PART QW WELDING

ARTICLE I
WELDING GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

QW-100 GENERAL

Section IX of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code relates to the qualification of welders, welding operators, brazers, and brazing operators, and the procedures that they employ in welding and brazing according to the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code and the ASME B31 Code for Pressure Piping. It is divided into two parts: Part QW gives requirements for welding and Part QB contains requirements for brazing. Other Sections of the Code may specify different requirements than those specified by this Section. Such requirements take precedence over those of this Section, and the manufacturer or contractor shall comply with them.

QW-100.1 A Welding Procedure Specification (WPS) is a written document that provides direction to the welder or welding operator for making production welds in accordance with Code requirements. Any WPSs used by a manufacturer or contractor that will have responsible operational control of production welding shall be a WPS that has been qualified by that manufacturer or contractor in accordance with Article II, or it shall be an AWS Standard Welding Procedure Specification (SWPS) listed in Appendix E and adopted by that manufacturer or contractor in accordance with Article V.

Both WPSs and SWPSs specify the conditions (including ranges, if any) under which welding must be performed. These conditions include the base metals that are permitted, the filler metals that must be used (if any), preheat and postweld heat treatment requirements, etc. Such conditions are referred to in this Section as welding "variables."

When a WPS is to be prepared by the manufacturer or contractor, it must address, as a minimum, the specific variables, both essential and nonessential, as provided in Article II for each process to be used in production welding. In addition, when other Sections of the Code require notch toughness qualification of the WPS, the applicable supplementary essential variables must be addressed in the WPS.

The purpose for qualification of a WPS is to determine that the weldment proposed for construction is capable of providing the required properties for its intended application. Welding procedure qualification establishes the properties of the weldment, not the skill of the welder or welding operator.

The Procedure Qualification Record (PQR) documents what occurred during welding the test coupon and the results of testing of the coupon. As a minimum, the PQR shall document the essential variables and other specific information identified in Article II for each process used during welding the test coupon and the results of the required testing. In addition, when notch toughness testing is required for procedure qualification, the applicable supplementary essential variables for each process shall be recorded.

QW-100.2 In performance qualification, the basic criterion established for welder qualification is to determine the welder's ability to deposit sound weld metal. The purpose of the performance qualification test for the welding operator is to determine the welding operator's mechanical ability to operate the welding equipment.

QW-100.3 Welding Procedure Specifications (WPS) written and qualified in accordance with the rules of this Section, and welders and welding operators of automatic and machine welding equipment also qualified in accordance with these rules may be used in any construction built to the requirements of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code or the ASME B31 Code for Pressure Piping.

However, other Sections of the Code state the conditions under which Section IX requirements are mandatory, in whole or in part, and give additional require-

COPYRIGHT American Society of Mechanical Engineers
Licensed by Information Handling Services

ments. The reader is advised to take these provisions into consideration when using this Section.

Welding Procedure Specifications, Procedure Qualification Records, and Welder/Welding Operator Performance Qualification made in accordance with the requirements of the 1962 Edition or any later Edition of Section IX may be used in any construction built to the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code or the ASME B31 Code for Pressure Piping.

Welding Procedure Specifications, Procedure Qualification Records, and Welder/Welding Operator Performance Qualification made in accordance with the requirements of the Editions of Section IX prior to 1962, in which all of the requirements of the 1962 Edition or later Editions are met, may also be used.

Welding Procedure Specifications and Welder/Welding Operator Performance Qualification records meeting the above requirements do not need to be amended to include any variables required by later Editions and Addenda.

Qualification of new Welding Procedure Specifications or Welders/Welding Operators and requalification of existing Welding Procedure Specifications or Welders/Welding Operators shall be in accordance with the current Edition (see Foreword) and Addenda of Section IX.

QW-101 Scope

The rules in this Section apply to the preparation of Welding Procedure Specifications and the qualification of welding procedures, welders, and welding operators for all types of manual and machine welding processes permitted in this Section. These rules may also be applied, insofar as they are applicable, to other manual or machine welding processes permitted in other Sections.

QW-102 Terms and Definitions

Some of the more common terms relating to welding and brazing are defined in QW/QB-492.

Wherever the word pipe is designated, tube shall also be applicable.

QW-103 Responsibility

QW-103.1 Welding. Each manufacturer[1] or contractor[1] is responsible for the welding done by his organization and shall conduct the tests required in this Section to qualify the welding procedures he uses in the construction of the weldments built under this Code, and the performance of welders and welding operators who apply these procedures.

QW-103.2 Records. Each manufacturer or contractor shall maintain a record of the results obtained in welding procedure and welder and welding operator performance qualifications. These records shall be certified by the manufacturer or contractor and shall be accessible to the Authorized Inspector. Refer to recommended Forms in Nonmandatory Appendix B.

QW-110 WELD ORIENTATION

The orientations of welds are illustrated in QW-461.1 or QW-461.2.

QW-120 TEST POSITIONS FOR GROOVE WELDS

Groove welds may be made in test coupons oriented in any of the positions in QW-461.3 or QW-461.4 and as described in the following paragraphs, except that an angular deviation of ±15 deg from the specified horizontal and vertical planes, and an angular deviation of ±5 deg from the specified inclined plane are permitted during welding.

