



Designation: ~~E2660-10~~ Designation: E2660 – 11

Standard Digital Reference Images for Investment Steel Castings for Aerospace Applications¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E2660; 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 reappraisal. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reappraisal.

1. Scope*

1.1 The digital reference images provided in the adjunct to this standard illustrate various types and degrees of discontinuities occurring in thin-wall steel investment castings.² Use of this standard for the specification or grading of castings requires procurement of the adjunct digital reference images which illustrate the discontinuity types and severity levels. They are intended to provide the following:

1.1.1 A guide enabling recognition of thin-wall steel casting discontinuities and their differentiation both as to type and degree through digital radiographic examination.

1.1.2 Example digital radiographic illustrations of discontinuities and a nomenclature for reference in acceptance standards, specifications and drawings.

1.2 Two illustration categories are covered as follows:

1.2.1 *Graded*—Six common discontinuity types each illustrated in eight degrees of progressively increasing severity.

1.2.2 *Ungraded*—Twelve single illustrations of additional discontinuity types and of patterns and imperfections not generally regarded as discontinuities.

1.3 The reference radiographs were developed for casting sections up to 1 in. (25.4 mm) in thickness.

1.4 All areas of this standard may be open to agreement between the cognizant engineering organization and the supplier, or specific direction from the cognizant engineering organization. These items should be addressed in the purchase order or the contract.

NOTE 1—The set of digital reference images consists of 16 digital files, software to load the desired format and specific instructions on the loading process. The 16 reference images illustrate eight grades of severity in six common discontinuity types and twelve ungraded discontinuities and contain an image of a step wedge and two duplex-wire gauges. Available from ASTM International Headquarters. Order number RRE2660. Refer to Practice E2002 for wire pair details.

1.5 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

1.6 These digital reference images are not intended to illustrate the types or degrees of discontinuities when performing film radiography. If performing film radiography of thin-wall investment castings, refer to Reference Radiographs E192.

1.7 *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.*

1.8 Only licensed copies of the software and images shall be utilized for production inspection. A copy of the ASTM/User license agreement shall be kept on file for audit purposes.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards*:³

E94 [Guide for Radiographic Examination](#)

E192 [Reference Radiographs of Investment Steel Castings for Aerospace Applications](#)

E1025 [Practice for Design, Manufacture, and Material Grouping Classification of Hole-Type Image Quality Indicators \(IQI\) Used for Radiology](#)

¹ This standard is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee E07 on Nondestructive Testing and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E07.02 on Reference Radiological Images.

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² The digital reference images are considered to be applicable to all thin-wall steel castings, requiring close tolerances. They may also be used for nickel-base and cobalt-base cast alloys. Castings for which these images are applicable generally include those made by the lost wax, frozen mercury, ceramicast or shell mold processes.

³ For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

*A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard.

E1316 [Terminology for Nondestructive Examinations](#)

E1320 [Reference Radiographs for Titanium Castings](#)

E2002 [Practice for Determining Total Image Unsharpness in Radiology](#)

E2597 [Practice for Manufacturing Characterization of Digital Detector Arrays](#)

2.2 *SMPTE Practice*.⁴

RP133 [SMPTE Recommended Practice Specifications for Medical Diagnostic Imaging test Pattern for Television Monitors and Hard-Copy Recording Cameras](#)

iTeh Standards
(<https://standards.iteh.ai>)
Document Preview

[ASTM E2660-11](#)

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/d009990d-94c6-456d-ab9e-e87b62fb7ca2/astm-e2660-11>

⁴ Available from Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers, 3 Barker Avenue, White Plains, NY 10601; or www.smpete.org/smpete_store/

2.3 ASTM Adjuncts:

Digital Reference Images of Investment Steel Castings for Aerospace Applications⁵

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—Definitions of terms used in this standard may be found in Terminology E1316.

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.2.1 The terms relating to discontinuities used in these digital reference images are described based upon radiographic appearance when viewed in the negative polarity such that the images appear in the same sense as they would when viewed on X-ray film. If images are viewed in the positive polarity, the terms lighter and darker will need to be reversed.

