
Non-destructive testing of steel tubes —

Part 8:

**Automated ultrasonic testing of seamless
and welded steel tubes for the detection
of laminar imperfections**

Essais non destructifs des tubes en acier —

*Partie 8: Contrôle automatisé par ultrasons pour la détection
des dédoubleurs des tubes en acier sans soudure et soudés*



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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 2.

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.

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 10893-8 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 17, *Steel*, Subcommittee SC 19, *Technical delivery conditions for steel tubes for pressure purposes*.

This first edition cancels and replaces ISO 10124:1994, ISO 11496:1993 and ISO 13663:1995, which have been technically revised.

ISO 10893 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Non-destructive testing of steel tubes*:

- *Part 1: Automated electromagnetic testing of seamless and welded (except submerged arc-welded) steel tubes for the verification of leaktightness*
- *Part 2: Automated eddy current testing of seamless and welded (except submerged arc-welded) steel tubes for the detection of imperfections*
- *Part 3: Automated full peripheral flux leakage testing of seamless and welded (except submerged arc-welded) ferromagnetic steel tubes for the detection of longitudinal and/or transverse imperfections*
- *Part 4: Liquid penetrant inspection of seamless and welded steel tubes for the detection of surface imperfections*
- *Part 5: Magnetic particle inspection of seamless and welded ferromagnetic steel tubes for the detection of surface imperfections*
- *Part 6: Radiographic testing of the weld seam of welded steel tubes for the detection of imperfections*
- *Part 7: Digital radiographic testing of the weld seam of welded steel tubes for the detection of imperfections*
- *Part 8: Automated ultrasonic testing of seamless and welded steel tubes for the detection of laminar imperfections*
- *Part 9: Automated ultrasonic testing for the detection of laminar imperfections in strip/plate used for the manufacture of welded steel tubes*
- *Part 10: Automated full peripheral ultrasonic testing of seamless and welded (except submerged arc-welded) steel tubes for the detection of longitudinal and/or transverse imperfections*

- *Part 11: Automated ultrasonic testing of the weld seam of welded steel tubes for the detection of longitudinal and/or transverse imperfections*
- *Part 12: Automated full peripheral ultrasonic thickness testing of seamless and welded (except submerged arc-welded) steel tubes*

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Non-destructive testing of steel tubes —

Part 8:

Automated ultrasonic testing of seamless and welded steel tubes for the detection of laminar imperfections

1 Scope

This part of ISO 10893 specifies requirements for automated ultrasonic testing for the detection of laminar imperfections

- a) in the pipe body (full peripheral testing) of seamless and welded, except submerged arc-welded (SAW), steel tubes, or
- b) in the area adjacent to the weld seam of welded steel tubes, and optionally
- c) at the ends (full peripheral testing) of seamless and welded tubes.

This part of ISO 10893 can also be applicable to the testing of circular hollow sections.

NOTE For welded tubes, see ISO 10893-9 for an alternative test method for the detection of laminar imperfections in steel strip/plate prior to tube forming.

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 5577, *Non-destructive testing — Ultrasonic inspection — Vocabulary*

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

ISO 10893-6, *Non-destructive testing of steel tubes — Part 6: Radiographic testing of the weld seam of welded steel tubes for the detection of imperfections*

ISO 10893-7, *Non-destructive testing of steel tubes — Part 7: Digital radiographic testing of the weld seam of welded steel tubes for the detection of imperfections*

ISO 11484, *Steel products — Employer's qualification system for non-destructive testing (NDT) personnel*