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ISO 16827

Non-destructive testing — Ultrasonic testing — Characterization and sizing of discontinuities

Essais non destructifs — Contrôle par ultrasons — Caractérisation et dimensionnement des discontinuités

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ISO copyright office
CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11
Email: copyright@iso.org
Website: www.iso.org

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Foreword

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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 document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 135, *Non-destructive testing*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Ultrasonic testing*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 138, *Non-destructive testing,* in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 16827:2012), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

— figures have been updated;

— references have been updated;

— information added in the scope that the technique can also be used with phased array.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user’s national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

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Introduction

The following documents on ultrasonic testing are linked:

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

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

ISO 16823, *Non-destructive testing — Ultrasonic testing — Through transmission technique*

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

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

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

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Non-destructive testing — Ultrasonic testing — Characterization and sizing of discontinuities

1 Scope

This document specifies the general principles and techniques for the characterization and sizing of previously detected discontinuities in order to ensure their evaluation against applicable acceptance criteria.

This document is applicable, in general terms, to discontinuities in those materials and applications covered by ISO 16810.

Phased array techniques can also be applied but additional steps or verifications can be needed.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 5577, *Non-destructive testing — Ultrasonic testing — Vocabulary*

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

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

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 5577 apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/

4 Principles of characterization of discontinuities

4.1 General

Characterization of a discontinuity involves the determination of those features which are necessary for its evaluation with respect to specified acceptance criteria.

Characterization of a discontinuity can include:

a) determination of basic ultrasonic parameters (echo height, time of flight);

b) determination of its basic shape and orientation;

c) sizing, which may take the form of either:

   1) the determination of one or more dimensions (or area/volume), within the limitations of the methods; or

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