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**Specification and qualification of  
welding procedures for metallic  
materials — Welding procedure test —**

**Part 13:  
Upset (resistance butt) and flash  
welding**

*Descriptif et qualification d'un mode opératoire de soudage pour  
les matériaux métalliques — Épreuve de qualification d'un mode  
opératoire de soudage —*

*Partie 13: Soudage en bout par résistance pure et soudage par  
étincelage*

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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 document 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](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

ISO draws attention to the possibility that the implementation of this document may involve the use of (a) patent(s). ISO takes no position concerning the evidence, validity or applicability of any claimed patent rights in respect thereof. As of the date of publication of this document, ISO had not received notice of (a) patent(s) which may be required to implement this document. However, implementers are cautioned that this may not represent the latest information, which may be obtained from the patent database available at [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents). ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

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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](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 44, *Welding and allied processes*, Subcommittee SC 6, *Resistance welding and allied mechanical joining*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 121, *Welding and allied processes*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 15614-13:2021), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- petal test changed to bend test and bend test changed to three-point bend test;
- scope aligned with ISO 15614-1;
- [Clauses 2, 3, 7 and 8](#) updated;
- clause numbering revised;
- [Annex A](#) and Annex B combined into a new [Annex A](#).
- [Table 1](#) modified;
- Clause 9 aligned with ISO 15614-1;

A list of all parts in the ISO 15614 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](http://www.iso.org/members.html). Official interpretations of ISO/TC 44 documents, where they exist, are available from this page: <https://committee.iso.org/sites/tc44/home/interpretation.html>.

## Introduction

It is intended that all new welding procedure qualifications be carried out in accordance with this document from the date of its publication.

However, this document does not invalidate previous welding procedure qualifications made to other standards or specifications, provided the intent of its technical requirements is satisfied and the previous welding procedure qualifications are relevant to the application and production work on which they are to be employed.

The primary purpose of welding procedure qualification is to demonstrate that the joining process proposed for construction is capable of producing joints having the required mechanical properties for the intended application.

Details of the ISO 15614 series are given in ISO 15607:2019, Annex A.

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# Specification and qualification of welding procedures for metallic materials — Welding procedure test —

## Part 13: Upset (resistance butt) and flash welding

### 1 Scope

This document specifies how a preliminary welding procedure specification (pWPS) is qualified by welding procedure tests.

This document defines the conditions for the execution of welding procedure tests and the range of qualification for welding procedures for all welding operations within the qualification of this document.

Two classes of welding procedure tests are given in order to permit application to a wide range of welded fabrication. They are designated by classes A and B. In class A, the extent of testing is greater and the ranges of qualification are more restrictive than in class B.

Procedure tests carried out to class A automatically qualify for class B requirements, but not vice-versa.

When no class is specified in a contract or application standard, all the requirements of class A apply.

NOTE Class B corresponds to level 1 and class A corresponds to level 2 in accordance with ISO 15614-1.

This document applies to upset (resistance butt) welding and flash welding of any metallic materials in all product forms (e.g. with solid, tubular, flat or circular cross-sections). It covers the following resistance welding processes, as defined in ISO 4063:2023:

- 24 – flash welding, using direct current or alternating current with various movement sequences, constant flashing and pulsed flashing;
- 25 – resistance butt welding (upset welding), using direct current or alternating current with various current and pressure sequences.

### 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 669, *Resistance welding — Resistance welding equipment — Mechanical and electrical requirements*

ISO 4136, *Destructive tests on welds in metallic materials — Transverse tensile test*

ISO 5173, *Destructive tests on welds in metallic materials — Bend tests*

ISO 6520-2, *Welding and allied processes — Classification of geometric imperfections in metallic materials — Part 2: Welding with pressure*

ISO 6892-1, *Metallic materials — Tensile testing — Part 1: Method of test at room temperature*

ISO 9015-2, *Destructive tests on welds in metallic materials — Hardness testing — Part 2: Microhardness testing of welded joints*

ISO 11666, *Non-destructive testing of welds — Ultrasonic testing — Acceptance levels*

ISO 14732, *Welding personnel — Qualification testing of welding operators and weld setters for mechanized and automatic welding of metallic materials*

ISO 15607:2019, *Specification and qualification of welding procedures for metallic materials — General rules*

ISO 15609-5, *Specification and qualification of welding procedures for metallic materials — Welding procedure specification — Part 5: Resistance welding*

ISO 15620:2019, *Welding — Friction welding of metallic materials*

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

ISO 17640, *Non-destructive testing of welds — Ultrasonic testing — Techniques, testing levels, and assessment*

ISO 23277, *Non-destructive testing of welds — Penetrant testing — Acceptance levels*

ISO 23279, *Non-destructive testing of welds — Ultrasonic testing — Characterization of discontinuities in welds*

### **3 Terms and definitions**

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 669, ISO 6520-2 and ISO 15607 apply.

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

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

— IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/7d8906b6-3663-4f8f-93f2-def3ad5fb007/iso-15614-13-2023>

### **4 Preliminary welding procedure specification**

The pWPS shall be prepared in accordance with ISO 15609-5. It shall specify all relevant parameters and requirements.

### **5 Welding procedure test**

The welding and testing of test pieces shall be in accordance with [Clauses 6](#) and [7](#).

Any weld setter for resistance welding who satisfactorily undertakes the welding procedure test in accordance with this document shall be qualified for the appropriate range of qualification given in ISO 14732.

### **6 Test pieces and test specimens**

#### **6.1 General**

The welded assembly tested shall be the actual component used in production. Test specimens shall be cut from the actual component.

If not possible, comparable welds shall be performed on test specimens according to references included in [6.2](#).



