



**FACULTAD DE INGENIERÍA
ESCUELA PROFESIONAL DE INGENIERÍA MECÁNICA ELÉCTRICA**

“Influencia del tipo de electrodo sobre la dureza y características micro estructurales de un refuerzo por soldadura SMAW del punzón de la máquina Hidraulic Steel Worker (STW) generadora de anclajes de acero ASTM A36”

**TESIS PARA OBTENER EL TÍTULO PROFESIONAL DE
INGENIERO MECÁNICO ELECTRICISTA**

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"Influencia del tipo de electrodo sobre la dureza y características micro estructurales de un refuerzo por soldadura SMAW del punzón de la máquina Hidraulic Steel Worker (STW) generadora de anclajes de acero ASTM A36"

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A toda mi familia.

AGRADECIMIENTO

A todas las personas que me ayudaron a culminar este trabajo.

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En cumplimiento del Reglamento de Grados y Títulos de la Universidad César Vallejo presento ante ustedes la Tesis titulada “Influencia del tipo de electrodo sobre la dureza y características micro estructurales de un refuerzo por soldadura SMAW del punzón de la máquina Hidraulic Steel Worker (STW) generadora de anclajes de acero ASTM A36”, la misma que someto a vuestra consideración y espero que cumpla con los requisitos de aprobación para obtener el título Profesional de Ingeniero Mecánico Eléctrico.

El autor.

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RESUMEN

Con el crecimiento del parque automotor se ha visto incrementada la necesidad de recurrir para su fabricación a maquinarias tales como la Hidraulic Steel Worker (STW) que por su uso constante presenta desgarre en la parte punzocortante de la STW; siendo éste el tema abordado en la presente investigación.

El trabajo que se desarrolló fue de carácter cuantitativo experimental factorial y tuvo como objetivo determinar la influencia del tipo de electrodo sobre la dureza y características micro estructurales de un refuerzo por soldadura SMAW del punzón de la máquina Hidraulic Steel Worker (STW) generadora de anclajes de acero ASTM A36, planteando como hipótesis de trabajo que el tipo de electrodo efectivamente influye en la dureza y características micro estructurales de un refuerzo por soldadura. Entre los métodos utilizados destacó el experimental y el análisis de datos. Estos métodos nos han permitido analizar muestras de cuatro probetas soldadas siguiendo la norma ASTM sección IX. Además se realizó el análisis de la ficha de recolección de datos emitida por los Laboratorios de análisis estructural y ensayos destructivos de la Universidad Nacional de Trujillo. Las técnicas y métodos aplicados han permitido a la investigación revelar que la dureza después de realizado el trabajo de soldado con probetas de codificación E-9018 B3, E-8018 B2 y Citodur 350, muestra una mayor influencia del electrodo E 8018-B2. Esto es debido a la estructura metalográfica y los ensayos destructivos de dureza en los que presenta mejores características.

Palabras clave: soldadura SMAW de aceros para herramienta, ensayos de dureza, análisis micro estructural, Hidraulic Steel Worker (STW), tipos de electrodos.

ABSTRACT

With the growth of the automotive fleet, the need to use for its manufacture Machines such as the Steel Hydraulic Worker (STW) which, due to its constant use, presents the tear in the puncturing part of the STW; this being the subject addressed in the present investigation.

The work that was developed was factorial experimental quantitative character and had like objective determine the influence of the type of electrode on the hardness and micro structural characteristics of a reinforcement by welding SMAW of the punch of the machine Hidraulic Steel Worker (STW) generating anchors of steel ASTM A36, proposing as hypothesis: the type of electrode effectively influences the hardness and micro structural characteristics of a reinforcement by welding. Among the methods used, was highlighted the experimental and the data analysis. These methods have allowed us to analyze samples of four specimens welded following the ASTM standard section IX. In addition, the analysis of the data collection form issued by the Laboratories of structural analysis and destructive tests of the National University of Trujillo was carried out. The techniques and methods applied have allowed the investigation to reveal that the hardness after carrying out the work of welding with specimens of coding E-9018 B3, E-8018 B2 and Citodur 350, shows a greater influence of the electrode E 8018-B2. This is due to the metallographic structure and the destructive tests of hardness in which it presents better characteristics.

Keywords: SMAW welding of tool steels, hardness tests, micro structural analysis, Hidraulic Steel Worker (STW) machine, electrode type.

I. INTRODUCCIÓN

1.1. Realidad Problemática

El transporte de los distintos productos para consumo humano es necesario para que todos los centros de ventas estén abastecidos. Dado que es de vital importancia que todos estos tengan productos de calidad, es necesario fabricar carrocerías que así lo permitan. En la actualidad los fabricantes de estas en todo el mundo, lo realizan bajo estrictos controles de calidad principalmente, como afirman las políticas de calidad con las que cuentan empresas tales como: DHL, Couriers, El Rocio S.A., Noraves, Grupo Jeshua, entre otros empresas nacionales e internacionales distribuidoras de este tipo de cargas.

En vista que la importación de carrocerías se vuelve un proceso muy complicado para el empresario, se vio en la necesidad de fabricar en Perú las distintas carrocerías que demanda el mercado. Con el paso del tiempo, los controles de calidad se tornan más rigurosos con el fin de obtener un mejor producto para la satisfacción del cliente.

En la región actualmente existen muchas empresas metalmecánicas dedicadas al mismo rubro que la empresa HALCÓN S.A., entre las más conocidas tenemos a: Fameca, Ballena, L & S Nassi, Consermet. Se podría decir que estas empresas son competencia directa de HALCÓN S.A. Actualmente, en dicha empresa, se fabrican una gran variedad de carrocerías entre las cuales tenemos a: ambulancias, barandas, cisternas, compactador, furgón, furgón isotérmico, furgón refrigerado, quillas y cama baja. La empresa HALCÓN S.A. creada desde el año 1996, se ha caracterizado principalmente por la mejora continua en sus procesos con el fin de entregar un mejor producto. En promedio se fabrican 5 carrocerías y 10 reparaciones cada mes. Cada cliente para la empresa es importante ya que si este no quedara satisfecho se presenta el riesgo de perderlo. Es por ello que el área de producción cuenta con máquinas – herramientas que reduzcan tiempos en la producción de estas.

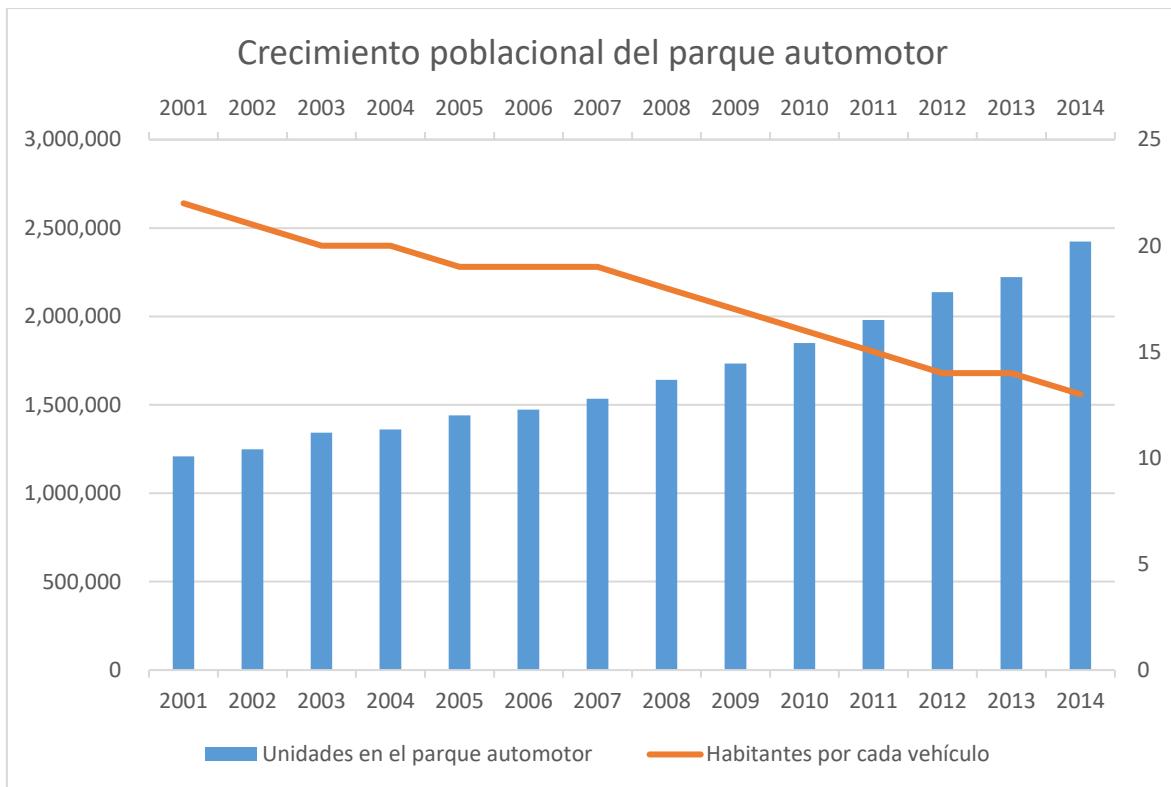


Figura 1 Crecimiento poblacional del parque automotor

Fuente: INEI 2017

La alta competitividad ha hecho que en distintas empresas posean en sus talleres a máquinas que ayudan a agilizar los procesos, sin embargo para ciertos procesos todavía no se cuenta con la tecnología para mejorarlos. En la empresa HALCÓN, siéndole fiel a su política de calidad que consta en la mejora continua de procesos se optó por adquirir una Hidraulic Steel Worker para perforar sus anclajes usados en la sujeción de la base de las carrocerías portantes y autoportantes. Se optó por esta máquina ya que hacerlos mediante oxicorte era un trabajo tedioso y mucha pérdida de tiempo (ver imágenes 01. y 02.)