3.2.2 *aliasing*—artifacts that appear in an image when the spatial frequency of the input is higher than the output is capable of reproducing. This will often appear as jagged or stepped sections in a line or as moiré patterns.

3.2.3 *contrast normalization*—the adjustment of contrast between the production image and the reference image that makes the change in digital driving level versus change in thickness equal for both images.

3.2.4 *DDL*—digital driving level also known as monitor pixel value.

3.2.5 *system resolution*—the detector-measured resolution divided by the geometric magnification.

3.2.6 *Gas*

3.2.6.1 *gas holes*—round or elongated, smooth edged dark spots, occurring individually, in clusters, or distributed randomly throughout the casting.

3.2.7 *Shrinkage*

3.2.7.1 *shrinkage cavity*—an area with distinct jagged boundaries.

3.2.7.2 *shrinkage, sponge*—an area, lacy in texture, with a very diffuse outline.

3.2.7.3 *shrinkage, dendritic*—a distribution of very fine lines or small elongated cavities that may vary in darkness and are usually unconnected.

3.2.7.4 *shrinkage, filamentary*—usually a continuous structure of connected lines or branches of variable length, width and darkness, or occasionally, a network.

3.2.8 *foreign material less dense*—irregularly shaped indications darker than the adjacent material, but lighter than gas holes of similar magnitude.

3.2.9 *foreign material more dense*—irregularly shaped indications lighter than the adjacent material.

3.2.10 *Discrete Discontinuities*

3.2.10.1 *hot tears*—ragged dark lines of variable width and numerous branches. They have no definite lines of continuity and may exist in groups. They may originate internally or at the surface.

3.2.10.2 *cold cracks*—straight or jagged lines usually continuous throughout their length. Cold cracks generally appear singly. They start at the surface.

3.2.10.3 *cold shut*—a distinct dark line or band of variable length and definite smooth outline.

3.2.10.4 *misruns*—prominent dark areas of variable dimensions with a definite smooth outline.

3.2.10.5 *core shift*—a variation in wall thickness.

3.2.11 *defective mold*—is illustrated by such common defects as mold crack, mold ridge, rattail, scab, and fin. These conditions appear as areas or lines of different darkness than the adjacent material. Illustrations of the defect include:

3.2.11.1 *mold buckle, positive*—a lightened irregularly shaped area lightest near the center and gradually increasing in darkness away from the center.

3.2.11.2 *mold buckle, negative*—a darkened irregularly shaped area darkest near the center and gradually getting lighter away from the center.

4. Significance and Use ⁶

4.1 These digital reference images are intended for reference only, but are designed such that acceptance standards, which may be developed for particular requirements, can be specified in terms of these digital reference images. The illustrations are digital images of castings that were produced under conditions designed to develop the discontinuities.

4.1.1 *Graded Discontinuities:*

4.1.1.1 Gas holes, sponge shrinkage, dendritic shrinkage, less dense foreign material

(1) The images of the 1/8-in (3.2-mm) castings are intended to be used in the thickness range up to and including 1/4-in (6.3-mm). The images of the 3/8-in (9.5-mm) castings are intended to be used in the thickness range of over 1/4-in (6.4-mm), up to and including 1/2-in (12.7-mm). The images of the 3/4-in (19.1-mm) castings are intended to be used in the thickness range of over 1/2-in (12.7-mm), up to and including 1-in. (25.4-mm).

⁵ Available from ASTM International Headquarters. Order Adjunct No. RRE2660.

⁶ A study was performed that compared film to digital modalities for the classification of aluminum casting discontinuities. Results of this study are available from ASTM as RR:E07-1004. A subsequent study was performed that compared film to digital modalities for the classification of titanium and steel casting discontinuities. Results of this study are available from ASTM as RR:E07-1006.

4.1.1.2 Cavity Shrinkage, Filamentary Shrinkage:

(1) The images of the 3/4-in (19.1-mm) castings are intended to be used in the thickness range up to and including 1-in. (25.4-mm).

