

**No.
68**

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**Guidelines for non-destructive testing of hull
and machinery steel forgings****TABLE OF CONTENTS**

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1. General**1.1 Scope and Qualification of Personnel involved in NDT**

- 1.1.1 This Recommendation complements the requirements for steel forgings in UR W7, UR M72 and UR M68, and contains general guidance for the non-destructive testing (NDT) methods, the extent of testing and the minimum recommended quality levels to be complied with unless otherwise approved or specified. The requirements contained herein may be also applied to the testing of austenitic stainless steel and ferritic-austenitic (duplex) stainless steel forgings.
- 1.1.2 This document contains guidelines on "Surface Inspections" (Section 2) by visual examination, magnetic particle testing and penetrant testing and "Volumetric Inspection" (Section 3) by ultrasonic testing.
- 1.1.3 For steel forgings (e.g. components for couplings, gears, boilers and pressure vessels) other than those specified in these guidelines, the requirements in these guidelines may apply correspondingly considering their materials, kinds, shapes and stress conditions being subjected.
- 1.1.4 Forgings should be examined in the final delivery condition. For specific requirements see paragraphs 2.5.2 and 3.4.2.
- 1.1.5 Where intermediate inspections have been performed the manufacturer should provide reports of the results upon the request of the Surveyor.
- 1.1.6 Where a forging is supplied in semi-finished condition, the manufacturer should take into consideration the quality level of final finished machined components.
- 1.1.7 Where advanced ultrasonic testing methods are applied, e.g. PAUT or TOFD, reference is made to UR W34 for general approach in adopting and application of these advanced methods. Acceptance levels regarding accept/reject criteria should be as per the applicable section in this Recommendation.
- 1.1.8 Personnel carrying out NDT should be certified to a recognised national or international certification scheme, e.g. ISO 9712:2012. Personnel qualification to an employer based qualification scheme such as SNT-TC-1A, 2016 or ANSI/ASNT CP-189, 2016. Where employer based schemes are applied, personnel qualification to these schemes may be accepted if the written practice is reviewed and found acceptable by the Society. The written practice should align with the main requirements with those of ISO 9712 (apart from the impartiality requirements of a certification body).
- 1.1.9 The NDT personnel's certificates and competence should comprise all industrial sectors and techniques being applied by the manufacturer or its subcontractors.
- 1.1.10 Certificates should be made available to the Society for verification, when requested.
- 1.1.11 Procedures should be approved by level III personnel for the appropriate NDT method.
- 1.1.12 The operator carrying out the NDT and interpreting indications, should as a minimum, be qualified and certified to Level II in the NDT method(s) concerned.

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However, operators only undertaking the gathering of data using any NDT method and not performing data interpretation or data analysis may be qualified and certified as appropriate, at level I.

The operator should have adequate knowledge of materials, weld, structures or components, NDT equipment and limitations that are sufficient to apply the relevant NDT method for each application appropriately.

2. Surface Inspections**2.1 General**

- 2.1.1 Surface inspections in these guidelines should be carried out by visual examination and magnetic particle testing or penetrant testing, for the purpose of detecting relevant indications and assessing them against accept/reject criteria stated herein. Personnel engaged in visual examination should have sufficient knowledge and experience, however, may be exempted from formal qualification requirements in this Recommendation.
- 2.1.2 The testing procedures, apparatus and conditions of magnetic particle testing and penetrant testing should comply with the recognized national or international standards.
- 2.1.3 Other surface inspection methods e.g. eddy current testing, may be required by the Classification Society as a supplementary method, e.g. for confirming the presence of indications, or for detecting the presence of undocumented weld repairs. This Recommendation does not include accept/reject criteria for this purpose and is mentioned here for information only.

2.2 Products

- 2.2.1 The steel forgings specified in W7 should be subjected to a 100% visual examination of all accessible surfaces by the manufacturer and made available to the Surveyor. For mass produced forgings the extent of examination is to be established at the discretion of the individual Society.
- 2.2.2. It is noted that W7 does not include every forged component type that may be subject to Classification (for example, forged slewing rings). In such cases where the particular component or type is not included, either in W7 or this Recommendation, appropriate national/international standards, or Societies Rules may be applied, to determine the appropriate testing regime and defect acceptance criteria.
- 2.2.3 Austenitic stainless steel and ferritic-austenitic (duplex) stainless steel forgings acceptance criteria details are included in the appropriate sections for surface and volumetric inspections, however, other acceptance criteria and national or international standards may be applied, upon agreement with the Classification Society.
- 2.2.4 Where such standards are used or referenced as a basis for accept and reject criteria, the quality level should provide reasonable equivalence to the allowable criteria stated in the appropriate tables within this Recommendation. The quality levels would normally be the highest or most stringent, to provide reasonable equivalence with this Recommendation.

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2.2.5 Surface inspections by magnetic particle and/or penetrant methods generally apply to the following steel forgings:

- (1) All crankshafts;
- (2) Propeller shafts, intermediate shafts, thrust shafts and rudder stocks with minimum diameter not less than 100 mm;
- (3) Cylinder heads, connecting rods, piston rods and crosshead, as per the engine type and size requirements in UR M72.
- (4) Bolts with minimum diameter not less than 50 mm, which are subjected to dynamic stresses such as cylinder cover bolts, coupling bolts for crankshafts, tie rods, crankpin bolts, main bearing bolts, and other items as per the engine type and size requirements in UR M72.
- (5) Propeller blade fastening bolts which are subjected to dynamic stresses.

2.3 Zones for Surface Inspections

2.3.1 Magnetic particle, or where permitted penetrant testing, should be carried out in zones I, II and III (as applicable), as indicated in Figures 1 to 4.

2.4 Surface Condition

2.4.1 The surfaces of forgings to be examined should be free from scale, dirt, grease or paint.

2.5 Surface Inspection

2.5.1 Where indicated by Figures 1 to 4, magnetic particle inspection should be carried out with the following exceptions, when penetrant testing would be permitted:

- austenitic and ferritic-austenitic (duplex) stainless steels;
- Interpretation of open visual or magnetic particle indications,
- at the instruction of the Surveyor.

2.5.2 Unless otherwise detailed in the specification, the magnetic particle test should be performed on a forging in the final machined surface condition and final thermally treated condition.

2.5.3 Unless otherwise agreed, the surface inspection should be carried out in the presence of the Surveyor. The surface inspection should be carried out before the shrink fitting, where applicable.

2.5.4 For magnetic particle testing, attention should be paid to the contact between the forging and the clamping devices of stationary magnetization benches in order to avoid local overheating or burning damage in its surface. Prods should not be permitted on finished machined items.

2.5.5 When indications are detected as a result of the surface inspection, acceptance or rejection is to be decided in accordance with clause 2.6.

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2.6 Acceptance Criteria and Rectification of Defects

2.6.1 Acceptance Criteria Visual Inspection

2.6.1.1 All forgings should be free of cracks, crack-like indications, laps, seams, folds, or other detrimental indications. At the request of the Surveyor, additional magnetic particle, penetrant and ultrasonic testing may be required for a more detailed evaluation of surface irregularities.

2.6.1.2 The bores of hollow propeller shafts should be visually examined for imperfections uncovered by the machining operation.