(a)

(b)

Figura 2 Oxicorte y compas para hacer agujeros casi perfectos.

Incluso ahora con esta máquina se presentan diferentes defectos en las chapas tales como: las grietas, rebabas y el desgarre del punzón; esto debido al cambio de fase micro estructural.



(a)



(b)

Figura 3 Anclaje con rebaba y posible agrietamiento.

No obstante, esta máquina contribuye con el aumento de producción para toda la planta. Para sujetar los perfiles que soportan todo el peso de la carrocería, se requieren anclajes los cuales se fijan rellenándolos con soldadura en un orificio creados por la maquina mencionada líneas arriba o mediante oxicorte. La segunda opción sería la más fácil de utilizar debido a su alta versatilidad, sin embargo si no se cuenta con la precisión o guía necesaria para realizar el corte la tarea se vuelve

tediosa. Es por esto que actualmente en la empresa estos cortes se realizan mediante una matriz y un punzón. Estos elementos de corte están sujetos a sufrir desgarramientos provocando así que las tareas lo realicen mal provocando rebabas.

Los anclajes son vitales en las carrocerías y por causa del desgarramiento de la matriz y punzón puede que queden con grietas que a simple vista no se observen provocando mecanismo de propagación de grietas y fisuras subsuperficiales, en el cual su inspección sería a través ensayos no destructivos. Es por eso que se ha visto a bien realizar una inspección a la pieza mediante la prueba de ultrasonido para la detección grietas que debiliten al elemento. Así mismo se realizarán ensayos de dureza y metalográfico, aplicando las normas que rigen estos parámetros, tales como la ASTM con el fin de obtener una mejor herramienta que la actual.

1.2. Trabajos Previos

Celda Rios (2012) en su tesis titulada “*metodología para el reacondicionamiento de ejes de acero al carbono, AISI 1045, por medio de soldadura*” se planteó como objetivo proponer una metodología para reconstrucción de ejes de acero al carbono AISI 1045 que han sufrido desgaste u otro tipo de falla, empleando procesos de soldadura adecuados según sea el caso. Utilizando un método experimental de levantado por cordones de soldadura se realizaron pruebas no destructivas para soldadura con electrodo E 9018-B3 y E 8018-B2. La composición que se obtuvo como resultado de la investigación fue:

Tabla 1 Resultados de composición del material ensayado

| | %C | %Mn | %Si | %P | %S |
|--|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| Material base AISI 1045 | 0.45 | 0.75 | 0.25 | 0.04 | 0.05 |
| Material de aporte E 8018-B2 | 0 | 0.65 | 0.35 | 0.012 | 0.009 |
| Material Resultante (25% de dilución) | 0.17 | 0.67 | 0.32 | 0.019 | 0.019 |

Fuente: Celda Rios (2012)

La conclusión que se obtuvo al final es que si se pueden recuperar los ejes dañados por desgaste conociendo y aplicando correctamente las técnicas de temperatura de precalentamiento, material de aporte, técnica de levantado de cordones y control de temperatura durante la post soldadura.

Tene Salazar (2013) En su informe presentado para obtener el título de ingeniero mecánico realizó un estudio de “temperatura de precalentamiento en el procedimiento de soldadura SMAW en el hierro fundido gris y su incidencia en las propiedades mecánicas de la junta soldada”, Para este trabajo, la población fueron las probetas soldadas de hierro fundido gris y obtuvo como muestra fueron las probetas soldadas a diferentes temperaturas (100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600) °C y a temperatura ambiente. La metodología usada tiene un diseño basado en las modalidades básicas de investigación que son: aplicada, de laboratorio, bibliográfica, descriptiva y experimental. Al final de realizar todas las pruebas pertinentes se obtuvo como resultado la tabla 2.

Tabla 2: Resultados de resistencias últimas con precalentamiento

| Temperaturas de precalentamiento [°C] | Resistencia ultima a la tracción [ksi] |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 21 | 14.525 |
| 100 | 16.867 |
| 200 | 23.226 |
| 300 | 30.096 |
| 370 | 30.922 |
| 400 | 27.562 |
| 500 | 26.636 |
| 600 | 21.534 |

Fuente: Tene Salazar (2013)

Concluyendo en que la caracterización permitió establecer parámetros para ejecutar el proceso de soldadura SMAW, entre sus conclusiones también cabe destacar que “en la zona afectada térmicamente (ZAT) en las probetas que fueron soldadas sin precalentamiento o con temperaturas inferiores a 300°C y 370°C, su

estructura se ve afectada y varía sus diferentes propiedades ya que en esta zona por el sobrecalentamiento las láminas de grafito tienden a ser más gruesas perdiendo así ductilidad y en especial disminuyendo su resistencia”

En la tesis de Ceredo, Hernández y otros (2016), titulada “*Recuperación de piezas de hierro colado por soldadura*” realizado en el Instituto Politécnico Nacional para obtener el grado de ingeniero mecánico tuvo como principal objetivo el desarrollo de un método de recuperación de piezas de fundición gris con las principales características de: económico, rápido y fácil acceso para los talleres para reparaciones a cualquier escala. Solo se utilizaron piezas de fundición gris debido a su alta soldabilidad en comparación con la fundición blanca. Los resultados obtenidos por el trabajo nos dice que las piezas deben sufrir un precalentamiento de entre (300-370°C) para eliminar impurezas y agentes extraños al material. Con respecto a los biseles, este es recomendables incluso para delgados espesores, aproximadamente a 90° para secciones de 6.35mm o menos y de 60 a 90° para espesores de mayor dimensión. Al final de la presente investigación se concluyó en que para realizar una mejor recuperación se deben de ejecutar ensayos de dureza y ensayos no destructivos con el fin de asegurar una mayor calidad del producto. Cabe resaltar que para una soldadura en caliente es necesario llevar al metal hasta 215°C y junta en V. Si se dispone a soldar en frío, se deberá obtener una temperatura de 60°C en posición plana con electrodos de diámetro pequeño y polaridad invertida.

En el trabajo de Guevara Chávez (2011) titulado “*Recuperación de dados para estampado de acero grado D2 mediante procesos de soldadura no convencionales*” presentado en la Corporación Mexicana de Investigación en Materiales – División de estudios en posgrado. Para lo cual se planteó como objetivo general “*El estudio del comportamiento de la técnica de proyección térmica de alta velocidad (HVOF) en la recuperación de dados de acero grado D2 y su influencia en las propiedades mecánicas y tribológicas del recubrimiento en el sustrato, aplicados en el conformado en frío de piezas metálicas estampadas para el sector automotriz*”. Con el fin de cumplir el objetivo trazado, se estudiaron cinco materiales de aporte. El proyecto se separó en dos fases, una primera parte exploratoria para analizar las propiedades mecánicas y tribológicas y una segunda orientada a estudiar la forma

de comportamiento en la trayectoria de la partícula aplicado por la técnica no convencional de proyección térmica a alta velocidad y observar su adherencia. Al realizar la caracterización del material base según la norma ASTM E-3 se obtuvo el siguiente resultado:

Tabla 3 Composición química del metal base

| % Elemento | | | | | | |
|----------------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|
| Identificación | C | S | Mo | P | V | Cr |
| Metal base | 1,56 | 0,017 | 0,96 | 0,011 | 0,84 | 11,53 |

Fuente: Guevara Chávez (2011)

Tabla 4 Ensayos de dureza realizados a muestras recubiertas por procedimiento GTAW

| Identificación | Zona | Hv ₅₀₀ | | | | Promedio Hv ₅₀₀ | Equivalencia HRC |
|----------------|------------|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|----------------------------|------------------|
| M2 | Metal base | 664 | 763 | 761 | 767 | 738 | 62 |
| | Soldadura | 403 | 410 | 427 | 394 | 408 | 42 |
| S7 | Metal base | 733 | 799 | 756 | 719 | 751 | 63 |
| | Soldadura | 560 | 523 | 497 | 540 | 530 | 52 |
| Weartech 6 | Metal base | 721 | 661 | 750 | 713 | 711 | 61 |
| | Soldadura | 405 | 385 | 428 | 397 | 403 | 42 |
| Stellite 6 | Metal base | 715 | 650 | 718 | 657 | 685 | 59 |
| | Soldadura | 403 | 388 | 408 | 400 | 399 | 42 |
| Stellite 12 | Metal base | 625 | 673 | 723 | 729 | 687 | 59 |
| | Soldadura | 596 | 597 | 556 | 606 | 588 | 54 |
| Oxi-Gas | Metal base | 422 | 456 | 437 | 468 | 445 | 44 |
| | Soldadura | 409 | 423 | 419 | 413 | 416 | 40 |

Fuente: Guevara Chávez (2011)

Para realizar estos ensayos se utilizó un total de cuatro identaciones a la muestra, utilizando un identador piramidal de diamante con un ángulo de 136°, con una carga de 500 grf, obteniéndose los siguientes resultados mostrados en la tabla 04. Concluyendo en que mientras se usa la técnica convencional GTAW mostro resultados aceptables en cuanto a la resistencia al desgaste y propiedades similares a la del herramiental, el aporte Stellite 12 es el mejor resultado mostro.

