
**Welding — Acceptance inspection of
electron beam welding machines —**

**Part 1:
Principles and acceptance conditions**

*Soudage — Essais de réception des machines de soudage par faisceau
d'électrons —*

Partie 1: Principes et conditions de réception



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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this part of ISO 14744 may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard ISO 14744-1 was prepared by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) in collaboration with ISO Technical Committee TC 44, *Welding and allied processes*, Subcommittee SC 10, *Unification of requirements in the field of metal welding*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

Throughout the text of this standard, read "...this European Standard..." to mean "...this International Standard...".

ISO 14744 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Welding — Acceptance inspection of electron beam welding machines*:

- *Part 1: Principles and acceptance conditions*
- *Part 2: Measurement of accelerating voltage characteristics*
- *Part 3: Measurement of beam current characteristics*
- *Part 4: Measurement of welding speed*
- *Part 5: Measurement of run-out accuracy*
- *Part 6: Measurement of stability of spot position*

Annexes A and B of this part of ISO 14744 are for information only.

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Foreword

The text of EN ISO 14744-1:2000 has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 121 "Welding", the secretariat of which is held by DS, in collaboration with Technical Committee ISO/TC 44 "Welding and allied processes".

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 October 2000, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 2000.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

This draft European Standard is composed of the six following parts:

- Part 1: Principles and acceptance conditions;
- Part 2: Measurement of accelerating voltage characteristics;
- Part 3: Measurement of beam current characteristics;
- Part 4: Measurement of welding speed;
- Part 5: Measurement of run-out accuracy;
- Part 6: Measurement of stability of spot position.

Introduction

Components, failure of which will endanger life, are subject to comprehensive test and acceptance specifications, which, among other things, require production equipment to be of proven type and in accordance with the state of the art. Similarly, in welding practice, standards apply that specify, for example, the required manual skills which a welder must have for controlling the weld.

In welding processes that are not under direct manual control, such as in electron beam welding, requirements for various machine parameters are established. This standard series on acceptance inspection of electron beam welding machines is based on the concept that the production of continuously high-quality welds is ensured if, among other things, the settings, within defined limits, are reproducible during the operating period.

Taking this into account, this standard specifies details of the main machine parameters (accelerating voltage, beam current, lens current and welding speed) together with deviations permitted in short-term or long-term operation. It also includes requirements regarding the run-out accuracy of the devices positioning the workpiece and regarding the stability of the spot position of the electron beam. Users, manufacturers, research experts and inspection bodies are all agreed that electron beam welding machines complying with the requirements are suitable for welding components subject to acceptance inspection, such as aircraft equipment, pressure vessels, valves, etc., within specified setting ranges, assuming that other conditions (e.g. qualified staff, quality control) are fulfilled.

1 Scope

The main purpose of this standard is to provide requirements for acceptance inspection of electron beam welding machines preferably when first installed on the user's premises. This standard can (in full or in part) be referred to in contracts for supply of electron beam welding machines. Further tests are not normally required if proof of satisfactory welding results is provided in the form of routine inspection documentation. However, the requirements of the standard can also be used for inspection as part of maintenance, if required by contract.

If modifications are made to an electron beam welding machine (rebuilding, repairs, modification to the operating conditions etc.) such as may have an effect on the acceptance inspection, repeat tests can be necessary covering the machine parameters affected by such modifications.

If a welding machine that has already been accepted is dismantled (e.g. in order to change its location), such tests would involve verification according to the requirements in clauses 4, 6.2 to 6.4 and 7.

2 Normative references

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies (including amendments).

EN ISO 14744-2

Welding – Acceptance inspection of electron beam welding machines – Part 2: Measurement of accelerating voltage characteristics (ISO 14744-2 : 2000)

EN ISO 14744-3

Welding – Acceptance inspection of electron beam welding machines – Part 3: Measurement of beam current characteristics (ISO 14744-3 : 2000)

EN ISO 14744-4

Welding – Acceptance inspection of electron beam welding machines – Part 4: Measurement of welding speed (ISO 14744-4 : 2000)

EN ISO 14744-5

Welding – Acceptance inspection of electron beam welding machines – Part 5: Measurement of run-out accuracy (ISO 14744-5 : 2000)

EN ISO 14774-6:2000

Welding – Acceptance inspection of electron beam welding machines – Part 6: Measurement of stability of spot position (ISO 14744 : 2000)

3 Symbols

For the purposes of this standard, the following symbols apply:

a_x, a_y, a_z	deviation of electron beam axis from weld groove centre or of beam focus from groove centre on weld surface in X, Y or Z direction of feed, as a measure of the run-out accuracy, in mm;
A_w	work distance, in mm;
A_f	focal distance, in mm;
D	diameter of a circumference weld seam in mm or cm;
I_L	lens current, in mA;