2.6.2 Acceptance Criteria Magnetic Particle Testing and Liquid Penetrant Testing

2.6.2.1 The following definitions relevant to indications apply:

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|--|
| Linear indication | - | an indication with a largest dimension three or more times its smallest dimension (i.e. $l \geq 3 w$). |
| Nonlinear indication | - | an indication with a largest dimension less than three times its smallest dimension (i.e. $l < 3w$). |
| Aligned indication | - | <p>a) Non-linear indications form an alignment when the distance between indications is less than 2mm and at least three indications are aligned. An alignment of indications is considered to be a unique indication and its length is equal to the overall length of the alignment.</p> <p>b) Linear indications form an alignment when the distance between two indications is smaller than the length of the longest indication.</p> |
| Open indication | - | an indication visible after removal of the magnetic particles or that can be detected by the use of penetrant testing; |
| Non-open indication | - | an indication that is not visually detectable after removal of the magnetic particles or that cannot be detected by the use of penetrant testing, |
| Relevant indication | - | an indication that is caused by a condition or type of discontinuity that requires evaluation. Only indications which have any dimension greater than 1.5mm shall be considered relevant for the categorization of indications. |

2.6.2.2 For the purpose of evaluating indications, the surface should be divided into reference areas of 225cm². The area shall be taken in the most unfavourable location relative to the indication being evaluated.

2.6.2.3 The allowable number and size of indications in the reference area is given in Table 1 for crankshaft forgings and in Table 2 for other forgings (including austenitic stainless steel and ferritic-austenitic (duplex) stainless steel forgings), respectively. Cracks are not acceptable. Irrespective of the results of non-destructive examination, the Surveyor may reject the forging if the total number of indications is excessive.

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Table 1 - Crankshaft forgings; Allowable number and size of surface indications in a reference area of 225cm²

Inspection Zone	Max. number of indications	Type of indication	Max. number for each type	Max. dimension (mm)
I (critical fillet area)	0	Linear Nonlinear Aligned	0 0 0	- - -
II (important fillet area)	3	Linear Nonlinear Aligned	0 3 0	- 3.0 -
III (journal surfaces)	3	Linear Nonlinear Aligned	0 3 0	- 5.0 -

Table 2 - Steel forgings excluding crankshaft forgings; Allowable number and size of surface indications in a reference area of 225cm²

Inspection Zone	Max. number of indications	Type of indication	Max. number for each type	Max. dimension (mm)
I	3	Linear Nonlinear Aligned	0 ¹⁾ 3 0 ¹⁾	- 3.0 -
II	10	Linear Nonlinear Aligned	3 ¹⁾ 7 3 ¹⁾	3.0 5.0 3.0

Note:

1) Linear or aligned indications should not be permitted on bolts, which receive a direct fluctuating load, e.g. main bearing bolts, connecting rod bolts, crosshead bearing bolts, cylinder cover bolts.

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2.6.3 Rectification of Defects

2.6.3.1 Indications that exceed the requirements of Table 1 and Table 2 should be classed as defects, and should be repaired or rejected as appropriate, according to Class Society Rules.

2.6.3.2 Generally it may be permissible to remove shallow indications by light grinding to a maximum depth of 1.5 mm, however, all repairs should be undertaken in accordance with Class Society Rules.

2.6.3.3 Complete removal of the defect should be proved by magnetic particle testing or penetrant testing, as appropriate.

2.6.3.4 Repair welding should not be permitted for crankshafts or rotating items subjected to torsional fatigue (such as propeller shafts). Repair welding of other forgings should be subject to prior approval of the individual Class Society.

2.6.3.5 Grinding is not permitted in way of finished machined threads.

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(cont)**2.7 Reporting**

2.7.1 Test results of surface inspections should be recorded at least with the following items:

- (1) Date of testing;
- (2) Name(s), signature(s) and qualification level of inspection personnel;
- (3) Testing method and testing details, including procedure number;
 - for penetrant testing: the penetrant system used and viewing conditions (as appropriate to the penetrant technique and media used)
 - for magnetic particle testing: method of magnetizing, test media, magnetic field strength, magnetic flux indicators (where appropriate), and viewing conditions (as appropriate to the magnetizing technique and media used)
- (4) Type of product;
- (5) Product number and unique identification;
- (6) Grade of steel;
- (7) Heat treatment;
- (8) Stage of testing;
- (9) Position (zone) of testing;
- (10) Surface condition;
- (11) Test standards used, including reference to the appropriate tables for acceptance purposes;
- (12) Testing condition;
- (13) Results, including documentation regarding the repair and testing history (as appropriate);
- (14) Statement of acceptance/non acceptance;
- (15) Details of weld repair including sketch (where applicable);

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3. Volumetric Inspection**3.1 General**

- 3.1.1 Volumetric inspection in these guidelines should be carried out by ultrasonic testing using the contact method with straight beam and/or angle beam technique. Advanced UT methods (such as PAUT or TOFD) should meet the general requirements of UR W34.
- 3.1.2 The testing procedures, apparatus and conditions of ultrasonic testing should comply with recognized national or international standards. Generally, the methods of setting test sensitivity and testing evaluation utilise the DAC (distance amplitude correction) or DGS (distance-gain size) methods. The applied methodology should use 2 to 4 MHz straight beam (or normal) probes and/or angle beam probes. For near surface testing (up to a depth of 25 mm) twin crystal 0° probe should be used, plus a 0° probe (usually single crystal beyond a depth of 25 mm) for the remaining volume. The appropriate acceptance criteria tables should be used, depending on the sensitivity method selected.
- 3.1.3 Fillet radii should be examined using 45°, 60° or 70° probes, primarily to determine the presence of any cracks within the radiused areas, and as an additional scan to confirm any indications that may have been detected with 0° probe(s) within this area.
- 3.1.4 For fabricated forgings and weld repairs, weld testing should be carried out to the appropriate standard, and the acceptance tables contained herein should not be used as a basis for acceptance criteria of welds.
- 3.1.5 Construction of DAC curves for normal probes should be performed using reference blocks containing suitably sized Flat Bottom Holes (FBH) spaced over the inspection thickness. Reference blocks should be manufactured from similar material, with similar surface condition to that being inspected. Where necessary, allowances should be made for attenuation losses by performing a transfer correction and adjusting the DAC curve as required. The applied transfer correction (measured in decibels (dB)) should become the new reference sensitivity, to which indications are evaluated against, according to the appropriate table contained herein.

3.2 Products

- 3.2.1 Volumetric inspections by ultrasonic testing generally apply to the following steel forgings:
- (1) All crankshafts;
 - (2) Propeller shafts, intermediate shafts, thrust shafts and rudder stocks with minimum diameter not less than 200 mm,
 - (3) Cylinder heads, connecting rods, piston rods, crosshead, coupling bolts and studs as per the engine type and size requirements in UR M72.
- 3.2.2 It is noted that W7 does not include every forged component type that may be subject to Classification (for example, forged slewing rings). In such cases where the particular component or type is not included, either in W7 or this Recommendation, appropriate national/international standards, or Societies Rules may be applied, to determine the appropriate testing regime and defect acceptance criteria

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3.2.3 Where such standards are used or referenced as a basis for accept and reject criteria, the quality level should provide reasonable equivalence to the allowable criteria stated in the appropriate tables within this Recommendation. The quality levels would normally be the highest or most stringent, to provide reasonable equivalence with this Recommendation.