En el trabajo de Maldonado Iñiguez, y otros (2012), realizado para obtener el título de Ingeniero Mecánico “*Análisis de la reparación de aceros para herramientas AISI H13, D2 y O1 utilizando el proceso de soldadura SMAW*”. Tuvo como población a las probetas de acero AISI H13, D2 y O1 las cuales fueron sometidas a pruebas de dureza, análisis químico. Obteniendo como resultado las siguientes tablas para ensayo de dureza:

Tabla 5 Comparación de durezas del acero AISI H13 recocido de fábrica y

| Probeta AISI H13 Recocida de fábrica | | | | Probeta AISI H13 recocida post soldadura | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|--------|-----|--|-------------------|--------|-----|
| Nº | Distancia (mm) | Dureza | | Nº | Distancia (mm) | Dureza | |
| | | HRB | HB | | | HRB | HB |
| 1 | 26,8 | 90 | 183 | 1 | 18,6 | 86 | 166 |
| 2 | 36,4 | 88 | 174 | 2 | 34,6 | 87 | 170 |
| 3 | 43,4 | 84 | 159 | 3 | 40,75 | 87 | 170 |
| 4 | 48,75 | 82,5 | 154 | 4 | 59,2 | 84 | 159 |
| Dureza promedio | | 86 | 166 | Dureza promedio | | 86 | 166 |

Fuente: Maldonado Iñiguez, y otros (2012).

Tabla 6 Comparación de durezas del acero AISI D2 recocido de fábrica y

| Probeta AISI D2 recocido de fábrica | | | | Probeta AISI D2 recocido post soldadura | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|--------|-----|---|-------------------|--------|-----|
| Nº | Distancia (mm) | Dureza | | Nº | Distancia (mm) | Dureza | |
| | | HRB | HB | | | HRB | HB |
| 1 | 28,23 | 96 | 215 | 1 | 8,45 | 92 | 192 |
| 2 | 32,86 | 96 | 215 | 2 | 13,95 | 88 | 174 |
| 3 | 38,69 | 90 | 183 | 3 | 24,4 | 90 | 183 |
| 4 | 45,86 | 93 | 197 | Dureza promedio | | 90 | 183 |
| Dureza promedio | | 94 | 201 | | | | |

Fuente: Maldonado Iñiguez, y otros (2012).

Tabla 7 Comparación de durezas del acero AISI O1 recocido de fábrica y

| Probeta AISI O1 recocido de fábrica | | | | Probeta AISI O1 recocido post soldadura | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|--------|-----|---|----------------|--------|-----|
| Nº | Distancia (mm) | Dureza | | Nº | Distancia (mm) | Dureza | |
| | | HRB | HB | | | HRB | HB |
| 1 | 22,75 | 87 | 170 | 1 | 17,55 | 95 | 209 |
| 2 | 28,45 | 89 | 178 | 2 | 24 | 98 | 228 |
| 3 | 36,6 | 86 | 166 | 3 | 31,1 | 100 | 243 |
| 4 | 40,5 | 87 | 170 | Dureza promedio | | 98 | 226 |
| Dureza promedio | | 87 | 171 | | | | |

Fuente: Maldonado Iñiguez, y otros (2012).

En lo que concluyó, fue que en las microestructuras de los aceros para herramientas AISI H13 y D2 en la ZAC se identifica un proceso de recristalización ya que existe un crecimiento de grano mientras que en el acero AISI O1 se mantiene la estructura con granos muy finos.

1.3. Teorías relacionadas al tema:

1.3.1. Aceros al carbono:

Del Rio (2005), actualmente casi el 90% de aceros son al carbono, no solo con el carbono como principal componente sino también al silicio y magnesio. Este es el material más usado para fabricar herramientas de trabajo como cuchillas de corte, matrices, estructuras, etc, Maldonado Iñiguez, y otros (2012).

Clasificación del acero según su composición química:

- **Aceros de alto carbono:** Contiene más de 0.5% de carbono.
- **Aceros de bajo carbono:** Contiene menos de 0.3% de carbono.
- **Aceros de medio carbono:** Contiene entre 0.3% y 0.5% de carbono.
- **Acero aleado:** Contiene no solo carbono, sino que le añadieron intencionalmente otro material con el fin de mejorar sus propiedades.
- **Acero inoxidable:** Tiene característica fundamental es el alto nivel de resistencia a la corrosión y contiene principalmente cromo.

1.3.2. Aceros para trabajo en frío

- **Acero Thyrodur 2436:** Mayor resistencia al desgaste, poder de corte y templabilidad que el Thyrodur 2080 debido a su contenido de tungsteno.

Tabla 8 Composición química del **Acero Thyrodur 2436**.

| C | Si | Mn | Cr | W |
|-----|------|------|----|-----|
| 2.1 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 12 | 0.7 |

Fuente: (ThyssenKrupp, 2017)

- **Acero Thyrodur 2510:** Acero de corte y desgarre por su alta tenacidad para trabajo de baja producción.

Tabla 9 Composición química del **Acero Thyrodur 2510**.

| C | Si | Mn | Cr | V | W |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 0.95 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.6 |

Fuente: (ThyssenKrupp, 2017)

- **Acero Thyrodur 2080:** Acero con buena resistencia al desgaste y poder de corte

Tabla 10 Composición química del **Acero Thyrodur 2080**.

| C | Si | Mn | Cr |
|-----|------|------|-------|
| 2.0 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 12.00 |

Fuente: (ThyssenKrupp, 2017)

- **Acero Thyrodur 2550:** Acero para impacto debido al alto porcentaje de tungsteno, con corte y desgarre para los mayores espesores.

Tabla 11 Composición química del **Acero Thyrodur 2550**.

| C | Si | Mn | Cr | V | W |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 0.55 | 0.50 | 0.15 | 0.90 | 0.10 | 1.80 |

Fuente: (ThyssenKrupp, 2017)

- **Acero Thyrodur 2379:** Acero de alta resistencia al desgaste, poder de corte y buena tenacidad. Aptop para nitruración con resistencia en caliente

Tabla 12 Composición química del Acero Thyrodur 2379.

| C | Si | Mn | Cr | Mo | V |
|------|------|------|----|------|-----|
| 1.55 | 0.30 | 0.35 | 12 | 0.75 | 0.9 |

Fuente: (ThyssenKrupp, 2017)

- **Acero Thyrodur 2210:** Acero de buena tenacidad usado donde exsite peligro de agrietamiento.

Tabla 13 Composición química del **Acero Thyrodur 2210**.

| C | Si | Mn | Cr | V |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1.10 | 0.15 | 0.20 | 0.50 | 0.07 |

Fuente: (ThyssenKrupp, 2017)

- **Remanit 4125:** Acero inoxidable de alta dureza, poder de corte usado en matrizería cuando se require resistencia a la corrosión.

Tabla 14 Composición química del **Remanit 4125**.

| C | Cr | Mn |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 0.95 – 1.20 | 16.0 – 18.0 | 0.40 – 0.80 |

Fuente: (ThyssenKrupp, 2017)

Tabla 15 Selección de aceros para matrices y punzones de corte.

| MATERIAL | ESPESOR A MATERIAL (mm) | TIPO DE ACERO | DUREZA DE TRABAJO EN HRC |
|--|----------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|
| Chapa de acero, fleje aluminio y sus aleaciones, cobre y sus aleaciones | hasta 4 | Thyrodur 2436 | 58 - 62 |
| | hasta 6 | Thyrodur 2379 | 56 - 60 |
| | hasta 12 | Thyrodur 2550 | 54 - 58 |
| Chapa de fleje para dinamos y transformadores | hasta 2 | Thyrodur 2436 | 60 - 63 |
| | hasta 6 | Thyrodur 2379 | 58 - 62 |
| Aceros austeníticos | hasta 4 | Thyrodur 2379 | 60 - 63 |
| | hasta 6 | Thyrodur 2379 | 58 - 62 |
| | hasta 12 | Thyrodur 2550 | 54 - 58 |
| Herramientas de corte de precisión y flejes de materiales metálicos | hasta 4 | Thyrodur 2379 | 60 - 63 |
| | hasta 6 | Thyrodur 2379 | 58 - 62 |
| | hasta 12 | Thyrodur 2379 | 56 - 60 |
| Plásticos, madera, goma, papel, cuero y textiles | | Thyrodur 2436 | 58 - 63 |
| | | Thyrodur 2379 | 58 - 63 |
| | | Thyrodur 2550 | 54 - 58 |

Fuente: (ThyssenKrupp, 2017)

1.3.3. Aceros para herramientas de trabajo en frío:

Del Rio (2005), los aceros fríos no están diseñados para resistir el ablandamiento. Incluso los componentes de dimensiones bastante grandes hechos de aceros de trabajo en frío no cambian de forma al ser templados. En general, estos aceros son seguros de endurecer y se clasifican como no deformables. Estos son divididos en tres grupos:

a. Grupos de aceros A:

Los aceros del grupo A contienen cantidades suficientes de elementos de aleación para lograr una dureza total en el enfriamiento del aire, y se puede obtener un nivel de dureza a 59-60 HRC en secciones de 100 -120 mm. Los aceros del Grupo A tienen un alto grado de estabilidad de forma cuando se enfrian, y la distribución de carburo es prácticamente homogénea.

b. Grupo de aceros D:

Los principales elementos de aleación en los aceros del grupo D son el carbono y el cromo, presentes en 1,5 a 2,35% y 12%, respectivamente. El alto contenido de cromo proporciona alta dureza. Grandes fracciones de carburos están presentes (especialmente) en los tipos que contienen más carbono, que proporcionan una excelente resistencia contra el desgaste.

c. Grupo de aceros O:

Los aceros del grupo O son esencialmente aceros de alto contenido de carbono con un contenido relativamente bajo de elementos principales de aleación. En consecuencia, la templabilidad de los aceros del grupo O es peor que los aceros del grupo A. Los aceros del Grupo O se endurecerse durante un enfriamiento en aceite.

