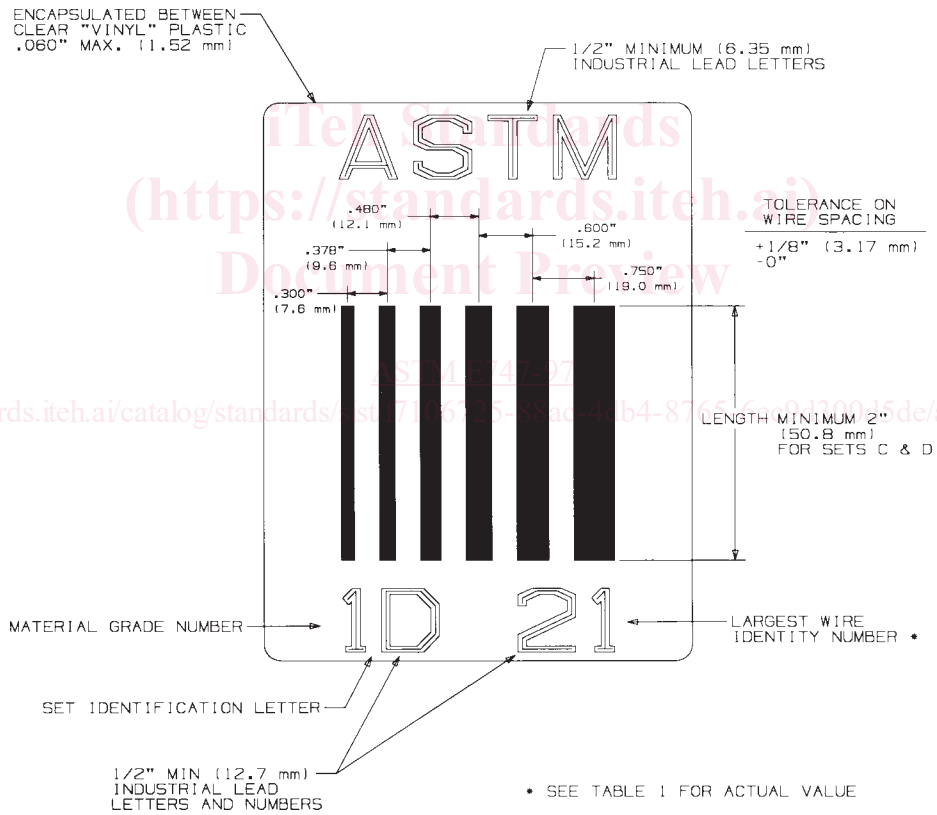
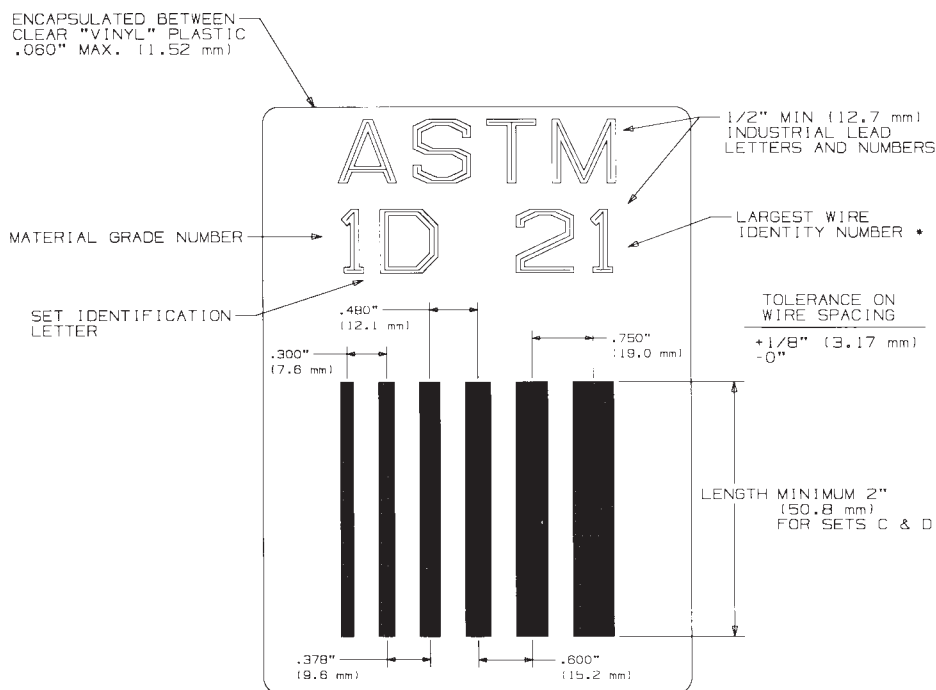


FIG. 7 Set D/Alternate 1

7.2.6 Materials Group 3:



• SEE TABLE 4 FOR ACTUAL VALUE

FIG. 8 Set D/Alternate 2

TABLE 4 Wire Sizes Equivalent to Corresponding 1T, 2T, and 4T Holes in Various Hole Type Plaques

Plaque Thickness, in. (mm)	Plaque IQI Identification Number	Diameter of wire with EPS of hole in plaque, in. (mm)		
		1T	2T	4T
0.005 (0.13)	5		0.0038 (0.09)	0.006 (0.15)
0.006 (0.16)	6		0.004 (0.10)	0.0067 (0.18)
0.008 (0.20)	8	0.0032 (0.08)	0.005 (0.13)	0.008 (0.20)
0.009 (0.23)	9	0.0035 (0.09)	0.0056 (0.14)	0.009 (0.23)
0.010 (0.25)	10	0.004 (0.10)	0.006 (0.15)	0.010 (0.25)
0.012 (0.30)	12	0.005 (0.13)	0.008 (0.20)	0.012 (0.28)
0.015 (0.38)	15	0.0065 (0.16)	0.010 (0.25)	0.016 (0.41)
0.017 (0.43)	17	0.0076 (0.19)	0.012 (0.28)	0.020 (0.51)
0.020 (0.51)	20	0.010 (0.25)	0.015 (0.38)	0.025 (0.63)
0.025 (0.64)	25	0.013 (0.33)	0.020 (0.51)	0.032 (0.81)
0.030 (0.76)	30	0.016 (0.41)	0.025 (0.63)	0.040 (1.02)
0.035 (0.89)	35	0.020 (0.51)	0.032 (0.81)	0.050 (1.27)
0.040 (1.02)	40	0.025 (0.63)	0.040 (0.02)	0.063 (1.57)
0.050 (1.27)	50	0.032 (0.81)	0.050 (1.27)	0.080 (2.03)
0.060 (1.52)	60	0.040 (1.02)	0.063 (1.57)	0.100 (2.54)
0.070 (1.78)	70	0.050 (1.27)	0.080 (2.03)	0.126 (3.20)
0.080 (2.03)	80	0.063 (1.57)	0.100 (2.54)	0.160 (4.06)
0.100 (2.5)	100	0.080 (2.03)	0.126 (3.20)	0.200 (5.08)
0.120 (3.05)	120	0.100 (2.54)	0.160 (4.06)	0.250 (6.35)
0.140 (3.56)	140	0.126 (3.20)	0.200 (5.08)	0.320 (8.13)
0.160 (4.06)	160	0.160 (4.06)	0.250 (6.35)	
0.200 (5.08)	200	0.200 (5.08)	0.320 (8.13)	
0.240 (6.10)	240	0.250 (6.35)		
0.280 (7.11)	280	0.320 (8.13)		