4.1.2 Ungraded Discontinuities:

4.1.2.1 The images of the 3/8-in (9.5-mm) castings are intended to be used in the thickness range up to and including 1-in. (25.4-mm).

4.2 *Image Deterioration*—Many conditions can affect the appearance and functionality of digital reference images. For example, electrical interference, hardware incompatibilities, and corrupted files and drivers may affect their appearance. The Practice E2002 line pair gauges located in each digital reference image can be used as an aid to detect image deterioration by comparing the measured resolution using the gauges to the resolution stated on the digital reference image. Do not use the digital reference images if their appearance has been adversely affected such that the interpretation and use of the images could be influenced.

4.3 Agreement should be reached between cognizant engineering organization and the supplier that the system used by the supplier is capable of detecting and classifying the required discontinuities.

5. Basis of Application

5.1 The digital reference images may be applied as acceptance standards tailored to the end use of the product. Application of these digital reference images as acceptance standards should be based on the intended use of the product and the following considerations (see Note 2).

5.1.1 An area of like size to that of the digital reference image shall be the unit areas by which the production digital image is evaluated, and any such area shall meet the requirements as defined for acceptability.

5.1.2 Any combination or subset of these digital reference images may be used as is relevant to the particular application. Different grades or acceptance limits may be specified for each discontinuity type. Furthermore, different grades may be specified for different regions, or zones of a component.

5.1.3 Special considerations may be required where more than one discontinuity type is present in the same area. Any modifications to the acceptance criteria required on the basis of multiple discontinuity types must be specified.

5.1.4 Production digital images containing porosity, gas, or inclusions may be rated by the overall condition with regard to size, number, and distribution. These factors should be considered in balance.

5.1.5 As a minimum, the acceptance criteria should contain information addressing: zoning of the part (if applicable), the acceptance severity level for each discontinuity type, and the specified area to which the digital reference images are to be applied.

5.1.6 Where the reference images provide only an ungraded illustration of a discontinuity, an acceptance level may be specified by referencing a maximum discontinuity size, or a percentage of the discontinuity size illustrated.

NOTE 2—Caution should be exercised in specifying the acceptance criteria to be met in a casting. Casting design coupled with foundry practice should be considered. It is advisable to consult with the manufacturer/foundry before establishing the acceptance criteria to ensure the desired quality level can be achieved.

6. Procedure for Evaluation

6.1 Select the appropriate Digital Reference Image.

~~6.2 Apply any necessary adjustments to the contrast of the reference image. Contrast adjustment may be conducted using a process of contrast normalization between the production image and the reference image, or by an alternative process approved by the cognizant engineering organization.~~

~~6.3 If contrast normalization is used, perform the contrast normalization (window width normalization) between the production image and the reference image as required by~~

~~6.2 Apply contrast adjustments to the reference image by either method described in 9.5.~~

~~6.3.1 Once the contrast normalization has been performed, contrast (window width) shall not be altered in either image without re-performing contrast normalization prior to product evaluation. (See 9.5.)~~

6.3 Evaluation shall be performed against the adjusted reference image.

7. Description

7.1 The digital reference images listed in Table 1 illustrate each type of graded discontinuity in eight grades. Although eight grades of each discontinuity are shown, a numerically smaller graded set of discontinuities based on these digital reference images could be used for acceptance standards.⁷ The ungraded illustrations have been included to establish the appearance of the digital image indications they represent in thin-wall investment castings.

7.2 The alloys used to reproduce the various discontinuities are listed in Table 2.

⁷ Each grade of a given discontinuity type is contained in an individual approximate 2 by 2 3/4-in. (51 by 70-mm) machined cast block. These blocks were inserted in steel keeper plates with radiographic characteristics similar to the cast blocks. The assembled plates were then radiographed and digitally reproduced to obtain the various gradations shown. The image content utilized in the reference images for each cast block is approximately 1.81 by 2.5-in. (46 by 63.5-mm).