1.3.4 Metalografía:

Guzman Ornelas (2013), es un campo de estudio de las principales diferencias estructurales de un metal, así como también de sus aleaciones con el fin de conocer más acerca de sus propiedades mecánicas. De acuerdo a Autor (año) se clasifican en:

- Austenita: Es una solución sólida de carbono u ordenamiento específica de átomos en hierro gamma: Estable a temperaturas superiores a 723°C. Presenta red cristalográfica cúbica centrada en las caras (c.c.c.).
- Ferrita: Esta estructura cristalina se encuentra constituida por una solución sólida de inserción de carbono en hierro alfa. Puede también mantener en solución de sustitución a otros elementos tales como Si, P, Ni, Cr, Cu... que figuran en los aceros, bien como

impurezas, bien como elementos de aleación. Los granos son equiaxiales.

- Perlite: Está formada por una mezcla eutectoide de dos fases, ferrita y cementita, se produce a 723º C cuando la composición es de 0,80% de C. La perlita es más dura y resistente que la ferrita, pero más blanda y maleable que la cementita.
- Cementita: Es un constituyente que aparece en fundiciones y aceros. Es el carburo de hierro, de fórmula Fe₃C que cristaliza en el sistema ortorrómbico. Se puede presentar en forma reticular, laminar y globular.
- Bainita: Es el constituyente que se obtiene en la transformación isotérmica de la austenita cuando la temperatura del baño de enfriamiento es de 250 a 500°C. La bainita tiene una dureza que va de 40 a 60 HRc.
- Sorbita: Se obtiene con un revenido después del temple. Al realizar el calentamiento la martensita experimenta una serie de transformaciones y en el intervalo comprendido entre 400 y 650°C la antigua martensita ha perdido tanto carbono, que se ha convertido ya en ferrita. La estructura así obtenida se conoce como sorbita.
- Martensita: Es una solución sólida, intersticial, sobresaturada de carbono en hierro alfa. Es el constituyente estructural de temple de los aceros y su microestructura se presenta en forma de agujas cruzadas. Presenta dureza HRc entre 50-60, alargamiento de 0,5 % y es magnética.

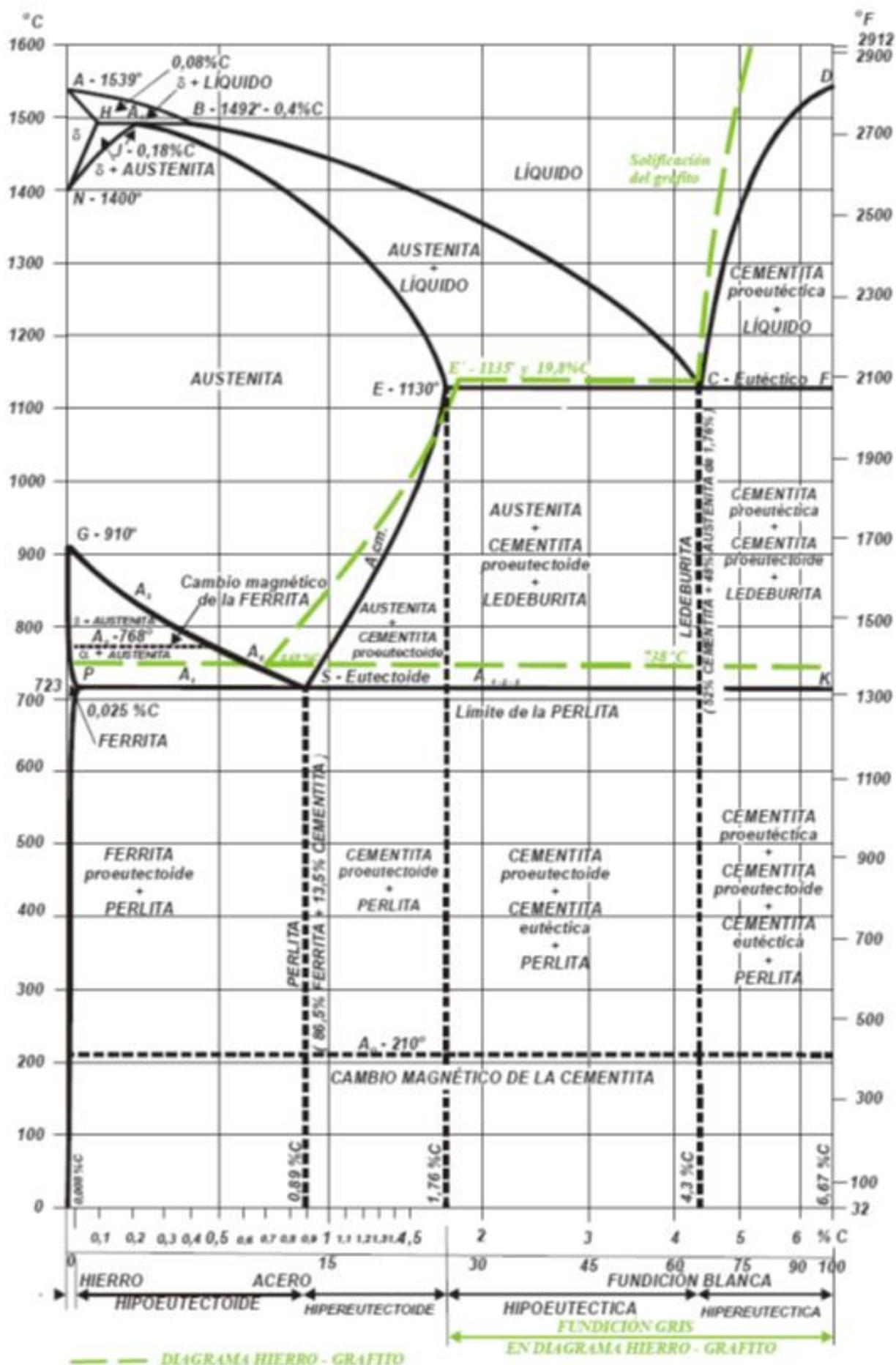


Figura 4 Diagrama Hierro-Carbono
Fuente: Guzman Ornelas (2013).

1.3.5 La soldadura:

SOLDEXA (2007), la soldadura es un método de unión que involucra muchos procesos metalúrgicos, principalmente la fusión, transformaciones de fase durante la solidificación (para obtener las diferentes fases metalográficas), deformaciones causadas por el calor, crecimiento de grano, difusión y tensiones de contracción, que pueden causar muchos problemas prácticos. En este particular caso se estudiará la soldadura por arco de metal blindado (SMAW) para producir todos los metales de soldadura experimentales a alizar en este trabajo. SMAW también se llama Soldadura de Arco de Metal Manual (MMA) ya que la soldadura se realiza normalmente por un soldador que guía manualmente un electrodo de palo. Los principios de montaje de la soldadura SMAW se muestran esquemáticamente en la Figura 3. A primera vista, un electrodo de palo normal básicamente consiste en un alambre metálico que está rodeado por un revestimiento, sin embargo, es mucho más complejo. Dentro del electrodo, hay tanto el material de relleno para la junta como los intrincados compuestos necesarios para controlar el arco, crear una escoria protectora y generar un revestimiento protector de gas que protege la piscina de soldadura de la atmósfera. Hay cuatro tipos principales de revestimiento; Ácido, celulósico, rutilo y básico.

Estos contienen diferentes cantidades de minerales como Cuarzo, Rutilo, Fluroscopio, Carbonatos, Ferro-aleaciones y Celulosa junto con otros compuestos orgánicos. La elección y la cantidad de éstos se determinan por las características requeridas del arco y la geometría deseada de la soldadura a ser producida. Durante la soldadura, el fundente que cubre las masas fundidas y en el proceso genera gases que ayudan a mantener un flujo continuo de gotitas de metal desde el alambre del núcleo hasta la piscina de soldadura y también las protege de la atmósfera. Forma una escoria viscosa que actúa como capa protectora entre el metal fundido de soldadura y la atmósfera. Además, moldea y sostiene el metal fundido de la soldadura en el lugar. La punta del electrodo se calienta calentando la resistencia de la corriente que pasa a través del vástago de metal, que también genera la formación de un arco eléctrico - una corriente alta y baja descarga de

tensión [4-5]. En esta etapa se establece ahora que hay toda una ciencia involucrada en el arte de la soldadura. Ahora se estudiará de cerca el ajuste de los parámetros de soldadura y cómo afectan a las propiedades mecánicas.

