

Friction stir spot welding - Aluminium - Part 5: Quality and inspection requirements (ISO 18785-5:2018)

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

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English Version

Friction stir spot welding - Aluminium - Part 5: Quality and inspection requirements (ISO 18785-5:2018)

Soudage par friction-malaxage par points - Aluminium
- Partie 5: Exigences de qualité et de contrôle (ISO
18785-5:2018)

Rührreibpunktschweißen - Aluminium - Teil 5:
Qualitäts- und Prüfanforderungen (ISO 18785-5:2018)

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European foreword

The text of ISO 18785-5:2018 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/IIW "International Institute of Welding" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and has been taken over as EN ISO 18785-5:2021 by Technical Committee CEN/TC 121 "Welding and allied processes" the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by July 2021, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by July 2021.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 18785-5:2018 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 18785-5:2021 without any modification.

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Foreword

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This document was prepared by the IIW, *International Institute of Welding*, Commission III, *Resistance welding, solid state welding and allied joining processes*.

Any feedback, question or request for official interpretation related to any aspect of this document should be directed to IIW via your national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

A list of all parts in the ISO 18785 series can be found on the ISO website.

Introduction

Welding processes are widely used in the fabrication of engineered structures. During the second half of the twentieth century, fusion welding processes, wherein fusion is obtained by the melting of parent material and usually a filler metal, dominated the welding of large structures. In 1991, friction stir welding (FSW), which is carried out entirely in the solid phase (no melting), was invented.

Friction stir spot welding (FSSW) processes are spot-like variants of the FSW process. Unlike FSW, there is minimal or no traverse motion of the tool. In basic FSSW, the joint is created by plunging a rotating tool into the work piece and retracting the tool out of the overlapping sheets. Other FSSW variants include additional tool movements. Frictional heat is generated from the contact between the tool and the material to be welded resulting in softening of this material. The softened material is stirred to form a metallurgical connection which is aided by the forge action applied by the tool shoulder contacting the upper sheet surface.

The increasing use of FSSW has created the need for a FSSW standard in order to ensure that welding is carried out in the most effective way and that appropriate control is exercised over all aspects of the operation. The ISO 18785 series focuses on the FSSW of aluminium because, at the time this document was developed, the majority of commercial applications for FSW involved aluminium. Examples include railway cars, consumer products, food processing equipment, automotive components, aerospace structures, and marine vessels.

To be effective, welded structures should be free from serious problems in production and in service. To achieve that goal, it is necessary to provide controls from the design phase through material selection, fabrication, and inspection. For example, poor design can create serious and costly difficulties in the workshop, on site, or in service. Incorrect material selection can result in welding problems such as cracking. Welding procedures need to be correctly formulated and approved to avoid imperfections. To ensure the fabrication of a quality product, management needs to understand the sources of potential trouble and introduce appropriate quality and inspection procedures, and supervision should be implemented to ensure that the specified quality is achieved.

Friction stir spot welding — Aluminium —

Part 5: Quality and inspection requirements

1 Scope

This document specifies a method to determine the capability of a manufacturer to use friction stir spot welding (FSSW) for production of products of the specified quality.

It specifies quality requirements, but does not assign those requirements to any specific product group.

In this document, the term "aluminium" refers to aluminium and its alloys.

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 3452 (all parts), *Non-destructive testing — Penetrant testing*

ISO 9015-1, *Destructive tests on welds in metallic materials — Hardness testing — Part 1: Hardness test on arc welded joints*

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

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

ISO 17636 (all parts), *Non-destructive testing of welds — Radiographic testing*

ISO 17637, *Non-destructive testing of welds — Visual testing of fusion-welded joints*

ISO 17640, *Non-destructive examination of welds — Ultrasonic examination of welded joints*

ISO 18785-1, *Friction stir spot welding — Aluminium — Part 1: Vocabulary*

ISO 18785-3, *Friction stir spot welding — Aluminium — Part 3: Qualification of welding personnel*

ISO 20807, *Non-destructive testing — Qualification of personnel for limited application of non-destructive testing*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 18785-1 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/>