QW-121 Plate Positions

QW-121.1 Flat Position 1G. Plate in a horizontal plane with the weld metal deposited from above. Refer to QW-461.3 sketch (a).

QW-121.2 Horizontal Position 2G. Plate in a vertical plane with the axis of the weld horizontal. Refer to QW-461.3 sketch (b).

QW-121.3 Vertical Position 3G. Plate in a vertical plane with the axis of the weld vertical. Refer to QW-461.3 sketch (c).

QW-121.4 Overhead Position 4G. Plate in a horizontal plane with the weld metal deposited from underneath. Refer to QW-461.3 sketch (d).

QW-122 Pipe Positions

QW-122.1 Flat Position 1G. Pipe with its axis horizontal and rolled during welding so that the weld metal is deposited from above. Refer to QW-461.4 sketch (a).

[1] Wherever these words are used in Section IX, they shall include installer or assembler.

COPYRIGHT American Society of Mechanical Engineers
Licensed by Information Handling Services

QW-122.2 Horizontal Position 2G. Pipe with its axis vertical and the axis of the weld in a horizontal plane. Pipe shall not be rotated during welding. Refer to QW-461.4 sketch (b).

QW-122.3 Multiple Position 5G. Pipe with its axis horizontal and with the welding groove in a vertical plane. Welding shall be done without rotating the pipe. Refer to QW-461.4 sketch (c).

QW-122.4 Multiple Position 6G. Pipe with its axis inclined at 45 deg to horizontal. Welding shall be done without rotating the pipe. Refer to QW-461.4 sketch (d).

QW-123 Test Positions for Stud Welds

QW-123.1 Stud Welding. Stud welds may be made in test coupons oriented in any of the positions as described in QW-121 for plate and QW-122 for pipe (excluding QW-122.1). In all cases, the stud shall be perpendicular to the surface of the plate or pipe. See QW-461.7 and QW-461.8.

QW-130 TEST POSITIONS FOR FILLET WELDS

Fillet welds may be made in test coupons oriented in any of the positions of QW-461.5 or QW-461.6, and as described in the following paragraphs, except that an angular deviation of ±15 deg from the specified horizontal and vertical planes is permitted during welding.

QW-131 Plate Positions

QW-131.1 Flat Position 1F. Plates so placed that the weld is deposited with its axis horizontal and its throat vertical. Refer to QW-461.5 sketch (a).

QW-131.2 Horizontal Position 2F. Plates so placed that the weld is deposited with its axis horizontal on the upper side of the horizontal surface and against the vertical surface. Refer to QW-461.5 sketch (b).

QW-131.3 Vertical Position 3F. Plates so placed that the weld is deposited with its axis vertical. Refer to QW-461.5 sketch (c).

QW-131.4 Overhead Position 4F. Plates so placed that the weld is deposited with its axis horizontal on the underside of the horizontal surface and against the vertical surface. Refer to QW-461.5 sketch (d).

QW-132 Pipe Positions

QW-132.1 Flat Position 1F. Pipe with its axis inclined at 45 deg to horizontal and rotated during welding so that the weld metal is deposited from above and at the point of deposition the axis of the weld is horizontal and the throat vertical. Refer to QW-461.6 sketch (a).

QW-132.2 Horizontal Positions 2F and 2FR

(a) Position 2F. Pipe with its axis vertical so that the weld is deposited on the upper side of the horizontal surface and against the vertical surface. The axis of the weld will be horizontal and the pipe is not to be rotated during welding. Refer to QW-461.6 sketch (b).

(b) Position 2FR. Pipe with its axis horizontal and the axis of the deposited weld in the vertical plane. The pipe is rotated during welding. Refer to QW-461.6 sketch (c).

QW-132.3 Overhead Position 4F. Pipe with its axis vertical so that the weld is deposited on the underside of the horizontal surface and against the vertical surface. The axis of the weld will be horizontal and the pipe is not to be rotated during welding. Refer to QW-461.6 sketch (d).

QW-132.4 Multiple Position 5F. Pipe with its axis horizontal and the axis of the deposited weld in the vertical plane. The pipe is not to be rotated during welding. Refer to QW-461.6 sketch (e).

QW-140 TYPES AND PURPOSES OF TESTS AND EXAMINATIONS

QW-141 Mechanical Tests

Mechanical tests used in procedure or performance qualification are as follows.

QW-141.1 Tension Tests. Tension tests as described in QW-150 are used to determine the ultimate strength of groove-weld joints.

QW-141.2 Guided-Bend Tests. Guided-bend tests as described in QW-160 are used to determine the degree of soundness and ductility of groove-weld joints.

QW-141.3 Fillet-Weld Tests. Tests as described in QW-180 are used to determine the size, contour, and degree of soundness of fillet welds.

QW-141.4 Notch-Toughness Tests. Tests as described in QW-171 and QW-172 are used to determine the notch toughness of the weldment.

COPYRIGHT American Society of Mechanical Engineers
Licensed by Information Handling Services

QW-141.5 Stud-Weld Test. Deflection bend, hammering, torque, or tension tests as shown in QW-466.4, QW-466.5, and QW-466.6, and a macro-examination performed in accordance with QW-202.5, respectively, are used to determine acceptability of stud welds.

