

საქართველოს სტანდარტი

სსკ: 25.160.40

შედულება - ლობა-შედულების შენაერთები ფოლადში, ნიკელში, ტიტანში და
მათ შენადნობებში (სხივური შედულება არ დაიშვება) - ხარისხის დონეები
დეფექტებისათვის

საინფორმაციო მონაცემები

1 მიღებულია და დაშვებულია სამოქმედოდ: სსიპ-საქართველოს სტანდარტებისა და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს გენერალური დირექტორის 20/04/2021 წლის № 21 განკარგულებით

2 მიღებულია „თავფურცლის“ თარგმნის მეთოდით: სტანდარტიზაციის საერთაშორისო ორგანიზაციის (ისო) სტანდარტი ისო 5817:2014 „შედულება - ლღობა-შედულების შენაერთები ფოლადში, ნიკელში, ტიტანში და მათ შენადნობებში (სხივური შედულება არ დაიშვება) - ხარისხის დონეები დეფექტებისათვის“

3 პირველად

4 რეგისტრირებულია: სსიპ-საქართველოს სტანდარტებისა და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს რეესტრში: 20/04/2021 წლის №268-1.3-019807

წინამდებარე სტანდარტის ნებისმიერი ფორმით გავრცელება სააგენტოს ნებართვის გარეშე აკრძალულია

**Welding — Fusion-welded joints in
steel, nickel, titanium and their alloys
(beam welding excluded) — Quality
levels for imperfections**

*Soudage — Assemblages en acier, nickel, titane et leurs alliages
soudés par fusion (soudage par faisceau exclu) — Niveaux de qualité
par rapport aux défauts*





COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO 2014

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

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

Published in Switzerland

Contents

Page

Foreword	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	2
4 Symbols	3
5 Assessment of imperfections	4
Annex A (informative) Examples of determination of percentage (%) porosity	21
Annex B (informative) Additional information and guidelines for use of this International Standard	23
Annex C (informative) Additional requirements for welds in steel subject to fatigue	24
Bibliography	27

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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2. www.iso.org/directives

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received. www.iso.org/patents

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: Foreword - Supplementary information

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 44, *Welding and allied processes*, Subcommittee SC 10, *Unification of requirements in the field of metal welding*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 5817:2003), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates Technical Corrigendum ISO 5817:2003/Cor 1:2006.

Requests for official interpretations of any aspect of this International Standard should be directed to the Secretariat of ISO/TC 44/SC 10 via your national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org.

Introduction

This International Standard should be used as a reference in the drafting of application codes and/or other application standards. It contains a simplified selection of fusion weld imperfections based on the designations given in ISO 6520-1.

Some of the imperfections described in ISO 6520-1 have been used directly and some have been grouped together. The basic numerical referencing system from ISO 6520-1 has been used.

The purpose of this International Standard is to define dimensions of typical imperfections which might be expected in normal fabrication. It may be used within a quality system for the production of welded joints. It provides three sets of dimensional values from which a selection can be made for a particular application. The quality level necessary in each case should be defined by the application standard or the responsible designer in conjunction with the manufacturer, user and/or other parties concerned. The quality level shall be prescribed before the start of production, preferably at the enquiry or order stage. For special purposes, additional details may be prescribed.

The quality levels given in this International Standard provide basic reference data and are not specifically related to any particular application. They refer to types of welded joint in fabrication and not to the complete product or component itself. It is possible, therefore, that different quality levels are applied to individual welded joints in the same product or component.

It would normally be expected that for a particular welded joint the dimensional limits for imperfections could all be covered by specifying one quality level. In some cases, it may be necessary to specify different quality levels for different imperfections in the same welded joint.

The choice of quality level for any application should take account of design considerations, subsequent processing (e.g. surfacing), mode of stressing (e.g. static, dynamic), service conditions (e.g. temperature, environment) and consequences of failure. Economic factors are also important and should include not only the cost of welding but also of inspection, testing and repair.

Although this International Standard includes types of imperfection relevant to the fusion welding processes listed in [Clause 1](#), only those which are applicable to the process and application in question need to be considered.

Imperfections are quoted in terms of their actual dimensions, and their detection and evaluation may require the use of one or more methods of non-destructive testing. The detection and sizing of imperfections is dependent on the inspection methods and the extent of testing specified in the application standard or contract.

This International Standard does not address the methods used for the detection of imperfections. However, ISO 17635 contains a correlation between the quality level and acceptance level for different NDT methods.

This International Standard is directly applicable to visual testing of welds and does not include details of recommended methods of detection or sizing by non-destructive means. It should be considered that there are difficulties in using these limits to establish appropriate criteria applicable to non-destructive testing methods such as ultrasonic, radiographic, eddy current, penetrant, magnetic particle testing and may need to be supplemented by requirements for inspection, examining and testing.

The values given for imperfections are for welds produced using normal welding practice. Requirements for smaller (more stringent) values as stated in quality level B may include additional manufacturing processes, e.g. grinding, TIG dressing.

[Annex C](#) gives additional guidance for welds subject to fatigue.