3.2.4 Ultrasonic acceptance criteria detailed in Tables 3 to 6 are intended for C, C-Mn, and alloy steel forgings, and do not apply to austenitic stainless steel or ferritic-austenitic (duplex) stainless steel forgings. Examples of standards for acceptance criteria for stainless steel or duplex stainless steel forgings are detailed below, and quality levels should be agreed with the Classification Society. Other national or international standards may be used, as agreed with the Classification Society.

(i) ASTM A745 / A745M – 20

(ii) EN 10228-4:2016

3.3 Zones for Volumetric Inspection

3.3.1 Ultrasonic testing should be carried out in the zones I to III as indicated in Figures 5 to 8. Areas may be upgraded to a higher zone at the discretion of the Surveyors.

3.4 Surface Condition

3.4.1 The surfaces of forgings to be examined should be such that adequate coupling can be established between the probe and the forging and that excessive wear of the probe should be avoided. The surfaces are to be free from scale, dirt, grease or paint.

3.4.2 The ultrasonic testing should be carried out after the steel forgings have been machined to a condition suitable for this type of testing and after the final heat treatment, but prior to the drilling of the oil bores, prior to surface hardening and the machining of bolt threads. Black (or 'as forged') forgings should be inspected after removal of the oxide scale by either flame descaling or shot blasting methods.

3.5 Acceptance Criteria

3.5.1 Acceptance criteria of volumetric inspection by ultrasonic testing are shown in Tables 3 to 6.

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(cont)**3.6 Reporting**

3.6.1 Test results of volumetric inspection should be recorded at least with the following items:

- (1) Date of testing;
- (2) Name(s) signature(s) and qualification level of inspection personnel;
- (3) Testing method including procedure number, and details of the following items;
 - Equipment used (instrument, probes [and any adaptations to probes for curved surfaces], calibration and reference blocks)
 - Technique(s) used to set test sensitivity (including sensitivity method, specific reference blocks, reflector size, transfer correction)
 - Maximum scanning rate (mm/s)
 - Details of any testing restrictions
- (4) Type of product;
- (5) Product number and unique identification;
- (6) Grade of steel;
- (7) Heat treatment;
- (8) Stage of testing;
- (9) Position (zone) of testing;
- (10) Surface condition;
- (11) Test standards used, including reference to the appropriate tables for acceptance purposes;
- (12) Testing condition;
- (13) Results, including documentation regarding the repair and testing history (as appropriate);
- (14) Statement of acceptance/non acceptance;
- (15) Details of weld repair including sketch (where applicable).

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Table 3 – Ultrasonic Acceptance Criteria for Crankshafts: DGS Method – Normal Probes

Type of Forging	Zone	Allowable according disc shape to DGS ¹⁾	Allowable length of indication	Allowable distance between two indications ²⁾
Crankshaft	I II III	$d \leq 1.0\text{mm}^3)$ $d \leq 2.0\text{ mm}$ $d \leq 4.0\text{ mm}$	Not applicable ⁴⁾ $\leq 10\text{ mm}$ $\leq 15\text{ mm}$	Not applicable $\geq 20\text{ mm}$ $\geq 20\text{ mm}$
<p>Notes:</p> <p>1) DGS: distance-gain size</p> <p>2) In case of accumulations of two or more isolated indications which are subjected to registration the minimum distance between two neighbouring indications should be at least the length of the larger indication. This also applies to the distance in axial direction as well as to the distance in depth. Isolated indications with less distances should be determined as one single indication.</p> <p>3) For zone 1 testing, probe selection should take into account the limits of probe beam-path length and depth of beam penetration and should normally be carried out with a minimum probe frequency of 4MHz.</p> <p>4) For zone 1, indications with an echo height greater than a 1.0mm disc shaped reflector are not acceptable. Indications with an echo height of less than 1.0mm are acceptable if they are deemed as point reflectors and have no measurable length.</p>				

Table 4 –Ultrasonic Acceptance Criteria for Crankshafts: DAC Method – Normal Probes

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Type of Forging	Zone	DAC reference level, based on 3.0mm FBH ^{1) 2)} , ³⁾	Allowable length of indication	Allowable distance between two indications ⁵⁾
Crankshaft	I	3.0mm DAC minus 19 dB	Not applicable ⁴⁾	Not applicable
	II	3.0mm DAC minus 7 dB	≤ 10.0mm	≥ 20mm
	III	3.0mm DAC + 5 dB	≤ 15.0mm	≥ 20mm

Notes:

- 1) The requirement of a 3mm FBH is to standardise the DAC reference blocks for clarity and consistency. The dB value for the FBH/DAC setting is equivalent to the disc shaped reflector stated in Table 3, corresponding to the applicable zone.
- 2) Other size FBH's may be used for the DAC method (and the dB value adjusted accordingly to provide equivalence with the stated FBH/disc shaped reflector). Where other size FBH's are used, the ultrasonic procedure should state the equivalence using an appropriate calculation formula.
- 3) For zone 1 testing, probe selection should take into account the limits of probe beam-path length and depth of beam penetration and should normally be carried out with a minimum probe frequency of 4MHz.
- 4) For zone 1, indications with an echo height greater than the DAC reference level are not acceptable. Indications with an echo height of less than the DAC reference level are acceptable if they are deemed as point reflectors and have no measurable length.
- 5) In case of accumulations of two or more isolated indications which are subject to registration the minimum distance between two neighbouring indications be at least the length of the larger indication. This also applies to the distance in axial directions as well as to the distance in depth. Isolated indications with less distances should be determined as one single indication.

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Table 5 – Ultrasonic Acceptance Criteria for Shafts and Machinery Components: DGS Method -Normal Probes

Type of Forging	Zone	Allowable disc shape according to DGS ^{1) 2)}	Allowable length of indication	Allowable distance between two indications ³⁾
Propeller shaft Intermediate shaft	II	outer: $d \leq 2$ mm inner: $d \leq 4$ mm	≤ 10 mm ≤ 15 mm	≥ 20 mm ≥ 20 mm
Thrust shaft Rudder stock	III	outer: $d \leq 3$ mm inner: $d \leq 6$ mm	≤ 10 mm ≤ 15 mm	≥ 20 mm ≥ 20 mm
Connecting rod Piston rod Crosshead	II	$d \leq 2$ mm	≤ 10 mm	≥ 20 mm
	III	$d \leq 4$ mm	≤ 10 mm	≥ 20 mm

Notes:

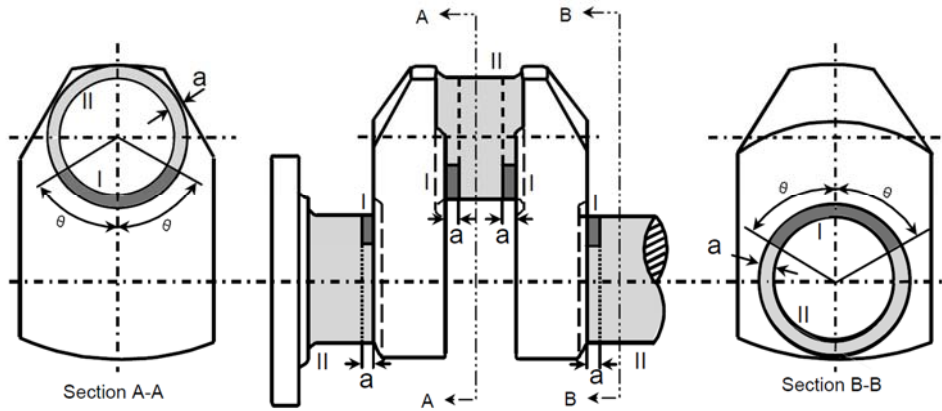
- 1) DGS: distance-gain size
- 2) Outer part means the part beyond one third of the shaft radius from the centre, the inner part means the remaining core area.
- 3) In case of accumulations of two or more isolated indications which are subjected to registration the minimum distance between two neighbouring indications should be at least the length of the larger indication. This also applies to the distance in axial directions as well as to the distance in depth. Isolated indications with less distances should be determined as one single indication.