## 6.2 Shape and dimensions of test specimens

### 6.2.1 General

The testing includes non-destructive testing (NDT) and/or destructive testing.

The selection of test class A or B, test types and the number of test specimens depends on the performance, safety and quality requirements of the component or assembly and shall be established before any qualification is undertaken.

Examples are given in [Table 1](#).

If not otherwise specified, test specimens of the shape and dimensions stipulated in [6.2.2](#) to [6.2.6](#) shall be used.

**Table 1 — Examples for testing and examination of test specimens**

Work piece	Test type	Extent of test <sup>a</sup>	
		Class B	Class A
Bars/rods	Visual test	Every weld	Every weld
	Penetrant test <sup>b</sup>	Every weld	Every weld
	Tensile test	—	Three specimens <sup>c</sup>
	Three-point bend test	Two specimens <sup>c</sup>	Six specimens <sup>c</sup>
	Macrosection <sup>d</sup>	—	One weld
	Hardness test <sup>d</sup>	—	One measuring row <sup>e</sup>
Hollow profile	Visual test	Every weld	Every weld
	Penetrant test <sup>b</sup>	Every weld	Every weld
	Tensile test	Two specimens	Three specimens
	Bend test	Two specimens <sup>c</sup>	Six specimens <sup>c</sup>
	Macrosection <sup>d,f</sup>	—	One weld <sup>c</sup>
	Hardness test <sup>d</sup>	—	One measuring row <sup>e</sup>

Depending on the application, two optional test classes should be distinguished, according to the load:

A: For application under static stress up to the highest fatigue stress for the parent material.

B: For application under static stress of up to 50 % of the level allowed for the parent material.

<sup>a</sup> For statistical analysis, a higher number of samples, for example 11, shall be tested to compute average and standard deviation.

<sup>b</sup> See [7.2.3](#). For ferromagnetic materials, magnetic particle testing can be used instead of penetrant testing (see [7.2.4](#)).

<sup>c</sup> When the used test pieces are large enough, more than one specimen can be taken from one weld joint.

<sup>d</sup> Not required for steels in group 1 in accordance with ISO/TR 15608 under static loading, except for low-temperature applications.

<sup>e</sup> Measuring row in a macrosection transverse to the weld.

<sup>f</sup> The cupping test is preferred for steels which have a tensile strength up to 450 N/mm<sup>2</sup> and wall thicknesses up to 5 mm. For higher tensile strength(s) and/or thicker materials, use the three-point bend test. With aluminium materials, the deformation capacity of the unaffected parent material determines the sheet thickness up to which the cupping test can be used for the welded joints.

<sup>g</sup> At least two welds shall be carried out.

<sup>h</sup> One test specimen from each edge and one from the middle; if test class B is relevant, one specimen from the edge and one from the middle.

**Table 1 (continued)**

Work piece	Test type	Extent of test <sup>a</sup>	
		Class B	Class A
Sheet metal and strips	Visual test	Every weld <sup>g</sup>	Every weld <sup>g</sup>
	Penetrant test <sup>b</sup>	—	Every weld <sup>g</sup>
	Tensile test <sup>h</sup>	Two specimens per weld joint <sup>g</sup>	Three specimens per weld joint <sup>g</sup>
	Three-point bend test <sup>f,h</sup>	Two specimens per weld joint <sup>g</sup>	Three specimens per weld joint <sup>g</sup>
	Cupping test <sup>f,h</sup>	—	Three specimens per weld joint <sup>g</sup>
	Macrosection <sup>d,h</sup>	—	Three specimens per weld joint <sup>g</sup>
	Hardness test <sup>d</sup>	—	One measuring row <sup>e</sup>

Depending on the application, two optional test classes should be distinguished, according to the load:

A: For application under static stress up to the highest fatigue stress for the parent material.

B: For application under static stress of up to 50 % of the level allowed for the parent material.

<sup>a</sup> For statistical analysis, a higher number of samples, for example 11, shall be tested to compute average and standard deviation.

<sup>b</sup> See 7.2.3. For ferromagnetic materials, magnetic particle testing can be used instead of penetrant testing (see 7.2.4).

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<sup>d</sup> Not required for steels in group 1 in accordance with ISO/TR 15608 under static loading, except for low-temperature applications.

<sup>e</sup> Measuring row in a macrosection transverse to the weld.

<sup>f</sup> The cupping test is preferred for steels which have a tensile strength up to 450 N/mm<sup>2</sup> and wall thicknesses up to 5 mm. For higher tensile strength(s) and/or thicker materials, use the three-point bend test. With aluminium materials, the deformation capacity of the unaffected parent material determines the sheet thickness up to which the cupping test can be used for the welded joints.

<sup>g</sup> At least two welds shall be carried out.

<sup>h</sup> One test specimen from each edge and one from the middle; if test class B is relevant, one specimen from the edge and one from the middle.

### 6.2.2 Tensile test specimen

The test specimen shall be prepared taking into consideration ISO 4136 and ISO 6892-1 and any standard referenced by the applicable contract or specification.

### 6.2.3 Bend test specimen

The test specimen shall be prepared in accordance with ISO 5173.

### 6.2.4 Cupping test specimen

The specimen dimensions should be such that they can be tested on Erichsen cupping test equipment.<sup>1)</sup>

### 6.2.5 Hardness test specimen

The test specimen shall be prepared in accordance with ISO 9015-2.

A macrosection transverse to the weld shall be prepared and etched in accordance with 7.4.

1) This information is given for the convenience of users of this document and does not constitute an endorsement by ISO of the product named. Equivalent products may be used if they can be shown to lead to the same results.