QW-142 Special Examinations for Welders

Radiographic examination may be substituted for mechanical testing of QW-141 for groove-weld performance qualification as permitted in QW-304 to prove the ability of welders to make sound welds.

QW-143 Examination for Welding Operators

An examination of a weld by radiography may be substituted for mechanical testing of QW-141 for groove weld performance qualification as permitted in QW-305 to prove the ability of welding operators to make sound welds.

QW-144 Visual Examination

Visual examination as described in QW-194 is used to determine that the final weld surfaces meet specified quality conditions.

QW-150 TENSION TESTS

QW-151 Specimens

Tension test specimens shall conform to one of the types illustrated in QW-462.1(a) through QW-462.1(e) and shall meet the requirements of QW-153.

QW-151.1 Reduced Section — Plate. Reduced-section specimens conforming to the requirements given in QW-462.1(a) may be used for tension tests on all thicknesses of plate.

(a) For thicknesses up to and including 1 in. (25 mm), a full thickness specimen shall be used for each required tension test.

(b) For plate thickness greater than 1 in. (25 mm), full thickness specimens or multiple specimens may be used, provided QW-151.1(c) and QW-151.1(d) are complied with.

(c) When multiple specimens are used, in lieu of full thickness specimens, each set shall represent a single tension test of the full plate thickness. Collectively, all of the specimens required to represent the full thickness of the weld at one location shall comprise a set.

(d) When multiple specimens are necessary, the entire thickness shall be mechanically cut into a minimum number of approximately equal strips of a size that can be tested in the available equipment. Each specimen of the set shall be tested and meet the requirements of QW-153.

QW-151.2 Reduced Section — Pipe. Reduced-section specimens conforming to the requirements given in QW-462.1(b) may be used for tension tests on all thicknesses of pipe having an outside diameter greater than 3 in. (76 mm).

(a) For thicknesses up to and including 1 in. (25 mm), a full thickness specimen shall be used for each required tension test.

(b) For pipe thicknesses greater than 1 in. (25 mm), full thickness specimens or multiple specimens may be used, provided QW-151.2(c) and QW-151.2(d) are complied with.

(c) When multiple specimens are used, in lieu of full thickness specimens, each set shall represent a single tension test of the full pipe thickness. Collectively, all of the specimens required to represent the full thickness of the weld at one location shall comprise a set.

(d) When multiple specimens are necessary, the entire thickness shall be mechanically cut into a minimum number of approximately equal strips of a size that can be tested in the available equipment. Each specimen of the set shall be tested and meet the requirements of QW-153.

For pipe having an outside diameter of 3 in. (76 mm) or less, reduced-section specimens conforming to the requirements given in QW-462.1(c) may be used for tension tests.

QW-151.3 Turned Specimens. Turned specimens conforming to the requirements given in QW-462.1(d) may be used for tension tests.

(a) For thicknesses up to and including 1 in. (25 mm), a single turned specimen may be used for each required tension test, which shall be a specimen of the largest diameter *D* of QW-462.1(d) possible for test coupon thickness [per Note (a) of QW-462.1(d)].

(b) For thicknesses over 1 in. (25 mm), multiple specimens shall be cut through the full thickness of the weld with their centers parallel to the metal surface and not over 1 in. (25 mm) apart. The centers of the specimens adjacent to the metal surfaces shall not exceed $^{5}/_{8}$ in. (16 mm) from the surface.

(c) When multiple specimens are used, each set shall represent a single required tension test. Collectively, all the specimens required to represent the full thickness of the weld at one location shall comprise a set.

COPYRIGHT American Society of Mechanical Engineers
Licensed by Information Handling Services

(d) Each specimen of the set shall be tested and meet the requirements of QW-153.

QW-151.4 Full-Section Specimens for Pipe. Tension specimens conforming to the dimensions given in QW-462.1(e) may be used for testing pipe with an outside diameter of 3 in. (76 mm) or less.

QW-152 Tension Test Procedure

The tension test specimen shall be ruptured under tensile load. The tensile strength shall be computed by dividing the ultimate total load by the least cross-sectional area of the specimen as calculated from actual measurements made before the load is applied.

QW-153 Acceptance Criteria — Tension Tests

01 **QW-153.1 Tensile Strength.** Minimum values for procedure qualification are provided under the column heading "Minimum Specified Tensile, ksi" of QW/QB-422. In order to pass the tension test, the specimen shall have a tensile strength that is not less than:

(a) the minimum specified tensile strength of the base metal; or

(b) the minimum specified tensile strength of the weaker of the two, if base metals of different minimum tensile strengths are used; or

(c) the minimum specified tensile strength of the weld metal when the applicable Section provides for the use of weld metal having lower room temperature strength than the base metal;

(d) if the specimen breaks in the base metal outside of the weld or weld interface, the test shall be accepted as meeting the requirements, provided the strength is not more than 5% below the minimum specified tensile strength of the base metal.

(e) the specified minimum tensile strength is for full thickness specimens including cladding for Aluminum Alclad materials (P-No. 21 through P-No. 23) 0.499 in. (12.5 mm) and less. For Aluminum Alclad materials 0.5 in. (13 mm) and greater, the specified minimum tensile strength is for both full thickness specimens that include cladding and specimens taken from the core.