Clasificación de los procesos de soldadura: Los procesos de soldadura se clasifican en dos grupos, los cuales son: por fusión y por presión con la diferencia que el uso de la energía térmica que si bien es cierto en algunos casos en la soldadura por presión se la usa, esta tiene que ser menor que el punto de fusión de los materiales a soldar.

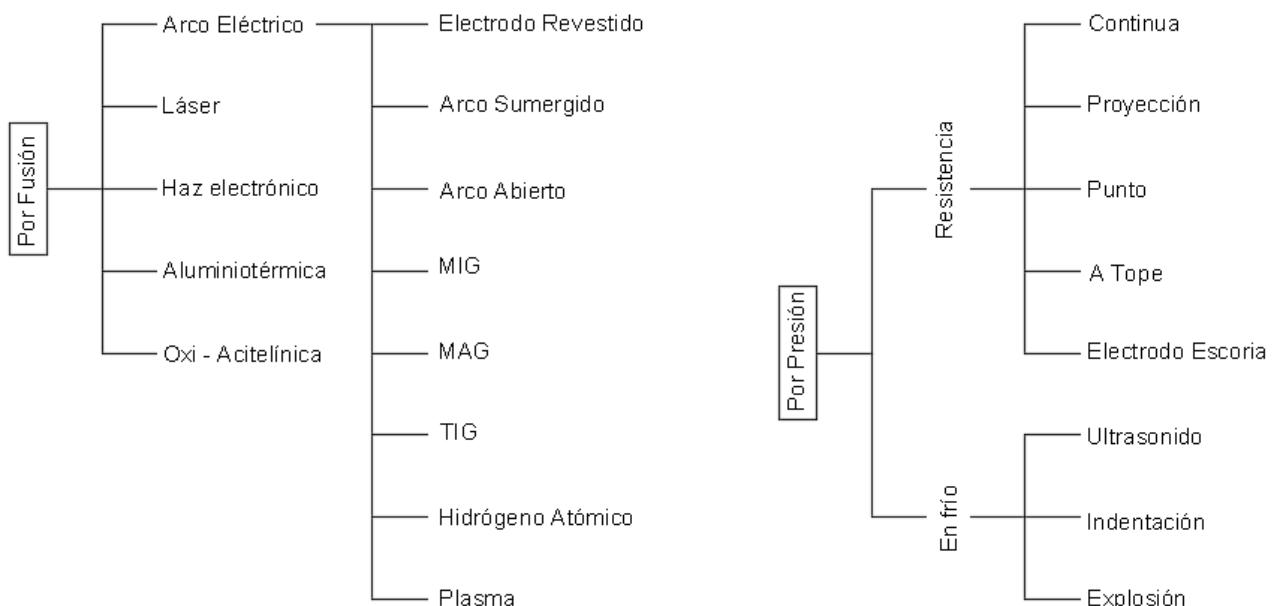


Figura 5 Clasificación de la soldadura.

Fuente: Osipina Lopez, y otros (2011).

1.3.6 Clasificación de electrodos:

A los electrodos para acero de bajo carbono se puede clasificar en 4 grupos principales: SOLDEXA (2007).

- Celulósico
- Rutílico
- De Bajo Hidrógeno
- De Hierro en polvo

Las clasificaciones celulósico, rutílico, hierro en polvo y bajo hidrógeno hacen referencia al tipo de recubrimiento del electrodo. Este revestimiento determina características generales del grupo al que pertenece cada electrodo.

a. Electrodos Celulósico: Estos electrodos contienen una proporción de elementos químicos que son de naturaleza celulósica. La fuerza de penetración de los gases que entran en el material caliente permite que la mezcla fundida del metal base y del electrodo penetre a una mayor profundidad. Las características principales de estos electrodos son:

- Penetración profunda.
- Arco potente y estable.
- Calidad del depósito a prueba de rayos X.
- Solidificación rápida de los cordones, lo que permite su empleo eficiente en todas las posiciones de soldadura.
- Ideal para posiciones forzadas, aún en materiales sucios u oxidados.
- Escoria liviana.

Entre los cuales tenemos, según la norma AWS, a los electrodos: E 6010, E 6011, E 7010-A1

b. Electrodos Rutílicos: por su tipo de recubrimiento, estos elementos permiten un práctico encendido y mantenimiento del arco, estos electrodos son los más adecuados para técnicos que estén iniciando en dominar esta técnica. Estos electrodos tienen un aspecto muy peculiar en la forma más llamativa del cordón, la poca escoria y fácil de desprender, así como la alta fluidez del electrodo encendido. Las características principales de estos electrodos son:

- Media penetración.
- Cordones de buen aspecto.
- Excelente calidad de los depósitos de soldadura.
- Facilidad de encendido y mantenimiento de arco eléctrico.
- Escoria liviana y fácil de desprender.

- Fluidez y rapidez de fusión del electrodo.

Entre los cuales tenemos, según la norma AWS, a los electrodos: E 6012, E 6013.

c. Electrodos de bajo hidrógeno: El agrietamiento se le atribuye a que el hidrógeno del aire o el hidrógeno proveniente del recubrimiento afectan al metal cuando está en estado semi-fluido. Para equilibrar ese malo resultado del hidrógeno al soldar los aceros, se fabrican electrodos de bajo hidrógeno, que contienen una mínima proporción de este compuesto en su revestimiento. Estos electrodos pueden ser necesarios para minimizar la posibilidad de craqueo relacionado con el hidrógeno. En algunos casos, el ingeniero puede especificar electrodos de bajo hidrógeno porque cree que estos electrodos también proporcionarán depósitos de soldadura que exhiben un nivel mínimo alto de resistencia a la muesca. Aunque esto puede ser cierto, no puede ser asumido. Las características principales de estos electrodos son:

- Penetración media.
- Propiedades mecánicas excepcionales.
- Deposición de muy alta calidad.

Entre los cuales tenemos, según la norma AWS, a los electrodos: E 7016, E 7018., E 9016-B3, E 8018-B3, E 8018-C3, E 11018-G.

d. Electrodo de hierro en polvo: La corteza de estos materiales de aporte posee bastante hierro finamente molido. Al soldar con estos, hasta 1/3 del metal depositado proviene del revestimiento y 2/3 del núcleo metálico. Las manufacturas de estos elementos contribuyen ampliamente a la industria, porque con su uso se consigue una mayor deposición del material de aporte en menor tiempo de soldado; esta reducción de tiempo trae como efecto una disminución en inversión de cualquier trabajo que se usen. Las características principales de estos electrodos son:

- Relleno rápido de las juntas.
- Penetración moderada.
- Arco suave y estable.
- Buena calidad de soldadura.

- Escoria abundante que se despende por sí sola al enfriarse.
- Cordones de perfecto acabado, similares a los que se consiguen por soldadura automática.

Entre los cuales tenemos, según la norma AWS, a los electrodos: E 7024, E 6027.

1.3.7 Precalentamiento:

Tene Salazar (2013), el precalentamiento se puede aplicar localmente a las áreas a soldar, o a todo el componente. Por lo general se hace para elevar la temperatura del área soldado para que la soldadura no se enfríe demasiado rápido después haberla trabajado. Esto protege el material que se está soldando de los diversos efectos adversos que pueden ser causados por el ciclo de enfriamiento normalmente rápido creado por el proceso de soldadura. La utilización del precalentamiento aumenta con los siguientes factores:

- Contenido de carbono del material base.
- Contenido de elementos aleantes del metal base.
- Tamaño de la pieza.
- Velocidad de soldado.
- Diámetro del electrodo.

En concreto, mientras menor sea la temperatura del material a la de la soldadura, su plasticidad será menor y un precalentamiento no permitirá que exista fisuración durante la Soldadura.

1.3.8 Ensayos no destructivos en soldadura (END):

Los ensayos no destructivos son usados para la inspección de soldaduras. Con el fin de detectar irregularidades en el interior y en toda su superficie por medio de principios físicos, sin perjudicar la posterior utilización de los productos inspeccionados (Ospina Lopez y otros 2011).

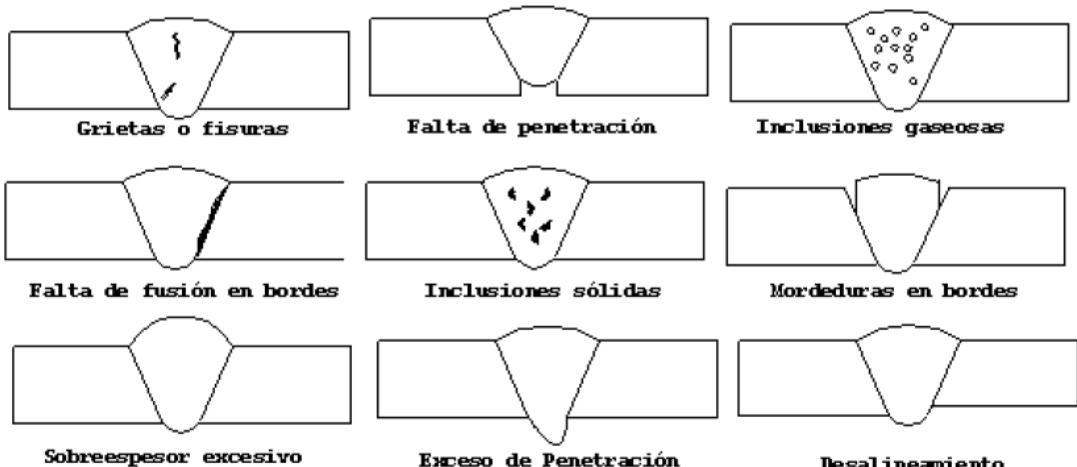


Figura 6 Defectos comunes en uniones soldadas

Fuente: Osipina Lopez, y otros, (2011)

Tipos: Los que son de uso frecuente para la inspección de la soldadura son:

a. Inspección o ensayo visual: Es el más fácil de aplicar, ayuda a obtener un resultado preliminar y obviamente tiene un costo cero. Prácticamente, un elemento antes de pasar por otros de ensayo no destructivos, debe ser examinada previamente visualmente. En ciertos casos, el examen visual de una soldadura debe ser inspeccionada por un personal adiestrado, nos ayuda a identificar entre otras las siguientes informaciones sobre la calidad de la misma: La presencia o ausencia de interrupciones superficiales, porosidades superficiales, rebabas, etc.