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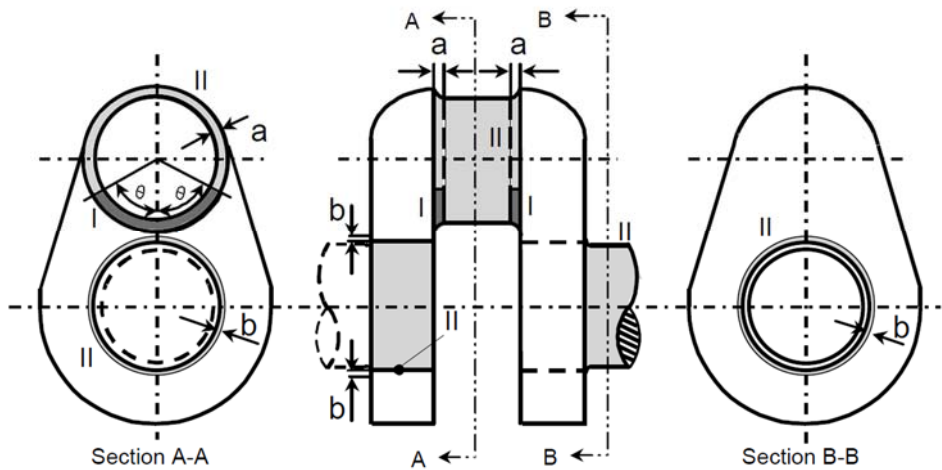
Table 6 – Ultrasonic Acceptance Criteria for Shafts and Machinery Components DAC Method
-Normal Probes

Type of Forging	Zone	DAC reference level, based on 3.0mm FBH ^{1) 2)} .	Allowable length of indication	Allowable distance between two indications ³⁾
Propeller shaft Intermediate shaft	II	Outer : DAC minus 7 dB Inner : DAC + 5 dB	≤ 10.0mm ≤ 15.0mm	≥ 20mm
	III	Outer : + 0 DAC Inner : DAC + 12 dB	≤ 10.0mm ≤ 15.0mm	≥ 20mm
Thrust shaft Rudder stock	II	Outer : DAC minus 7 dB Inner : DAC + 5 dB	≤ 10.0mm ≤ 15.0mm	≥ 20mm
	III	Outer : + 0 DAC Inner : DAC + 12 dB	≤ 10.0mm ≤ 15.0mm	≥ 20mm
Connecting rod Piston rod Crosshead	II	DAC minus 7 dB	≤ 10.0mm	≥ 20mm
	III	DAC + 5 dB	≤ 10.0mm	≥ 20mm
<p>Notes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The requirement of a 3mm FBH is to standardise the DAC reference blocks for clarity and consistency. The dB value for the FBH/DAC setting is equivalent to the disc shaped reflector stated in Table 3, corresponding to the applicable zone. 2) Other size FBH's may be used for the DAC method (and the dB value adjusted accordingly to provide equivalence with the stated FBH/disc shaped reflector). Where other size FBH's are used, the ultrasonic procedure should state the equivalence using an appropriate calculation formula. 3) In case of accumulations of two or more isolated indications which are subject to registration the minimum distance between two neighbouring indications must be at least the length of the larger indication. This also applies to the distance in axial directions as well as to the distance in depth. Isolated indications with less distances should be determined as one single indication. 				

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(a) Solid crankshaft



(b) Semi built-up crankshaft

Notes)

1. Where the crankpin or journal has oil holes, the circumferential surfaces of the oil holes are to be treated as Zone I . (See the figure in the right.)

2. In the above figures, "θ", " a " and " b " mean:

$\theta = 60^\circ$

$a = 1.5 r$

$b = 0.05 d$ (: circumferential surfaces of shrinkage fit)