QW-160 GUIDED-BEND TESTS

QW-161 Specimens

Guided-bend test specimens shall be prepared by cutting the test plate or pipe to form specimens of approximately rectangular cross section. The cut surfaces shall be designated the sides of the specimen. The other two surfaces shall be called the face and root surfaces, the face surface having the greater width of weld. The specimen thickness and bend radius are shown in QW-466.1, QW-466.2, and QW-466.3. Guided-bend specimens are of five types, depending on whether the axis of the weld is transverse or parallel to the longitudinal axis of the specimen, and which surface (side, face, or root) is on the convex (outer) side of bent specimen. The five types are defined as follows.

QW-161.1 Transverse Side Bend. The weld is transverse to the longitudinal axis of the specimen, which is bent so that one of the side surfaces becomes the convex surface of the bent specimen. Transverse side-bend test specimens shall conform to the dimensions shown in QW-462.2.

Specimens of base metal thickness over $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. (38 mm) may be cut into approximately equal strips between $\frac{3}{4}$ in. (19 mm) and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. (38 mm) wide for testing, or the specimens may be bent at full width (see requirements on jig width in QW-466). If multiple specimens are used, one complete set shall be made for each required test. Each specimen shall be tested and meet the requirements in QW-163.

QW-161.2 Transverse Face Bend. The weld is transverse to the longitudinal axis of the specimen, which is bent so that the face surface becomes the convex surface of the bent specimen. Transverse face-bend test specimens shall conform to the dimensions shown in QW-462.3(a). For subsize transverse face bends, see QW-161.4.

QW-161.3 Transverse Root Bend. The weld is transverse to the longitudinal axis of the specimen, which is bent so that the root surface becomes the convex surface of the bent specimen. Transverse root-bend test specimens shall conform to the dimensions shown in QW-462.3(a). For subsize transverse root bends, see QW-161.4.

QW-161.4 Subsize Transverse Face and Root Bends. See Note (2) of QW-462.3(a).

QW-161.5 Longitudinal-Bend Tests. Longitudinal-bend tests may be used in lieu of the transverse side-, face-, and root-bend tests for testing weld metal or base metal combinations which differ markedly in bending properties between

(a) the two base metals; or

(b) the weld metal and the base metal.

QW-161.6 Longitudinal Face Bend. The weld is parallel to the longitudinal axis of the specimen, which

COPYRIGHT American Society of Mechanical Engineers
Licensed by Information Handling Services

is bent so that the face surface becomes the convex surface of the bent specimen. Longitudinal face-bend test specimens shall conform to the dimensions shown in QW-462.3(b).

QW-161.7 Longitudinal Root Bend. The weld is parallel to the longitudinal axis of the specimen, which is bent so that the root surface becomes the convex side of the bent specimen. Longitudinal root-bend test specimens shall conform to the dimensions shown in QW-462.3(b).

QW-162 Guided-Bend Test Procedure

QW-162.1 Jigs. Guided-bend specimens shall be bent in test jigs that are in substantial accordance with QW-466. When using the jigs illustrated in QW-466.1 or QW-466.2, the side of the specimen turned toward the gap of the jig shall be the face for face-bend specimens, the root for root-bend specimens, and the side with the greater discontinuities, if any, for side-bend specimens. The specimen shall be forced into the die by applying load on the plunger until the curvature of the specimen is such that a $\frac{1}{8}$ in. (3.2 mm) diameter wire cannot be inserted between the specimen and the die of QW-466.1, or the specimen is bottom ejected if the roller type of jig (QW-466.2) is used.

When using the wrap around jig (QW-466.3), the side of the specimen turned toward the roller shall be the face for face-bend specimens, the root for root-bend specimens, and the side with the greater discontinuities, if any, for side-bend specimens.

When specimens wider than $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. (38 mm) are to be bent as permitted in QW-462.2, the test jig mandrel must be at least $\frac{1}{4}$ in. (6 mm) wider than the specimen width.

QW-163 Acceptance Criteria — Bend Tests

The weld and heat-affected zone of a transverse weld-bend specimen shall be completely within the bent portion of the specimen after testing.

The guided-bend specimens shall have no open discontinuities in the weld or heat-affected zone exceeding $\frac{1}{8}$ in. (3.2 mm), measured in any direction on the convex surface of the specimen after bending. Open discontinuities occurring on the corners of the specimen during testing shall not be considered unless there is definite evidence that they result from lack of fusion, slag inclusions, or other internal discontinuities. For corrosion-resistant weld overlay cladding, no open discontinuity exceeding $\frac{1}{16}$ in. (1.6 mm), measured in any direction, shall be permitted in the cladding, and no open discontinuities exceeding $\frac{1}{8}$ in. (3.2 mm) shall be permitted along the approximate weld interface.

QW-170 NOTCH-TOUGHNESS TESTS

QW-171 Notch-Toughness Tests — Charpy V-Notch

QW-171.1 General. Charpy V-notch impact tests shall be made when required by other Sections.

Test procedures and apparatus shall conform to the requirements of SA-370.

QW-171.2 Acceptance. The acceptance criteria shall be in accordance with that Section specifying impact requirements.

QW-171.3 Location and Orientation of Test Specimen. The impact test specimen and notch location and orientation shall be as given in the Section requiring such tests.