Es así como los efectos del examen visual sirven para ayudar, en mucho, la aplicación posterior de otras pruebas no destructivas.

La función principal de un ensayo no destructivo visual es identificar bien la zona de la pieza a examinar. La pieza será estudiada, entonces, directamente al ojo o a través de algún accesorio como un endoscopio o fibroscopio.

Para la inspección visual solo se necesita la vista entrenada de un experto, es por esto que este ensayo es, normalmente el más económico. Ayuda observar también que la superficie del metal base esté libre de impurezas antes del examen.

b. Ensayo por líquidos penetrantes: La inspección por líquidos penetrantes es un método de END empleado con el fin de detectar discontinuidades que

aparezcan en la superficie de la pieza. El emplear líquidos penetrantes puede ser considerado como un complemento de la inspección visual. Muchas discontinuidades reveladas por el método de líquidos penetrantes no podrían ser detectadas a través de la inspección visual realizada por un inspector experimentado.

Una prueba penetrante es particularmente útil en materiales no magnéticos, donde no se puede usar una prueba de partículas magnéticas. Las pruebas de penetración se utilizan ampliamente para exponer los defectos superficiales en las soldaduras de soldaduras de aluminio, titanio, magnesio y acero inoxidable austenítico. El penetrante se pulveriza alrededor de todas las áreas de soldadura. El líquido funciona por acción capilar e identificará cualquier discontinuidad o defecto de la soldadura. Al probar un tanque sellado, el colorante es rociado (o cepillado) en los lados externos de las soldaduras. Los dos tipos de pruebas de penetración son penetrantes de colorante y penetrantes fluorescentes. Incluso con las ventajas de una prueba de líquidos penetrantes las cuales son: ser un ensayo rápido, de fácil aplicación y relativamente de bajo costo. Sin embargo, ofrece la desventaja de que solamente revela discontinuidades existentes en la superficie de la pieza.

El ensayo se puede modificar añadiendo colorante fluorescente a las partículas. En este método, se utiliza una luz ultravioleta para iluminar el colorante fluorescente sobre las partículas de hierro, permitiendo al inspector ver e interpretar claramente la formación de las partículas en el defecto. Al igual que con las pruebas fluorescentes penetrantes, puede ser necesario examinar la soldadura en un área oscura.

- c. Ensayo por partículas magnéticas: Una prueba de partículas magnéticas (MT) es un método no destructivo para detectar grietas, costuras, inclusiones, segregaciones, porosidad o falta de fusión en materiales magnéticos. Esta prueba puede detectar defectos de superficie que son demasiado finos para ser vistos a simple vista o que se encuentran ligeramente por debajo de la superficie.

Cuando se establece un campo magnético en un material ferromagnético, se establecen polos de minutos en cualquier defecto. Estos polos tienen una

atracción más fuerte para las partículas magnéticas que el material circundante. En una prueba de partículas magnéticas, el material ferromagnético es magnetizado por una corriente eléctrica y se aplican partículas de hierro o polvo a la zona magnetizada.

- d. Ensayo radiográfico: La radiografía es una técnica usada en la inspección no destructiva, que se basa en la absorción diferencial de radiación penetrante por la pieza que ésta siendo. Las diferencias más notorias son las de fácil detección, generalmente, la radiografía puede detectar solamente aquellas características diferentes de una región que presente una variación en el espesor, en el plano paralelo a la dirección del haz de radiación. Esto quiere decir que la eficacia para realizar proceso de detección de discontinuidades con diferentes espesores en planos perpendiculares al haz, como fisuras, dependerá mucho de la técnica de prueba realizada. Este método es principalmente para ubicar poros e inclusiones que presenten un espesor variable en todas las direcciones, ya que serán fácilmente detectadas siempre que no sean muy pequeñas en relación al espesor de la pieza inspeccionada

- e. Inspección o ensayo por ultrasonido: La prueba ultrasónica es un método no destructivo para detectar la presencia de grietas internas, inclusiones, segregaciones, porosidad, falta de fusión y discontinuidades similares en todos los tipos de metales. Se puede utilizar como el único tipo de inspección, o se puede utilizar con otros tipos de pruebas. UT se utiliza a menudo junto con la prueba radiográfica porque determina la profundidad del defecto de la superficie de prueba.

En la prueba ultrasónica, las ondas sonoras de muy alta frecuencia se transmiten a través de la parte a probar. Las ondas sonoras regresan al remitente y se muestran como un gráfico en una pantalla de monitoreo para la interpretación

1.3.9 Ensayo de dureza:

Del Rio, (2005) la dureza de un material se mide por medio de ensayos muy sencillos pero a la vez tediosos y este proporciona unos valores fácilmente convertibles en cargas de ruptura del material por tracción.

La medición de la dureza se puede clasificar en tres grandes grupos

- Los que miden la dureza *mineralógica*, o dureza de oposición a los cuerpos a ser rayados. Este tipo de dureza se mide, entre otros métodos, utilizando la denominada escala Mohs.
- Los que miden la oposición de los materiales a la penetración en ellos de cuerpos extraños externos. Es la *dureza de penetración*, y es ésta la clave de dureza que más comúnmente se mide en los materiales metálicos. Puede ser estática o dinámica, es decir, se puede medir utilizando sistemas de presión progresiva, o que actúen por medio de un golpe.
- Los que miden la denominada *dureza elástica* o *de rebote*.

Actualmente los métodos más usados para medir esta propiedad de los materiales son los siguientes: Brinell (HB = dureza Brinell), Rockwell (HR = dureza Rockwell), Vrickers (HV = dureza Vrickers) y Shore (HS = dureza Shore).

Tabla 16 Equivalencias aproximadas entre las resistencias a la dureza y a la tracción

| Brinell (D = 10mm; P = 3.000 kg) (HB) | Dureza | | | Shore (d = 200 mm) (HS) | Resistencia Carga a la ruptura por tracción (R o σR) (en kg/mm ²) |
|---|----------|-------|---------------|-------------------------------|---|
| | Rockwell | | Vrickers (HV) | | |
| | (HRC) | (HRB) | | | |
| 898 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 857 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 817 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 780 | 70 | - | 1.04 | 107 | - |
| 745 | 68 | - | 980 | 105 | - |
| 712 | 66 | - | 900 | 101 | 246 |
| 682 | 64 | - | 830 | 98 | 235 |

| | | | | | |
|-----|----|-----|-----|----|-----|
| 653 | 62 | - | 765 | 95 | 227 |
| 627 | 60 | - | 715 | 91 | 218 |
| 601 | 58 | - | 670 | 87 | 208 |
| 578 | 57 | - | 650 | 86 | 200 |
| 555 | 55 | 120 | 610 | 82 | 193 |
| 534 | 53 | 119 | 575 | 79 | 184 |
| 514 | 52 | 119 | 558 | 77 | 177 |
| 495 | 50 | 117 | 525 | 74 | 170 |
| 477 | 49 | 117 | 510 | 72 | 164 |
| 461 | 47 | 116 | 480 | 69 | 159 |
| 444 | 46 | 115 | 466 | 67 | 154 |
| 429 | 45 | 115 | 435 | 66 | 149 |
| 415 | 44 | 114 | 410 | 65 | 144 |
| 401 | 42 | 113 | 406 | 62 | 138 |
| 388 | 41 | 112 | 404 | 61 | 133 |
| 375 | 40 | 112 | 389 | 59 | 128 |
| 363 | 38 | 110 | 375 | 57 | 124 |
| 352 | 37 | 110 | 363 | 56 | 120 |
| 341 | 36 | 109 | 350 | 54 | 116 |
| 331 | 35 | 109 | 339 | 53 | 113 |
| 321 | 34 | 108 | 327 | 52 | 109 |
| 311 | 33 | 108 | 316 | 50 | 106 |
| 302 | 32 | 107 | 305 | 49 | 103 |
| 293 | 31 | 106 | 296 | 47 | 100 |
| 285 | 30 | 105 | 287 | 46 | 99 |
| 277 | 29 | 104 | 279 | 45 | 95 |
| 269 | 28 | 104 | 270 | 44 | 92 |
| 262 | 26 | 103 | 263 | - | 90 |
| 255 | 25 | 102 | 256 | - | 88 |
| 248 | 24 | 102 | 248 | - | 86 |
| 241 | 23 | 100 | 241 | - | 84 |
| 235 | 22 | 99 | 235 | - | 82 |
| 229 | 21 | 98 | 229 | - | 80 |
| 223 | 20 | 97 | 223 | - | 78 |
| 217 | 18 | 96 | 217 | - | 75 |
| 212 | 17 | 96 | 212 | - | 73 |
| 207 | 16 | 95 | 207 | - | 71 |
| 202 | 15 | 94 | 202 | - | 70 |
| 197 | 13 | 93 | 197 | - | 68 |
| 192 | 12 | 92 | 192 | - | 67 |
| 187 | 10 | 91 | 187 | - | 66 |
| 183 | 9 | 90 | 183 | - | 64 |
| 179 | 8 | 89 | 179 | - | 63 |
| 174 | 7 | 88 | 174 | - | 61 |
| 170 | 6 | 87 | 170 | - | 60 |

| | | | | | |
|-----|---|----|-----|---|----|
| 166 | 4 | 86 | 166 | - | 59 |
| 163 | 3 | 85 | 163 | - | 58 |
| 159 | 2 | 84 | 159 | - | 56 |
| 156 | 1 | 83 | 156 | - | 55 |
| 153 | - | 82 | 153 | - | 54 |
| 149 | - | 81 | 149 | - | 53 |
| 146 | - | 80 | 146 | - | 52 |
| 143 | - | 79 | 143 | - | 51 |