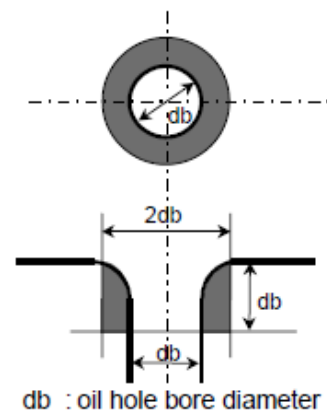
where,

r : fillet radius

d : journal diameter

3. Identification of the Zones (Similar in Figs. 1 thru 4) :

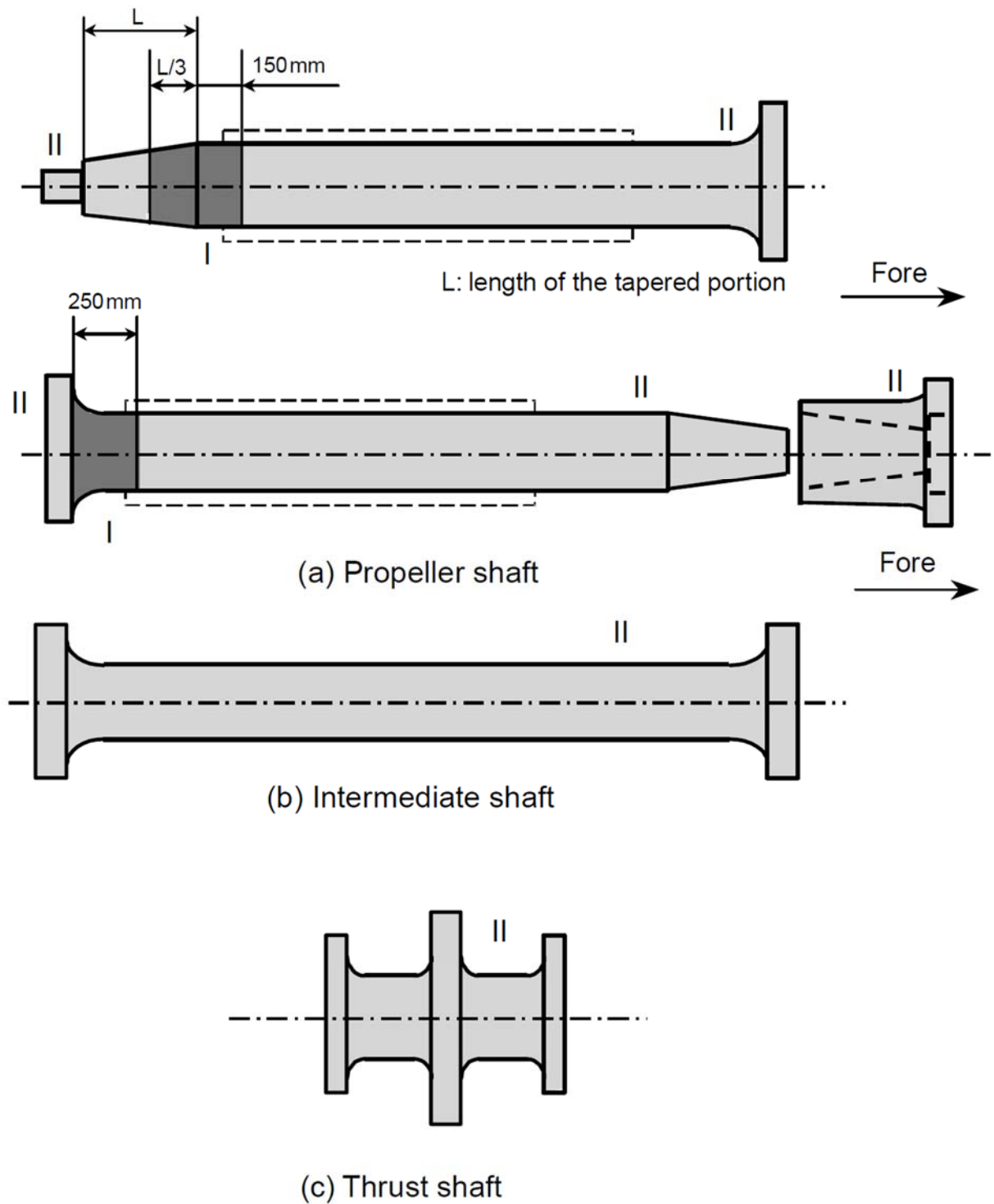
- : Zone I
- : Zone II
- : Zone III



db : oil hole bore diameter

Fig.1 Zones for magnetic particle / penetrant testing on crankshafts

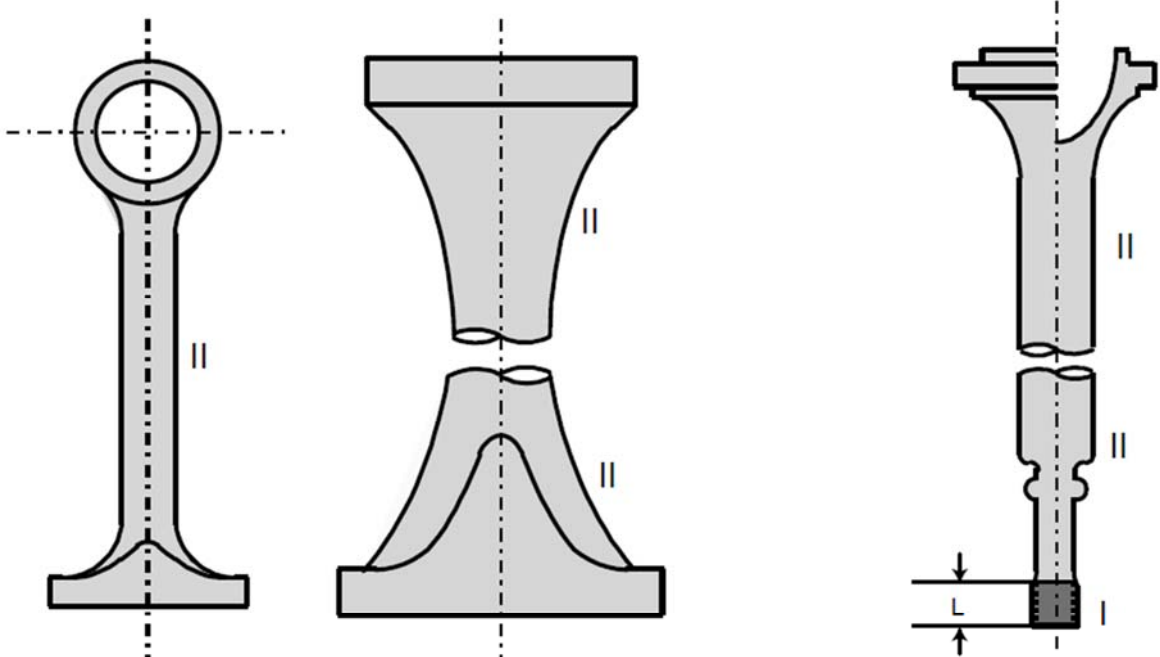
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Note) For propeller shaft, intermediate shafts and thrust shafts, all areas with stress raisers such as radial holes, slots and key ways are to be treated as Zone I.

Fig. 2 Zones for magnetic particle / penetrant testing on shafts

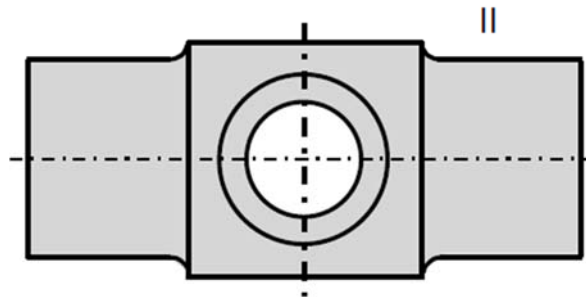
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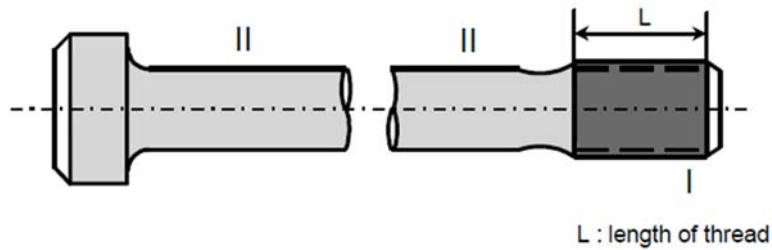
Note) Threads, holes and their circumstances are to be treated as Zone I .