When qualifying pipe in the 5G or 6G position, the notch-toughness specimens shall be removed from the shaded portion of QW-463.1(f).

QW-172 Notch-Toughness Tests — Drop Weight

QW-172.1 General. Drop weight tests shall be made when required by other Sections.

Test procedures and apparatus shall conform to the requirements of ASTM Specification E 208.

QW-172.2 Acceptance. The acceptance criteria shall be in accordance with that Section requiring drop weight tests.

QW-172.3 Location and Orientation of Test Specimen. The drop weight test specimen, the crack starter location, and the orientation shall be as given in the Section requiring such tests.

When qualifying pipe in the 5G or 6G position, the notch-toughness specimens shall be removed from the shaded portion of QW-463.1(f).

QW-180 FILLET-WELD TESTS

QW-181 Procedure and Performance Qualification Specimens

QW-181.1 Procedure. The dimensions and preparation of the fillet-weld test coupon for procedure qualification as required in QW-202 shall conform to the requirements in QW-462.4(a) or QW-462.4(d). The test coupon for plate-to-plate shall be cut transversely to

COPYRIGHT American Society of Mechanical Engineers
Licensed by Information Handling Services

provide five test specimen sections, each approximately 2 in. (51 mm) long. For pipe-to-plate or pipe-to-pipe, the test coupon shall be cut transversely to provide four approximately equal test specimen sections. The test specimens shall be macro-examined to the requirements of QW-183.

QW-181.1.1 Production Assembly Mockups. Production assembly mockups may be used in lieu of QW-181.1. The mockups for plate-to-shape shall be cut transversely to provide five approximately equal test specimens not to exceed approximately 2 in. (51 mm) in length. For pipe-to-shape mockups, the mockup shall be cut transversely to provide four approximately equal test specimens. For small mockups, multiple mockups may be required to obtain the required number of test specimens. The test specimens shall be macro-examined to the requirements of QW-183.

QW-181.2 Performance. The dimensions and the preparation of the fillet-weld test coupon for performance qualification shall conform to the requirements in QW-462.4(b) or QW-462.4(c). The test coupon for plate-to-plate shall be cut transversely to provide a center section approximately 4 in. (102 mm) long and two end sections, each approximately 1 in. (25 mm) long. For pipe-to-plate or pipe-to-pipe, the test coupon shall be cut to provide two quarter sections test specimens opposite to each other. One of the test specimens shall be fracture tested in accordance with QW-182 and the other macro-examined to the requirements of QW-184. When qualifying pipe-to-plate or pipe-to-pipe in the 5F position, the test specimens shall be removed as indicated in QW-463.2(h).

QW-181.2.1 Production Assembly Mockups. Production assembly mockups may be used in lieu of the fillet-weld test coupon requirements of QW-181.2.

(a) Plate-to-shape

(1) The mockup for plate-to-shape shall be cut transversely to provide three approximately equal test specimens not to exceed approximately 2 in. (51 mm) in length. The test specimen that contains the start and stop of the weld shall be fracture tested in accordance with QW-182. A cut end of one of the remaining test specimens shall be macro-examined in accordance with QW-184.

(b) Pipe-to-shape

(1) The mockup for pipe-to-shape shall be cut transversely to provide two quarter sections approximately opposite to each other. The test specimen that contains the start and stop of the weld shall be fracture tested in accordance with QW-182. A cut end of the other quarter section shall be macro-examined in accordance with QW-184. When qualifying pipe-to-shape in the 5F position, the fracture specimen shall be removed from the lower 90 deg section of the mockup.

QW-182 Fracture Tests

The stem of the 4 in. performance specimen center section in QW-462.4(b) or the stem of the quarter section in QW-462.4(c), as applicable, shall be loaded laterally in such a way that the root of the weld is in tension. The load shall be steadily increased until the specimen fractures or bends flat upon itself.

If the specimen fractures, the fractured surface shall show no evidence of cracks or incomplete root fusion, and the sum of the lengths of inclusions and porosity visible on the fractured surface shall not exceed $^{3}/_{8}$ in. (10 mm) in QW-462.4(b) or 10% of the quarter section in QW-462.4(c).

QW-183 Macro-Examination — Procedure Specimens

One face of each cross section of the five test specimens in QW-462.4(a) or four test specimens in QW-462.4(d), as applicable shall be smoothed and etched with a suitable etchant (see QW-470) to give a clear definition to the weld metal and heat affected zone. The examination of the cross sections shall include only one side of the test specimen at the area where the plate or pipe is divided into sections i.e., adjacent faces at the cut shall not be used. In order to pass the test:

Visual examination of the cross sections of the weld metal and heat affected zone shall show complete fusion and freedom from cracks; and

There shall not be more than $^{1}/_{8}$ in. (3.2 mm) difference in the length of the legs of the fillet.

QW-184 Macro-Examination — Performance Specimens

The cut end of one of the end plate sections, approximately 1 in. long, in QW-462.4(b) or the cut end of one of the pipe quarter sections in QW-462.4(c), as applicable, shall be smoothed and etched with a suitable etchant (see QW-470) to give a clear definition of the weld metal and heat affected zone. In order to pass the test:

Visual examination of the cross section of the weld metal and heat affected zone shall show complete fusion and freedom from cracks, except that linear indications

COPYRIGHT American Society of Mechanical Engineers
Licensed by Information Handling Services

at the root not exceeding 1/32 in. (0.8 mm) shall be acceptable; and

The weld shall not have a concavity or convexity greater than 1/16 in. (1.6 mm); and

There shall be not more than 1/8 in. (3.2 mm) difference in the lengths of the legs of the fillet.

