
**Non-destructive testing of welds —
Acceptance levels for radiographic
testing —**

**Part 2:
Aluminium and its alloys**

*Essais non destructifs des assemblages soudés — Niveaux
d'acceptation pour évaluation par radiographie —*

Partie 2: Aluminium et ses alliages



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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 10675-2 was prepared by the European Committee for Standardization (as EN 12517-2:2008) and was adopted, under a special "fast-track procedure", by Technical Committee ISO/TC 44, *Welding and allied processes*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Testing and inspection of welds*, in parallel with its approval by the ISO member bodies.

Request for official interpretations of any aspect of this part of ISO 10675 should be directed to the Secretariat of ISO/TC 44/SC 5 via your national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org.

Non-destructive testing of welds — Acceptance levels for radiographic testing —

Part 2: Aluminium and its alloys

1 Scope

This part of ISO 10675 specifies acceptance levels for indications from imperfections in aluminium butt welds detected by radiographic testing. If agreed, the acceptance levels may be applied to other types of welds or materials.

The acceptance levels may be related to welding standards, application standards, specifications or codes.

This part of ISO 10675 assumes that the radiographic testing has been carried out in accordance with ISO 17636.

When assessing whether a weld meets the requirements specified for a weld quality level, the sizes of imperfections permitted by standards are compared with the dimensions of indications revealed by a radiograph made of the weld.

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

ISO 10042, *Welding — Arc-welded joints in aluminium and its alloys — Quality levels for imperfections*

ISO 17636, *Non-destructive examination of welds — Radiographic examination of welded joints*

3 Radiographic technique

Depending on the weld quality level, radiographic technique A or B in accordance with ISO 17636 shall be used as shown in Table 1.

Table 1 — Radiographic testing

Quality levels in accordance with ISO 10042	Testing techniques and classes in accordance with ISO 17636	Acceptance levels in accordance with this part of ISO 10675
B	B	1
C	B ^a	2
D	A	3
^a However, the minimum number of exposure for circumferential weld testing may correspond to the requirements of class A of ISO 17636.		