
**Non-destructive testing — Discontinuities
in specimens for use in qualification
examinations**

*Essais non destructifs — Discontinuités dans les échantillons d'essai
utilisés pour les examens de qualification*



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ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

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Contents

Page

Foreword.....	iv
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions.....	1
4 Specimens.....	1
5 Product sectors.....	2
5.1 General.....	2
5.2 Castings (c)	2
5.3 Welded test specimens (w).....	2
5.4 Wrought test specimen (wp).....	3
5.5 Forgings (f).....	3
5.6 Tubes and pipes (t).....	3
6 Minimum size of discontinuity.....	4
6.1 General.....	4
6.2 Radiographic testing (RT).....	4
6.3 Ultrasonic testing (UT)	4
6.4 Magnetic particle (MT) and liquid penetrant testing (PT)	5
6.5 Eddy current testing (ET).....	5
6.6 Visual testing (VT).....	5
7 Surface conditions.....	5
8 Number of discontinuities	5
9 Radiographic interpretation practical examination (radiographs)	5
9.1 Introduction	5
9.2 Conditions	6
9.3 Quality	6
10 Specimen master report.....	6
Annex A (informative) Discontinuities in castings	7
Annex B (informative) Discontinuities in welds	9
Annex C (informative) Discontinuities in wrought products	11
Annex D (informative) Discontinuities in wrought forgings	13
Annex E (informative) Discontinuities in tubes and pipes.....	15
Annex F (informative) Discontinuities in in-service inspection.....	17

Foreword

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The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. 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 the member bodies casting a vote.

In other circumstances, particularly when there is an urgent market requirement for such documents, a technical committee may decide to publish other types of document:

- an ISO Publicly Available Specification (ISO/PAS) represents an agreement between technical experts in an ISO working group and is accepted for publication if it is approved by more than 50 % of the members of the parent committee casting a vote;
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An ISO/PAS or ISO/TS is reviewed after three years in order to decide whether it will be confirmed for a further three years, revised to become an International Standard, or withdrawn. If the ISO/PAS or ISO/TS is confirmed, it is reviewed again after a further three years, at which time it must either be transformed into an International Standard or be withdrawn.

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

ISO/TS 22809 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 135, *Non-destructive testing*, Subcommittee SC 7, *Personnel qualification*.

Non-destructive testing — Discontinuities in specimens for use in qualification examinations

1 Scope

This Technical Specification has been established to consider and define types of discontinuities to be exhibited in test specimens for use in non-destructive testing examinations.

Acoustic emission testing, infrared thermography testing, strain testing and leak testing need not define discontinuity type, due to their specific approach (e.g. replaced in AT by artificial sources).

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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 9712:2005, *Non-destructive testing — Qualification and certification of personnel*

ISO 4063, *Welding and allied processes — Nomenclature of processes and reference numbers*

ISO 6520-1, *Welding and allied processes — Classification of geometric imperfections in metallic materials Part 1: Fusion welding*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 9712 as well as the following apply.

3.1

test area

area of a specimen, either the whole or just a portion, which is to be tested by a candidate during the practical examination

NOTE A single test specimen can contain a number of test areas with no overlap.

4 Specimens

The minimum number of specimens, $n_{\min}$, to be held at any examination centre is calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{minimum number of specimens: } n_{\min} = n_{\text{sp}} \times n_{\text{cmax}}$$

where

n_{sp} is the number of specimens in practical examination;

n_{cmax} is the maximum number of candidates allowed to simultaneously attempt the practical exam.