Fuente: Del Rio, (2005)

1.3.10 Fragilización por Hidrógeno

Failure Modes of Hydrogen Damage on Metal Tubes, (2013), a diferencia de la fisuración por endurecimiento de la ZAC, la fragilización por hidrógeno puede provocar fracturas retardadas en el tiempo, es decir, aparecen tiempo después de haber soldado la pieza.

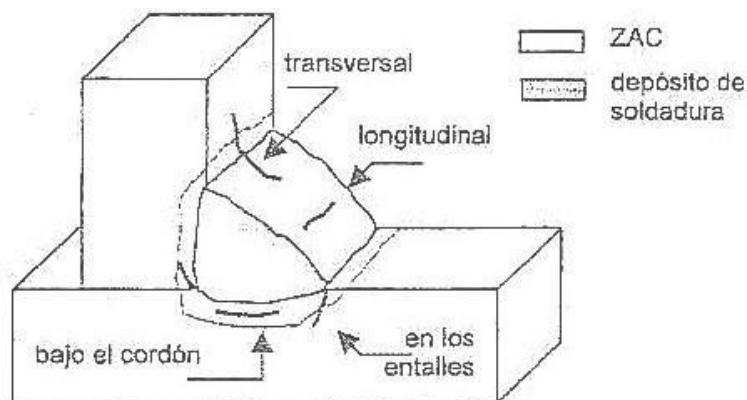


Figura 7 Formas de fisuras debidas a la fragilización por hidrógeno

Las grietas, debidas a la fragilización por hidrógeno, pueden manifestarse de diferentes formas: pueden ser superficiales, transversales, longitudinales, internas; en suma, pueden presentarse o bien en el depósito, MS o en la ZAC. Figura. 9. La fragilización debida a hidrógeno se presenta en uniones soldadas que están sometidas a esfuerzos de tracción, sean estos externos o esfuerzos residuales, los cuales pueden ser muy inferiores al límite elástico. Los aceros con alto límite elástico, es decir, aquellos que son empleados por su alta resistencia mecánica, son los más susceptibles a la fragilización y fisuración debida a hidrógeno, American Society for Metals (2004).

1.4. Formulación del problema

¿Cuál será la influencia del tipo de electrodo sobre la dureza y características micro estructurales de un refuerzo por soldadura SMAW del punzón de la máquina Hidraulic Steel Worker (STW) generadora de anclajes de acero ASTM A36?

1.5. Justificación del estudio

- Justificación académica: este proyecto ayudará significativamente a la empresa en la compra de repuestos, ya que nos permitirá conocer los procesos para un método alternativo con respecto a la compra de una nueva matriz de la máquina Hidraulic Steel Worker.
- Justificación tecnológica: con este estudio la empresa Halcón S.A. podrá implementar nuevas tecnologías a sus procesos para que así esta pueda crecer cada vez más. Ayudará a los operarios reduciendo el tiempo de espera en envío de la nueva matriz
- Justificación económica: reducirá gastos de adquisición de nuevas matrices, generando así también una inversión en la aplicación de la metodología detallada en los siguientes capítulos.
- Justificación metodológica: implementará y establecerán los pasos para la correcta recuperación de la matriz de la maquina Hidraulic Steel Worker eliminando así los métodos empíricos que se practican en la empresa. Esto ayudará también para ir, poco a poco dejando de lado las malas prácticas y usos de manipulación de máquinas.

1.6. Hipótesis

El tipo de electrodo influye significativamente en la dureza y características micro estructurales de un refuerzo por soldadura SMAW del punzón de la máquina Hidraulic Steel Worker (STW) generadora de anclajes de acero ASTM A36.

1.7. Objetivos

1.7.1. Objetivo General:

Determinar la influencia del tipo de electrodo sobre la dureza y características micro estructurales de un refuerzo por soldadura SMAW del punzón de la máquina Hidraulic Steel Worker (STW) generadora de anclajes de acero ASTM A36.

1.7.2. Objetivos Específicos:

- Realizar un análisis metalográfico identificando la composición micro estructural presentes en la herramienta y la matriz que permitirá elegir adecuadamente el material de aporte
- Seleccionar la composición química de la herramienta de acuerdo al análisis metalográfico para elegir el electrodo apropiado en la recuperación de la pieza.
- Elaboración de las probetas con el material de la matriz con el fin de iniciar los ensayos no destructivos.
- Realizar los ensayos de dureza y características micro estructurales de las probetas con el fin de evaluar las variables dependientes.

II. MÉTODO

2.1. Diseño de investigación:

El enfoque del presente estudio es **cuantitativo** en el nivel pre-experimental, por cuanto se hará uso de la recolección y análisis de datos, para brindar una respuesta al problema de investigación planteado.

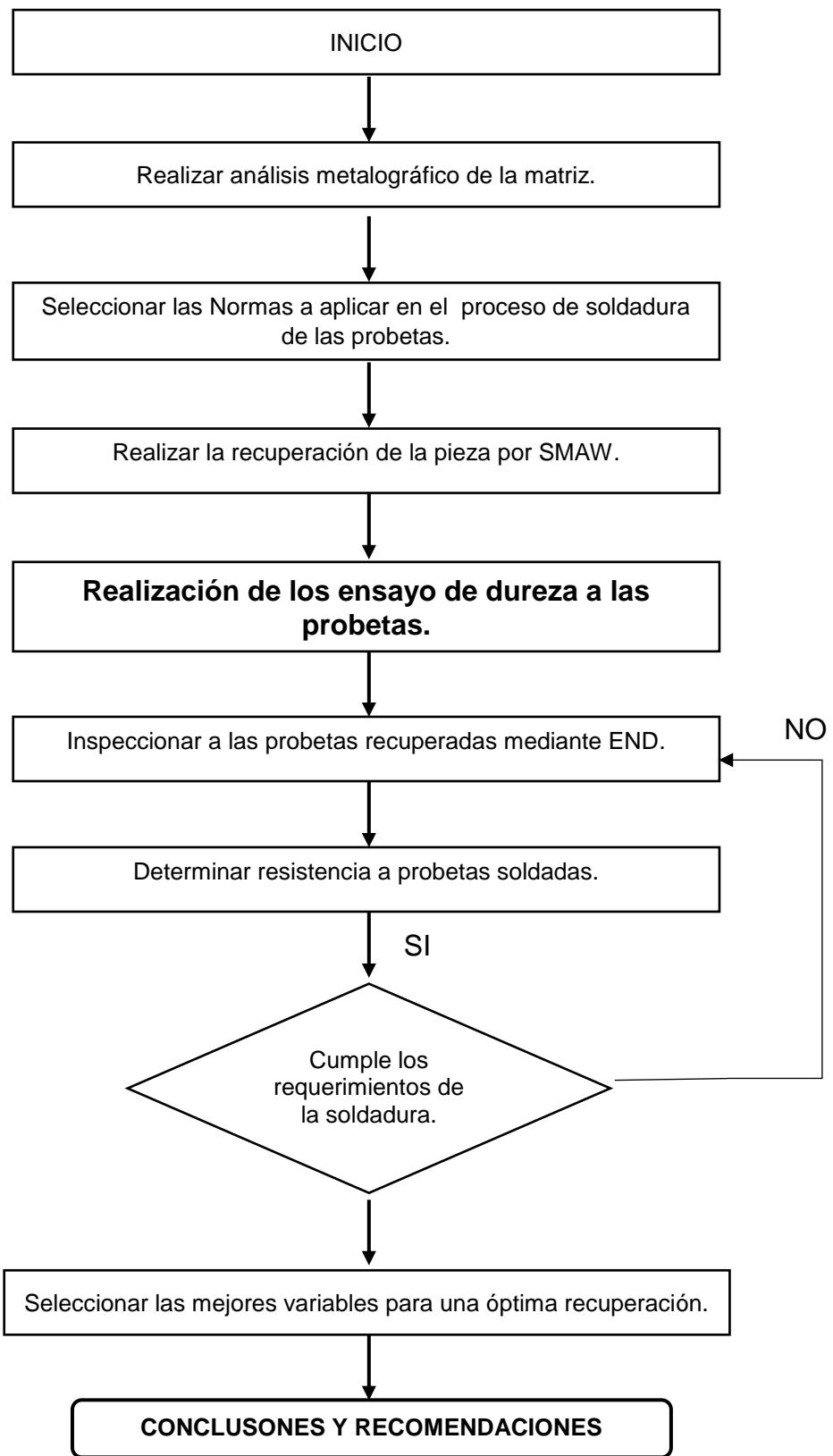
El diseño de investigación consistió en grupo de control, pre prueba y uno con post prueba, a este último (probeta con relleno de soldadura) recibe el tratamiento experimental de precalentamiento a 180°C y el otro no, al cual se le denominara grupo de control, en este caso la manipulación de la variable independiente alcanza solo dos niveles (grupo de datos de dureza en ausencia de precalentamiento y grupo de datos de dureza con presencia de precalentamiento). Este diseño experimental de comparación simple tendrá la siguiente matriz de datos de dureza.