(a) Connecting rod

(b) Piston rod



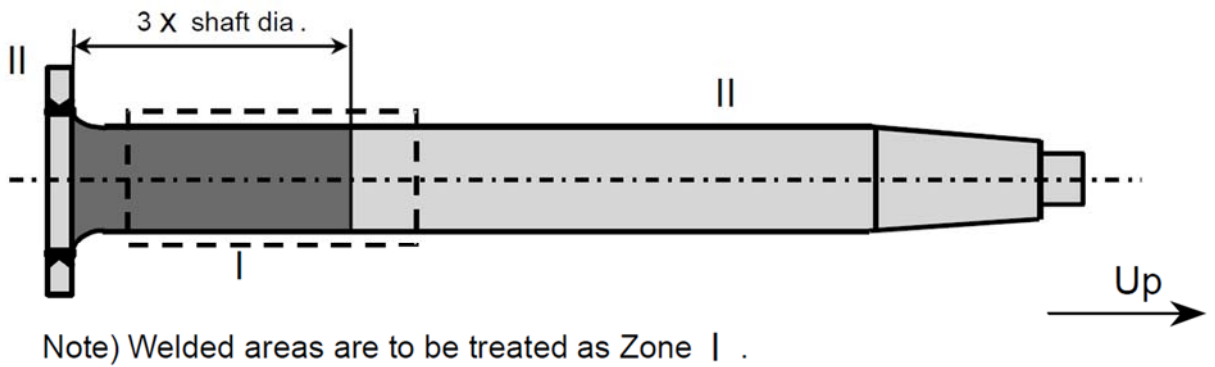
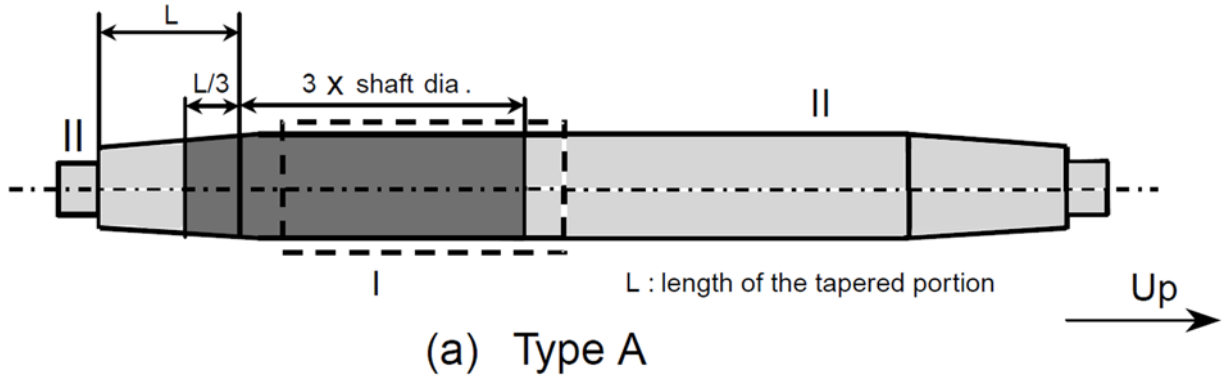
(c) Cross head



(d) Bolt

Fig.3 Zones for magnetic particle / penetrant testing on machinery components

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(b) Type B

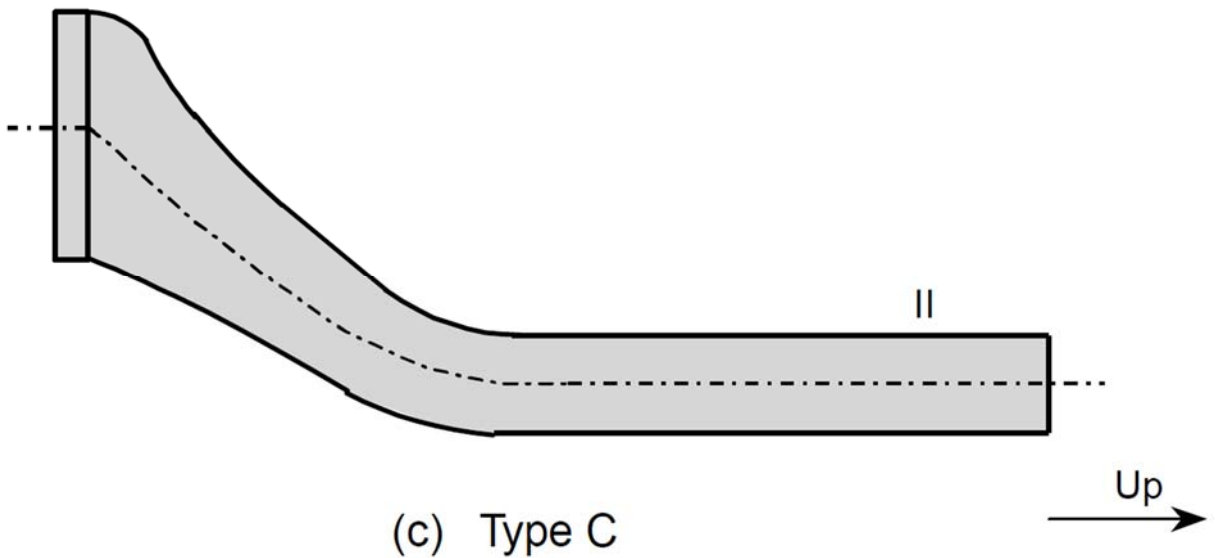
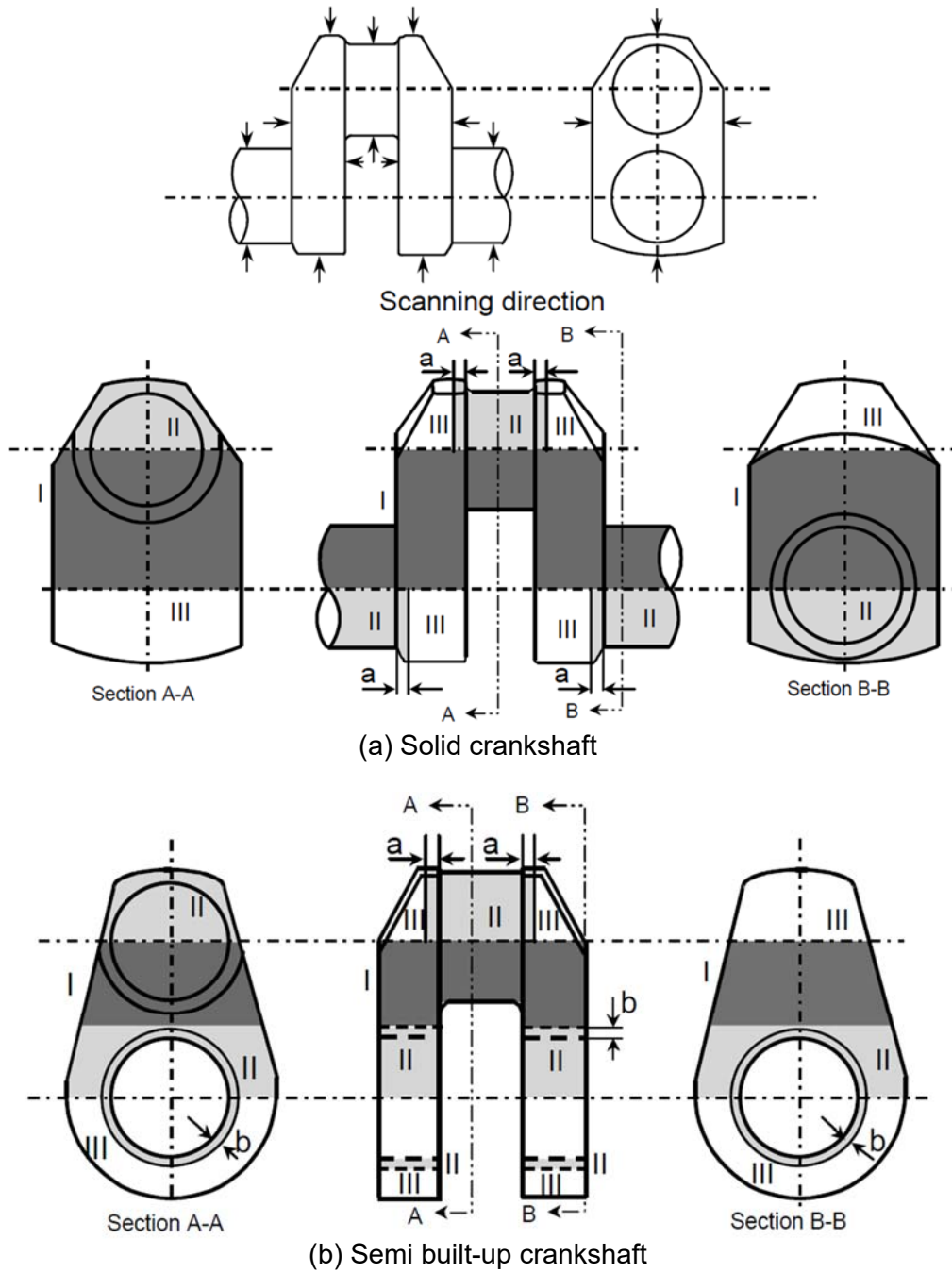


