

# Testing Welded Tube

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On or Off-line NDT Equipment

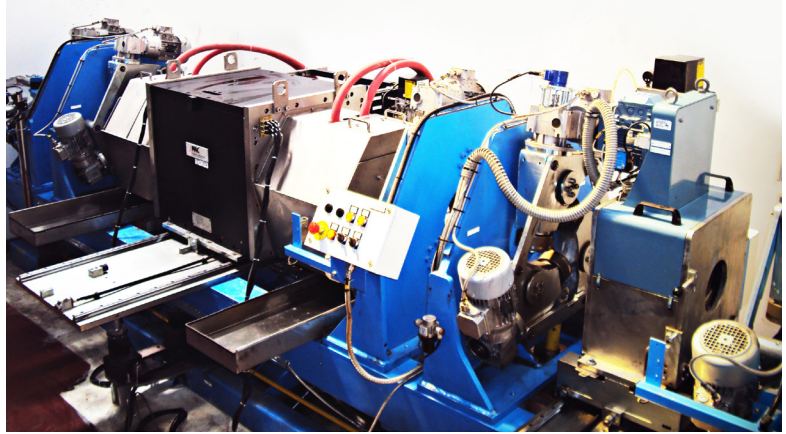


**For many applications, the optimum solution is a combined system that utilizes both eddy current and ultrasonic test instruments to take advantage of the relative strengths of each technology.**

- |                                |                                      |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| ☑ 90 plus years of experience  | ☑ Eddy current                       |
| ☑ Superior test systems        | ☑ Ultrasonic                         |
| ☑ Knowledgeable fieldstaff     | ☑ Flux leakage                       |
| ☑ On or off-line NDT equipment | ☑ Custom systems & Material Handling |

## Factors Influencing Test Methods

Factors that influence system selection include the capabilities and limitations of each technology, as well as the diameter, wall thickness, tube condition, and throughput speed of the product under test. Where the test is applied in the manufacturing cycle also influences the choice of method and apparatus. This can range from tests limited to the heat affected zone on the weld mill with perhaps an in-line anneal, to full body inspection of cut lengths after drawing and annealing or other heat treating. Each test method has inherent capabilities and limitations that are different.



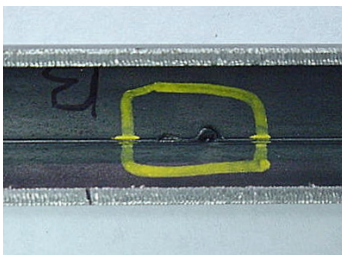
voids or cavities, ultrasonic test systems are recommended. Flux leakage systems are available to accurately detect longitudinal and transverse surface defects on the OD and ID of heavy-wall magnetic tubing.

## Common Defects Detected

Generally, for tube applications that require high throughput speeds, eddy current is the preferred method to detect small, short, incomplete welds, and some subsurface cracks in carbon steel or non ferrous tube. For full body tests, including the detection of long, continuous defects such as incomplete seam welds in tube, and inclusions,

## Weld Types

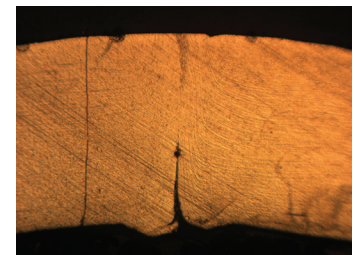
The process of ERW and Induction welding is preferred for most carbon and alloy steel. Defects that may arise include all of those previously mentioned. TIG welding is a slow process usually used for stainless steel or titanium. Incomplete ID weld defects are a common concern in this process. Laser welding is a much faster process used for stainless steel, titanium, duplex & nickel alloys. Typical defects include very short pinholes, and long continuous ID defects such as incomplete or miss-match welds.



The picture above shows a short pinhole flaw that was detected by eddy current, but was difficult to detect using ultrasonic tests.



Some weldline seams, such as this one, may be detected by both eddy current and ultrasonic equipment.



This picture shows a cross section of a tube wall with a long, continuous poor ID weld that was detected by ultrasonic methods, but not by eddy current.



# Eddy Current

MAC eddy current instrumentation includes the MultiMac® and Minimac® equipments. Installations can be in-line, or off-line. Eddy current technology is most effective on tube with wall thickness up to 3/8" (9.5 mm) and diameters up to 8.85" (225 mm). MAC has also developed a custom eddy current system to inspect the weld zone and full body of stainless tube, ranging from 20"-51" (500-1300mm) diameter. Defects detected by eddy current test methods are short OD and ID, some subsurface, laps, open welds, and other weldline defects in magnetic and non-magnetic tube.

## MULTIMAC®

The MULTIMAC® is a "top of the line", Windows® based tester for use with encircling or sector/tangent test coils and/or rotary probes. Features include up to 8 test channels and a broad test frequency selection from 1 KHz to 5MHz. All test channels can operate simultaneously at the same or different frequencies. Tubing test speeds up to 1000 fpm can be handled. Installation can be on or off-line. End suppression circuitry with an optional optical sensor can ignore signals from leading and trailing ends in cut length tube. User configurable reports including data on the test product, defect location, time, amplitude and phase can be stored locally or on a network server. Several models of MultiMac® are available in environmental cabinets with or without built-in monitors or in rack mount configurations.