QW-190 OTHER TESTS AND EXAMINATIONS

QW-191 Radiographic Examination

QW-191.1 Method. The radiographic examination in QW-142 for welders and in QW-143 for welding operators shall meet the requirements of Article 2, Section V, except as follows.

(a) A written radiographic examination procedure is not required. Demonstration of density and penetrameter image requirements on production or technique radiographs shall be considered satisfactory evidence of compliance with Article 2 of Section V.

(b) The requirements of T-285 of Article 2 of Section V are to be used only as a guide. Final acceptance of radiographs shall be based on the ability to see the prescribed penetrameter image and the specified hole or the designated wire or a wire penetrameter. The acceptance standards of QW-191.2 shall be met.

QW-191.2 Radiographic Acceptance Criteria

QW-191.2.1 Terminology

Linear Indications. Cracks, incomplete fusion, inadequate penetration, and slag are represented on the radiograph as linear indications in which the length is more than three times the width.

Rounded Indications. Porosity and inclusions such as slag or tungsten are represented on the radiograph as rounded indications with a length three times the width or less. These indications may be circular, elliptical, or irregular in shape; may have tails; and may vary in density.

QW-191.2.2 Acceptance Standards. Welder and welding operator performance tests by radiography of welds in test assemblies shall be judged unacceptable when the radiograph exhibits any imperfections in excess of the limits specified below.

(a) Linear Indications

(1) any type of crack or zone of incomplete fusion or penetration;

(2) any elongated slag inclusion which has a length greater than:

(a) 1/8 in. (3.2 mm) for t up to 3/8 in. (10 mm), inclusive

(b) 1/3t for t over 3/8 in. (10 mm) to 2 1/4 in. (57 mm), inclusive

(c) 3/4 in. (19 mm) for t over 2 1/4 in. (57 mm)

(3) any group of slag inclusions in line that have an aggregate length greater than t in a length of 12t, except when the distance between the successive imperfections exceeds 6L where L is the length of the longest imperfection in the group.

(b) Rounded Indications

(1) The maximum permissible dimension for rounded indications shall be 20% of t or 1/8 in. (3.2 mm), whichever is smaller.

(2) For welds in material less than 1/8 in. (3.2 mm) in thickness, the maximum number of acceptable rounded indications shall not exceed 12 in a 6 in. (152 mm) length of weld. A proportionately fewer number of rounded indications shall be permitted in welds less than 6 in. (152 mm) in length.

(3) For welds in material 1/8 in. (3.2 mm) or greater in thickness, the charts in Appendix I represent the maximum acceptable types of rounded indications illustrated in typically clustered, assorted, and randomly dispersed configurations. Rounded indications less than 1/32 in. (0.8 mm) in maximum diameter shall not be considered in the radiographic acceptance tests of welders and welding operators in these ranges of material thicknesses.

QW-191.2.3 Production Welds. The acceptance standard for welding operators who qualify on production welds shall be that specified in the referencing Code Section. The acceptance standard for welders who qualify on production welds as permitted by QW-304.1 shall be per QW-191.2.2.

QW-191.3 Record of Tests. The results of welder and welding operator performance tests by radiography shall be recorded in accordance with QW-301.4.

QW-192 Stud-Weld Tests — Procedure Qualification Specimens

QW-192.1 Required Tests. Ten stud-weld tests are required to qualify each procedure. The equipment used for stud welding shall be completely automatic except for manual starting.

COPYRIGHT American Society of Mechanical Engineers
Licensed by Information Handling Services

Every other welding stud (five joints) shall be tested either by hammering over until one-fourth of its length is flat on the test piece, or by bending the stud to an angle of at least 15 deg and returning it to its original position using a test jig and an adapter location dimension that are in accordance with QW-466.4.

The remaining five welded stud joints shall be tested in torque using a torque testing arrangement that is substantially in accordance with QW-466.5. Alternatively, where torquing is not feasible, tensile testing may be used, and the fixture for tensile testing shall be similar to that shown in QW-466.6 except that studs without heads may be gripped on the unwelded end in the jaws of the tensile testing machine.

QW-192.2 Acceptance Criteria — Bend and Hammer Tests. In order to pass the test(s), each of the five stud welds and heat affected zones shall be free of visible separation or fracture after bending and return bending or after hammering.

QW-192.3 Acceptance Criteria — Torque Tests. In order to pass the test(s), each of the five stud welds shall be subjected to the required torque shown in the following table before failure occurs.

