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**Non-destructive testing — Ultrasonic  
testing — Sensitivity and range setting**

*Essais non destructifs — Contrôle par ultrasons — Réglage de la  
sensibilité et de la base de temps*



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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 16811 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 135, *Non-destructive testing*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Ultrasonic testing*.

## Introduction

This International Standard is based on EN 583-2:2001, *Non-destructive testing — Ultrasonic examination — Part 2: Sensitivity and range setting*.

The following International Standards are linked.

ISO 16810, *Non-destructive testing — Ultrasonic testing — General principles*

ISO 16811, *Non-destructive testing — Ultrasonic testing — Sensitivity and range setting*

ISO 16823, *Non-destructive testing — Ultrasonic testing — Transmission technique*

ISO 16826, *Non-destructive testing — Ultrasonic testing — Examination for discontinuities perpendicular to the surface*

ISO 16827, *Non-destructive testing — Ultrasonic testing — Characterization and sizing of discontinuities*

ISO 16828, *Non-destructive testing — Ultrasonic testing — Time-of-flight diffraction technique as a method for detection and sizing of discontinuities*

# Non-destructive testing — Ultrasonic testing — Sensitivity and range setting

## 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the general rules for setting the timebase range and sensitivity (i. e. gain adjustment) of a manually operated ultrasonic flaw detector with A-scan display in order that reproducible measurements may be made of the location and echo height of a reflector.

It is applicable to techniques employing a single contact probe with either a single or twin transducers, but excludes the immersion technique and techniques employing more than one probe.

## 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 2400, *Non-destructive testing — Ultrasonic testing — Specification for calibration block No. 1*

ISO 7963, *Non-destructive testing — Ultrasonic testing — Specification for calibration block No. 2*

EN 12668-3, *Non-destructive testing — Characterization and verification of ultrasonic examination equipment — Part 3: Combined equipment*

## 3 General

### 3.1 Quantities and symbols

A full list of the quantities and symbols used throughout this International Standard is given in Annex A.

### 3.2 Test objects, reference blocks and reference reflectors

Requirements for geometrical features of test objects, reference blocks and reference reflectors in general are contained in Annex B.

### 3.3 Categories of test objects

The requirements for range and sensitivity setting will depend on the geometrical form of the test object. Five categories of test objects are defined in Table 1.