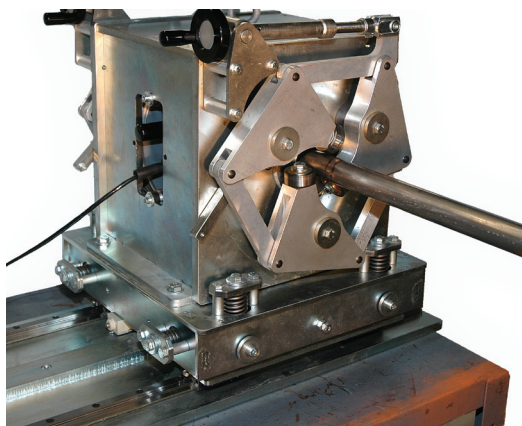


## MINIMAC®

The Minimac® Models 50 and 55 are low cost, single channel, Windows® based testers. They are designed primarily to operate on continuous product on a production line. The unit is controlled with a keyboard or optional keypad in conjunction with a separate monitor supplied by the customer or by MAC as an option.

## COIL PLATFORMS

Encircling or segmented test coils (for higher sensitivity), can handle magnetic and non-magnetic tube up to 9" (228mm) diameter. Sector or tangent coils are available in a wide range of custom sizes.



*CP65 with encircling coil and DC saturation*

For most carbon steel and certain grades of stainless, direct current saturation is required to reduce permeability variations that can interfere with the eddy current test. MAC encircling or sector DC saturation coil platforms, air or water cooled, provide the required saturation for the test.

Tangent (sector) coils are used on some weld lines, where threading the material through a coil is difficult and only the weld zone area needs testing. They are also used on larger diameter heavier wall thickness tube where encircling coils are not practical. Because they cover a limited test area of the tube under inspection, an improved signal-to-noise ratio may result. Sector coil platforms with or without DC saturation are available.

Standard encircling coils are designed to inspect non magnetic material such as smaller diameter copper and aluminum tube. For light wall stainless and carbon steel with minimal permeability variations, permanent magnet test coils can be used.

# Ultrasonic (UT)

For more demanding test specifications, MAC provides ultrasonic test (UT) systems such as the ECHOMAC® for full body or weld zone (HAZ heat affected zone) inspection of welded tube. Generally, full body tests are conducted off the weld line on cut lengths.

## ECHOMAC® Electronics

The ECHOMAC® FD series are computer based ultrasonic inspection instruments designed for in-line flaw detection, and thickness and ID/OD diameter measuring. Up to 32 channels can be installed in a single system and more channels may be used with additional units.

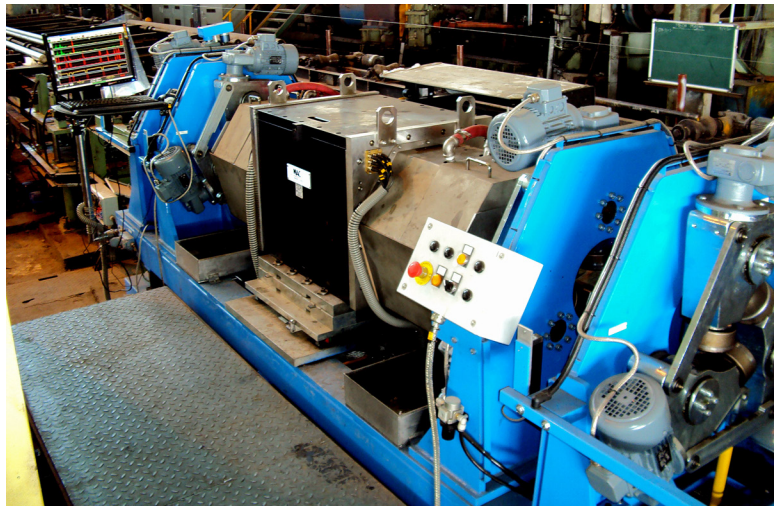
The FD software allows the customer to configure individual channels to detect dimensional variations or flaws. The software package comes with multi-channel A-scan viewer/ recorder, test signal recorder, end suppression, tracking system, strip chart viewer, production logging, data compression, storage, color printing, and remote network interface.

## ECHOMAC® Rotaries

MAC ECHOMAC® rotaries house the transducers and couplant and can handle material up to 500mm (19.6") diameter. For tests on some small diameter tube, generally up to 75mm (3"), MAC UT rotaries can be installed on the weld line where they can operate at production line speeds. For larger diameters, MAC has worked with Reliant Technologies to provide mechanical handling, fixturing, data acquisition, and irrigated transducer shoes that position the transducers and maintain coupling with the test material. MAC also has developed systems using alternative coupling methods, including bubblers and squirters. MAC FD-5 electronics can also be used to upgrade customer's existing immersion tank systems.

# Flux Leakage

MAC's Rotoflux® flux leakage test systems accurately detect longitudinal and transverse OD and ID defects as small as 5% of the wall in annealed heavy wall magnetic tubular products including oil country tubular goods to meet API specifications. In line seam annealing makes physical properties more uniform and allows for precise test results. Recent MAC systems have featured 24 channels for longitudinal defect detection and 48 for transverse defect detection.



*Ultrasonic Rotary on Triple Guide Roll Test Bench*

## ROTOFLUX® Rotaries

The transverse and longitudinal Rotoflux® tests pipes from 63.5mm (2.5") to 500mm (19.6") in diameter at greater throughput speeds and lower running costs than many NDT systems. The electronics are capable of differentiating between ID and OD defects, using completely independent signal processing, which allows for convenient operation. The detection of longitudinal notches can be as short as 12.7mm (0.5") and through holes as small as 0.8mm (0.032"). Longitudinal test speeds range from 120m/m (0-400 fpm) and transverse speeds vary from 6-152m/m (20-500 fpm) Smaller diameters may be accommodated.

MAC automated test systems for welded tube incorporate comprehensive computer controls, eddy current, flux leakage, and/or ultrasonic test electronics and test sensors, pinch stands or guides, and accessory equipment such as demagnetizers, markers, conveyors etc. as needed. These components are mounted on V roll or Constant Center test benches.