Fig.4 Zones for magnetic particle / penetrant testing on rudder stocks

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Notes)

1. In the above figures, "a" and "b" mean:
 $a = 0.1d$ or 25mm, whichever greater
 $b = 0.05d$ or 25mm, whichever greater (: circumstances of shrinkage fit)

where,

d : pin or journal diameter

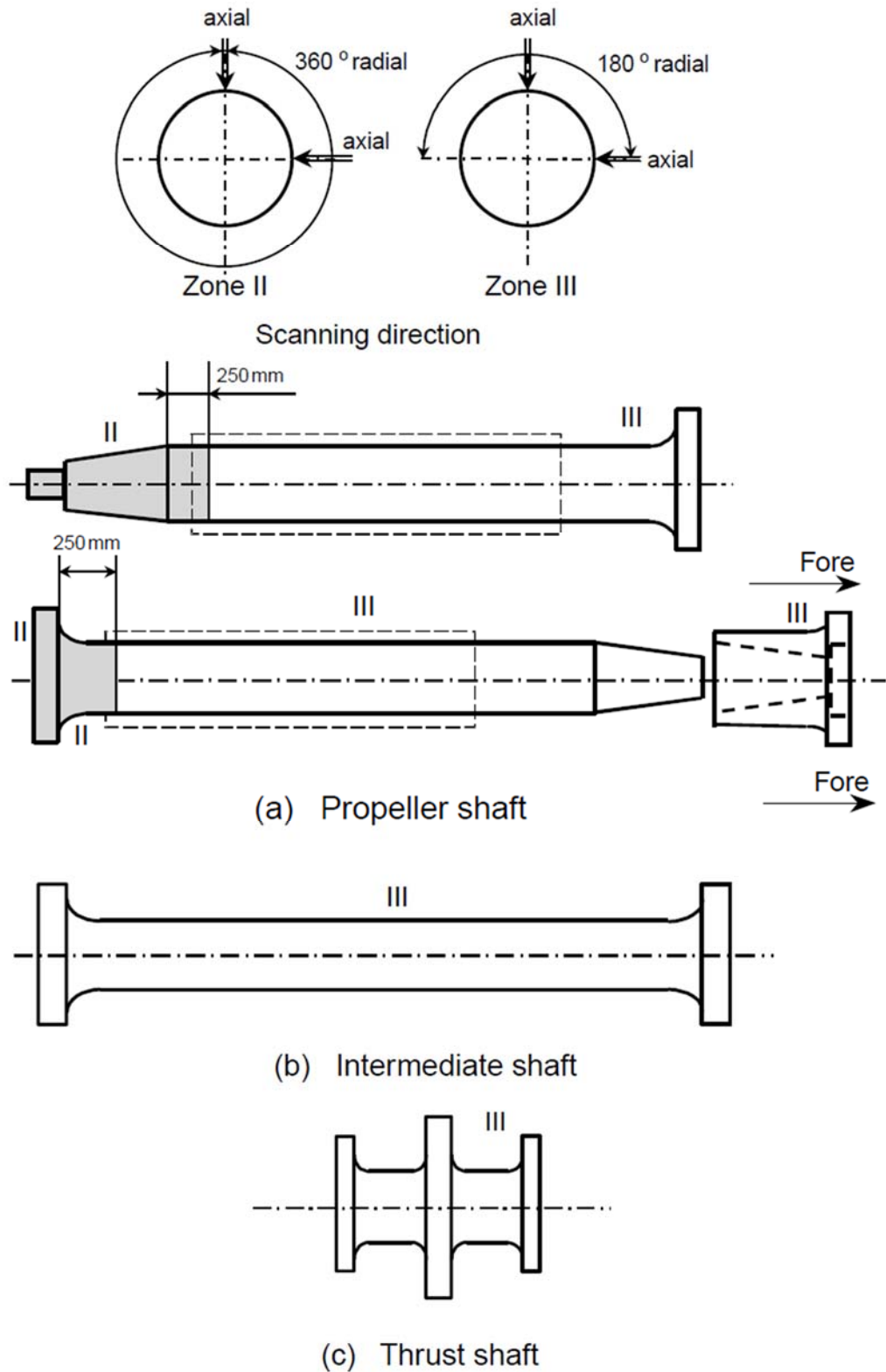
2. Core areas of crank pins and/or journals within a radius of $0.25d$ between the webs may generally be coordinated to Zone II .

3. Identification of the Zones (Similar in Figs. 5 thru 8.) :



Fig.5 Zones for ultrasonic testing on crankshafts

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Notes)

1. For hollow shafts, 360° radial scanning applies to Zone III.
2. Circumferences of the bolt holes in the flanges are to be treated as Zone II.

Fig.6 Zones for ultrasonic testing on shafts

No. 68
(cont)