Required Torque for Testing Threaded Carbon Steel Studs

Nominal Diameter of Studs, in.	Threads/in. and Series Designated	Testing Torque, ft-lb
1/4	28 UNF	5.0
1/4	20 UNC	4.2
5/16	24 UNF	9.5
5/16	18 UNC	8.6
3/8	24 UNF	17
3/8	16 UNC	15
7/16	20 UNF	27
7/16	14 UNC	24
1/2	20 UNF	42
1/2	13 UNC	37
9/16	18 UNF	60
9/16	12 UNC	54
5/8	18 UNF	84
5/8	11 UNC	74
3/4	16 UNF	147
3/4	10 UNC	132
7/8	14 UNF	234
7/8	9 UNC	212
1	12 UNF	348
1	8 UNC	318

Required Torque for Testing Threaded Austenitic Stainless Steel Studs

Nominal Diameter of Studs, in.	Threads/in. and Series Designated	Testing Torque, ft-lb
1/4	28 UNF	4.5
1/4	20 UNC	4.0
5/16	24 UNF	9.0
5/16	18 UNC	8.0
3/8	24 UNF	16.5
3/8	16 UNC	14.5
7/16	20 UNF	26.0
7/16	14 UNC	23.0
1/2	20 UNF	40.0
1/2	13 UNC	35.5
5/8	18 UNF	80.00
5/8	11 UNC	71.00
3/4	16 UNF	140.00
3/4	10 UNC	125.00
7/8	14 UNF	223.00
7/8	9 UNC	202.00
1	14 UNF	339.00
1	8 UNC	303.00

Alternatively, where torquing to destruction is not feasible, tensile testing may be used. For carbon and austenitic stainless steel studs, the failure strength shall not be less than 35,000 psi (241 MPa) and 30,000 psi (207 MPa), respectively. For other metals, the failure strength shall not be less than 1/2 of the minimum specified tensile strength of the stud material. The failure strength shall be based on the minor diameter of the threaded section of externally threaded studs except where the shank diameter is less than the minor diameter, or on the original cross-sectional area where failure occurs in a nonthreaded, internally threaded, or reduced-diameter stud.

QW-192.4 Acceptance Criteria — Macro-Examination. In order to pass the macro-examination, each of five sectioned stud welds and the heat affected zone shall be free of cracks when examined at a magnification of ×10, which is required by QW-202.5 when studs are welded to metals other than P-No. 1.

QW-193 Stud-Weld Tests — Performance Qualification Specimens

QW-193.1 Required Tests. Five stud-weld tests are required to qualify each stud-welding operator. The equipment used for stud welding shall be completely automatic except for manual starting. The performance test shall be welded in accordance with a qualified WPS per QW-301.2.

COPYRIGHT American Society of Mechanical Engineers
Licensed by Information Handling Services

Each stud (five joints) shall be tested either by hammering over until one-fourth of its length is flat on the test piece or by bending the stud to an angle of at least 15 deg and returning it to its original position using a test jig and an adapter location dimension that are in accordance with QW-466.4.

QW-193.2 Acceptance Criteria — Bend and Hammer Tests. In order to pass the test(s), each of the five stud welds and heat affected zones shall be free of visible separation or fracture after bending and return bending or after hammering.

QW-194 Visual Examination — Performance

Performance test coupons shall show complete joint penetration with complete fusion of weld metal and base metal.

QW-195 Liquid Penetrant Examination

QW-195.1 The liquid penetrant examination in QW-214 for corrosion-resistant weld metal overlay shall meet the requirements of Section V, Article 6. The acceptance standards of QW-195.2 shall be met.

QW-195.2 Liquid Penetrant Acceptance Criteria

QW-195.2.1 Terminology

(a) relevant indications — indications with major dimensions greater than $^1/_{16}$ in. (1.6 mm).

(b) linear indications — an indication having a length greater than three times the width

(c) rounded indications — an indication of circular or elliptical shape with the length equal to or less than three times the width

QW-195.2.2 Acceptance Standards. Procedure and performance tests examined by liquid penetrant techniques shall be judged unacceptable when the examination exhibits any indication in excess of the limits specified below:

(a) relevant linear indications;

(b) relevant rounded indications greater than $^3/_{16}$ in. (4.8 mm);

(c) four or more relevant rounded indications in a line separated by $^1/_{16}$ in. (1.6 mm) or less (edge-to-edge).

QW-196 Resistance Weld Testing

QW-196.1 Metallographic Examination

QW-196.1.1 Welds shall be cross-sectioned, polished, and etched to reveal the weld metal. The section shall be examined at a magnification of 10 times.

QW-196.1.2 The weld nugget shall be sound for 1.25 times the thickness of the thinner member.

QW-196.1.3 For spot welds, the nugget size shall be measured at the interface between the sheets being joined, and it shall equal or exceed $0.9\sqrt{t}$, where t is the thickness of the thinner sheet. For projection welds, the nugget size shall not be less than the initial size of the projection. For seam welds, the width of the fused weld cut transverse to the seam shall be not less than $0.9\sqrt{t}$, where t is the thickness of the thinnest sheet.

QW-196.2 Mechanical Testing

QW-196.2.1 Shear test specimens shall be prepared as shown on QW-462.9. For spot and projection welds, each test specimen shall equal or exceed the minimum strength, and the average strength specified in QW-462.10 and QW-462.11 for the appropriate material. Further, for each set, 90% shall have shear strength values between 0.9 and 1.1 times the set average value. The remaining 10% shall lie between 0.8 and 1.2 times the set average value.

QW-196.2.2 Peel test specimens shall be prepared as shown in QW-462.8. The specimens shall be peeled or separated mechanically, and fracture shall occur in the base metal by tearing out of the weld in order for the specimen to be acceptable.

