



Standard Practice for Electromagnetic (Eddy Current) Examination of Type F-Continuously Welded (CW) Ferromagnetic Pipe and Tubing Above the Curie Temperature¹

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1. Scope*

1.1 This practice covers a procedure for in-line, eddy current examination of continuously welded (CW) ferromagnetic pipe and tubing at temperatures above the Curie temperature (approximately 1400°F (760°C), where the pipe is substantially nonmagnetic or austenitic.

1.2 This practice is intended for use on tubular products having nominal diameters of ½ in. (12.7 mm) to 4 in. (101.6 mm). These techniques may be used for larger- or smaller-diameter pipe and tubing as specified by the using parties.

1.3 This practice is specifically applicable to eddy current testing using encircling coils, or probe coils.

1.4 This practice does not establish acceptance criteria. They must be established by the using parties.

1.5 *Units*—The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

1.6 *This standard does not purport to address the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

E309 Practice for Eddy-Current Examination of Steel Tubular Products Using Magnetic Saturation

E543 Specification for Agencies Performing Nondestructive Testing

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee E07 on Nondestructive Testing and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E07.07 on Electromagnetic Method.

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² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

E1316 Terminology for Nondestructive Examinations

2.2 Other Documents:

SNT-TC-1A Recommended Practice for Personnel Qualification and Certification in Nondestructive Testing³

ANSI/ASNT-CP-189 ASNT Standard for Qualification and Certification of Nondestructive Testing Personnel³

NAS-410 NAS Certification and Qualification of Nondestructive Personnel (Quality Assurance Committee)⁴

3. Terminology

3.1 Standard terminology relating to electromagnetic testing may be found in Terminology E1316, Section C, Electromagnetic Testing.

4. Summary of Practice

4.1 In-line, automatic, eddy current examination of CW pipe utilizes probes or encircling coils, or both, mounted in the pass line to monitor the quality of pipe during production at temperatures ranging from 1600 to 2200°F (870 to 1204°C).

4.2 Eddy current instrumentation provides timely and useful information regarding the acceptability of CW pipe for quality control purposes as well as for early warning that unacceptable pipe is being produced.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 The purpose of this practice is to outline a procedure for the in-line eddy current examination of hot CW pipe for the detection of major imperfections and repetitive discontinuities.

5.2 A major advantage of in-line eddy current examination of ferromagnetic CW pipe above the Curie temperature lies in the enhanced signal-to-noise ratio and depth of penetration obtained without the use of magnetic saturation.

5.3 The eddy current method is capable of detecting and locating weld imperfections commonly referred to as open

³ Available from American Society for Nondestructive Testing (ASNT), P.O. Box 28518, 1711 Arlingate Ln., Columbus, OH 43228-0518, <http://www.asnt.org>.

⁴ Available from Aerospace Industries Association of America, Inc. (AIA), 1000 Wilson Blvd., Suite 1700, Arlington, VA 22209-3928, <http://www.aia-aerospace.org>.