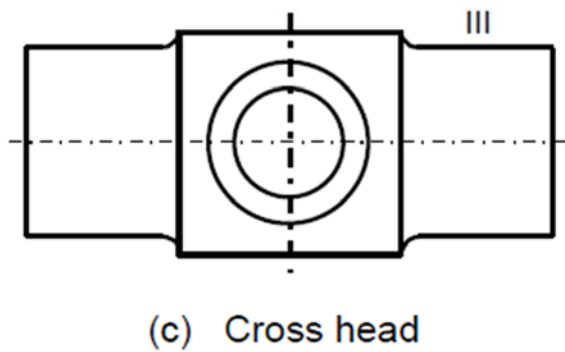
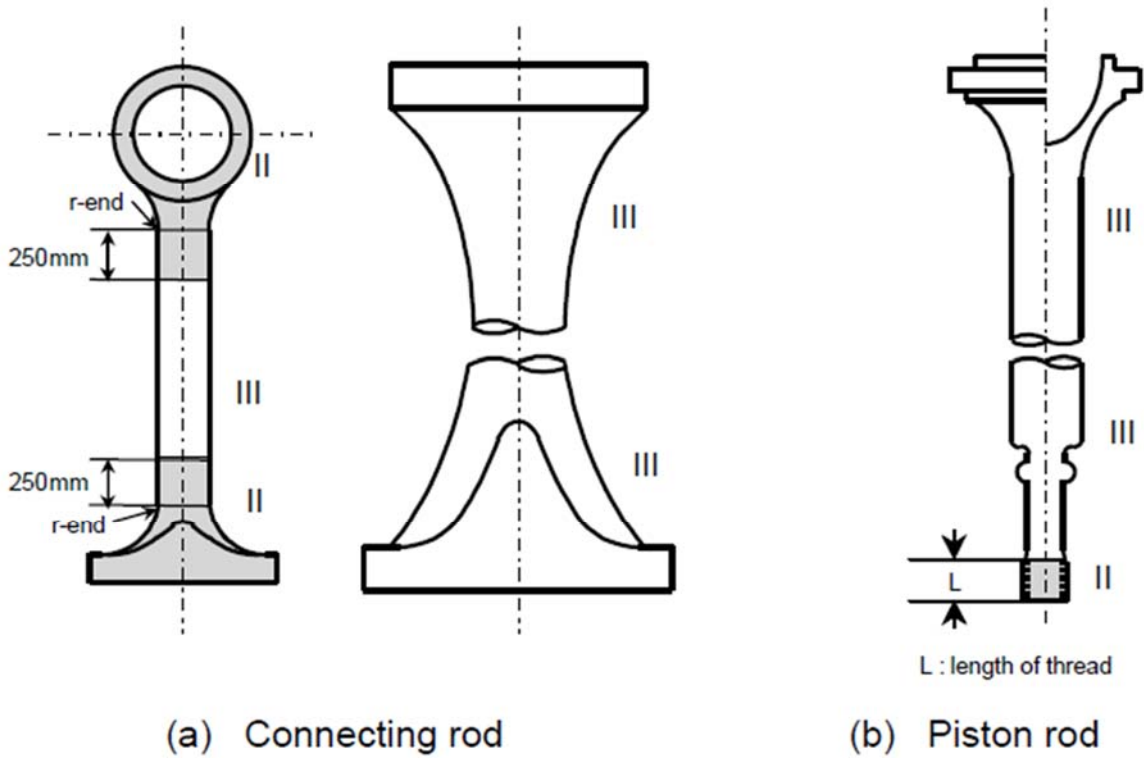
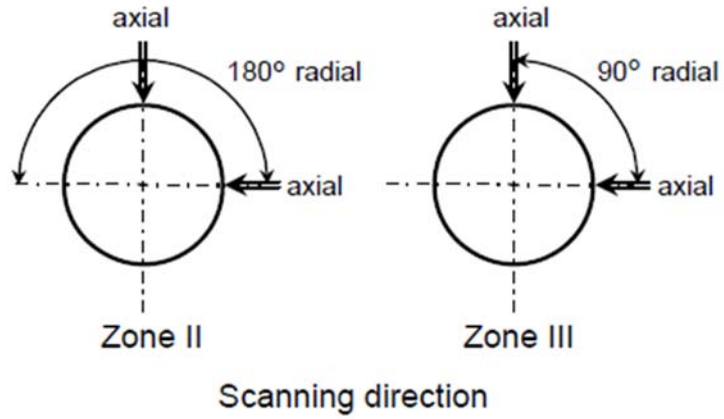
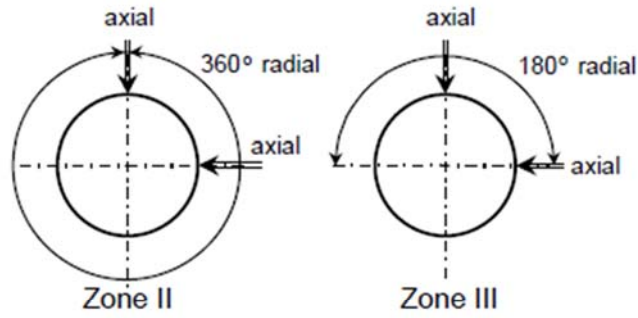
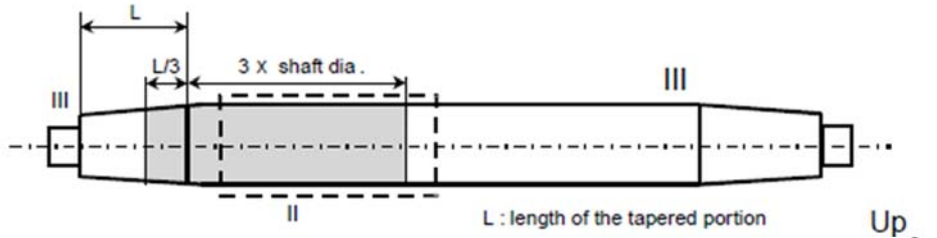


Fig.7 Zones for ultrasonic testing on machinery components

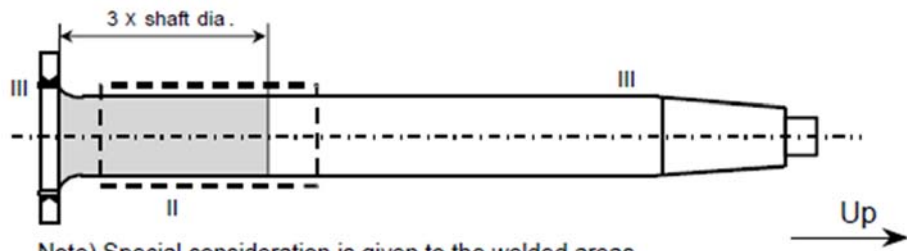
No.
68
(cont)



Scanning direction for Type A and Type B

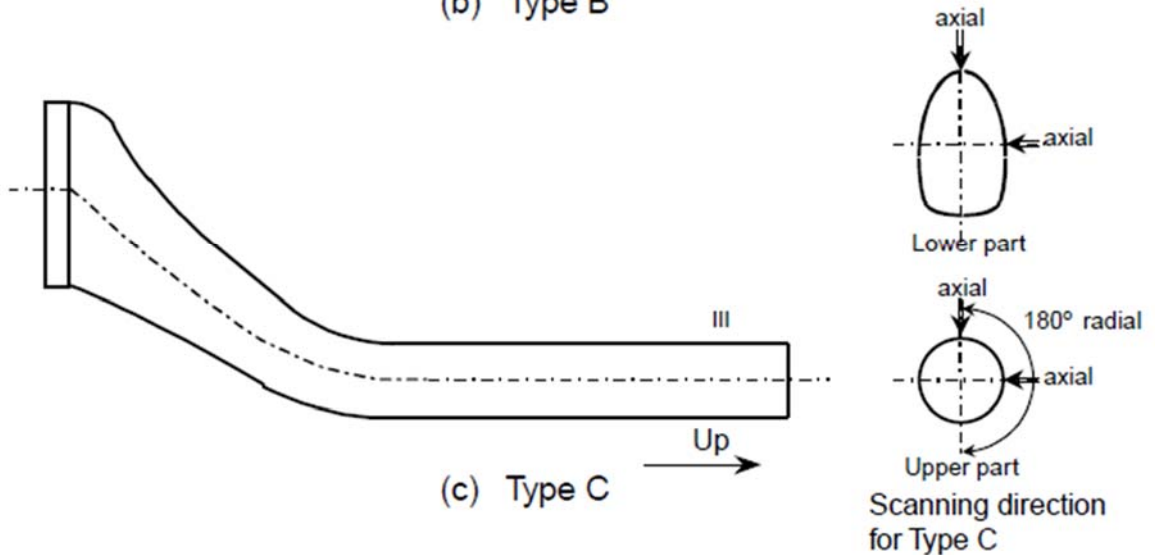


(a) Type A



Note) Special consideration is given to the welded areas.

(b) Type B



(c) Type C

Scanning direction for Type C

Fig.8 Zones for ultrasonic testing on rudder stocks

End of Document