QW-197 Laser Beam Welding (LBW) Lap Joint Tests — Procedure Qualification Specimens

QW-197.1 Required Tests. Six tension shear specimens and eight macro specimens are required to qualify each procedure. The qualification test coupon shall be prepared in accordance with QW-464.1. The tension shear specimens shall conform to the dimensions indicated in the table of QW-464.1. The longitudinal and traverse sections indicated in QW-464.1 shall be cross-sectioned as closely as possible through the centerline of the weld. A minimum of 1 in. (25 mm) shall be provided for examination of each longitudinal specimen. The traverse specimens shall be of sufficient length to include weld, the heat-affected zone, and portions of the unaffected base material. Cross-sections shall be smoothed and etched with a suitable etchant (see QW-470), and examined at a minimum magnification of 25X. The dimensions of the fusion zone and penetration of each weld of the traverse specimens shall be measured to the nearest hundredth of an inch and recorded.

QW-197.2 Acceptance Criteria — Tension Shear Tests. In order to pass the tension shear test(s), the requirements of QW-153 shall apply.

COPYRIGHT American Society of Mechanical Engineers
Licensed by Information Handling Services

QW-197.3 Acceptance Criteria — Macro-Examination. In order to pass the macro-examination, each of the eight specimens shall meet the following criteria.

(a) The outline of the fusion zone shall be generally consistent in size and regular in shape and uniformity of penetration.

(b) The examination of the weld area shall reveal sound weld metal, complete fusion along the bond line, and complete freedom from cracks in the weld metal and heat-affected zone.

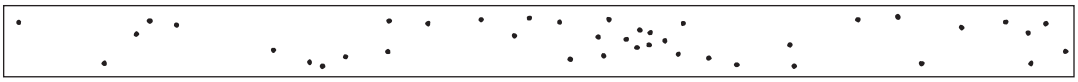
QW-198 Laser Beam Welding (LBW) Lap Joint Tests — Performance Qualification Specimens

QW-198.1 Required Tests. A peel test specimen at least 6 in. (152 mm) long shall be prepared as shown in QW-464.2 sketch (a) and macro specimens as shown in QW-464.2 sketch (b). The peel test specimens shall be peeled apart to destruction and the fusion zone and penetration measured to the nearest hundredth of an inch. The end of each strip of the macro coupon shall be polished and etched to clearly reveal the weld metal. The width and depth of penetration of each weld shall be measured to the nearest hundredth of an inch. Each specimen shall be examined in accordance with QW-197.1.

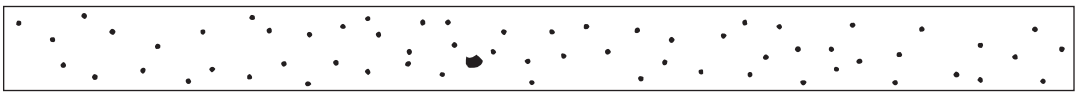
QW-198.2 Acceptance Criteria — Peel Test and Macro-Examination. In order to pass the peel test and macro-examination, the dimensions of the fusion zone (averaged) and the penetration (averaged) shall be within the range of dimensions of those specified on the WPS that was used to make the test coupon.

COPYRIGHT American Society of Mechanical Engineers
Licensed by Information Handling Services

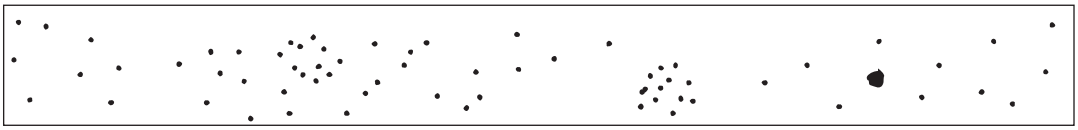
APPENDIX I
ROUNDED INDICATION CHARTS
(See QW-191.2)



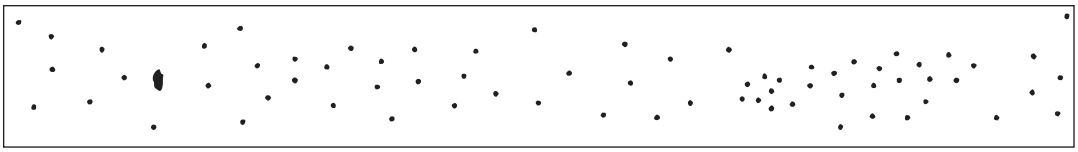
Typical Quantity and Size Permitted in 6 in. (152 mm) Length of Weld $^1/_8$ in. (3.2 mm) to $^1/_4$ in. (6 mm) Thickness



Typical Quantity and Size Permitted in 6 in. (152 mm) Length of Weld Over $^1/_4$ in. (6 mm) to $^1/_2$ in. (13 mm) Thickness



Typical Quantity and Size Permitted in 6 in. (152 mm) Length of Weld Over $^1/_2$ in. (13 mm) to 1 in. (25 mm) Thickness



Typical Quantity and Size Permitted in 6 in. (152 mm) Length of Weld Over 1 in. (25 mm) Thickness

COPYRIGHT American Society of Mechanical Engineers
Licensed by Information Handling Services