| | | | | |
|----|---|----|----|----|
| G1 | : | O1 | X1 | O2 |
| G2 | : | O3 | X2 | O4 |
| G3 | : | O5 | X3 | O6 |

Donde:

| G | O | X |
|---------------|---|---|
| G1: Probeta 1 | O1: Primera pre observación de dureza y microestructura a G1 | X1: Primer tratamiento dirigido al grupo 1 |
| G2: Probeta 2 | O2: Primera post observación de dureza y microestructura a G2 | X2: Segundo tratamiento dirigido al grupo 2 |

| | | |
|---------------|---|--|
| G3: Probeta 3 | O3: Segunda pre observación de dureza y microestructura a G3 | X3: Tercer tratamiento dirigido al grupo 3 |
| | O4: Segunda post observación de dureza y microestructura a G1 | |
| | O5: Tercera pre observación de dureza y microestructura a G2 | |
| | O6: Tercera post observación de dureza y microestructura a G3 | |



2.2. Variables, operacionalización:

2.2.1. Variable independiente:

- Tipo de electrodo.
- Temperatura de precalentamiento de soldado.

2.2.2. Variables dependientes:

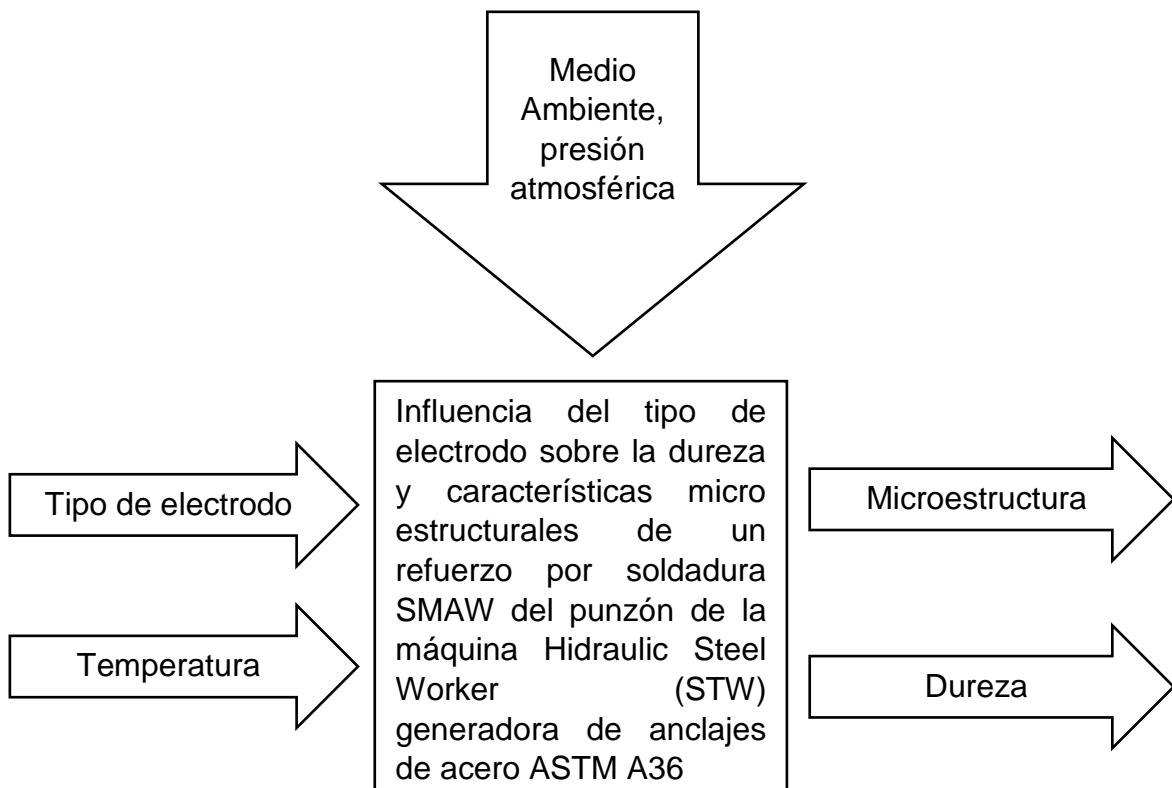
- Dureza
- Microestructura

2.2.3. Operacionalización de las variables

| V. INDEPENDIENTE | DEFINICIÓN CONCEPTUAL | DEFINICIÓN OPERACIONAL | INDICADORES | ESCALA DE MEDICIÓN |
|---------------------------------|---|--|--|--------------------------|
| Temperatura de precalentamiento | El precalentamiento es un medio efectivo para reducir el agrietamiento del cordón de soldadura y del metal base | Temperatura adecuada antes de soldar | °C | Intervalo |
| Tipo de electrodo | Estos electrodos contienen una proporción de elementos químicos que son de naturaleza celulósica | Código de electrodo a usar | CITODUR 350, E-9018 B3 E-8018 B2 | Nominal |
| V. DEPENDIENTE | | | | |
| Dureza | Es la resistencia que pone el material a la penetración. | Escala Rockwell | HRC | Intervalo |
| Microestructura | Es un campo de estudio de las principales diferencias | Se preparan probetas para análisis microestructura y en la zona de | 200X y 500X | Nominal |

| | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|---|--|--|
| | estructurales de un metal | estudio se toma una fotomicrografía en escala óptica. | | |
|--|---------------------------|---|--|--|

2.2.4. Diagrama de caja negra



2.3. Población y muestra:

Se consideró una población no probabilístico intencionada o dirigida considerando 04 probetas, dos de unión soldada sin precalentada a 20°C con electrodo citodur 350, otra con precalentamiento a 200°C con electrodo E 9018-B3 y una última con electrodo E 8018-B2 con precalentamiento a 200°C una sin precalentamiento, en todas las probetas se les realizará un Butteing siguiendo el proceso de soldadura TIG, según la norma ASME sección IX.

2.4. Técnica e instrumentos de recolección de datos, validez y confiabilidad:

2.4.1. Técnica:

Corresponden a técnica de observación estructurada directa, mediante resultados obtenidos de los equipos utilizados para realizar cada ensayo con los que cuenta la Universidad Nacional de Trujillo. Para realizar los ensayos de dureza y microestructura se utilizarán los parámetros dictados en las normas ASTM E92-82 y ASTM E3-95 respectivamente. Se utilizará la siguiente tabla para procesar los datos de dureza obtenidos del informe.

Tabla 17 Ensayo de dureza tomados a la probeta

| Zona | Dureza HV (Lado derecho) | Dureza HV (Lado izquierdo) |
|--|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Soldadura E 9018-B3 | | |
| Cambio de fase en soldadura de relleno y buttering | | |
| Buttering | | |
| ZAC | | |
| Material Base | | |

2.4.2. Validez:

El equipo como el durómetro marca Leco LMV-50V tiene un grado de confiabilidad de medición del 95% de confiabilidad para los datos o identaciones de dureza. La norma utilizada tanto para calibración como para la toma de datos correspondió a ASTM E18-93 la determinación de los perfiles de dureza a un mínimo de 5 mm debajo del límite superior, de acuerdo a la norma ASTM sec. IX.

2.5. Métodos de análisis de datos

Se analizan los datos obtenido con el software Origin 8.5 corresponde a un análisis de datos corresponderá a una observación y análisis documental de las muestras de durezas tomadas en toda la probeta ya que como serán valores muy distintos y pocos por lo que no se les podrá comparar todos mediante alguna prueba estadística más que por una media.

III. RESULTADOS:

3.1. Análisis metalográfico:

El análisis se realizó con el fin de determinar el tipo de material, según la ASTM, para lo cual se utilizó un microscopio modelo Leica DM6000M, para lo cual se obtuvo el siguiente resultado:

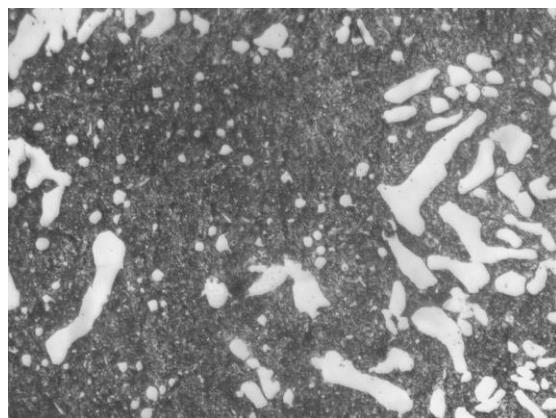


Figura 8 Característica micro estructural del punzón x1000

Fuente: N. Ñique, 2017

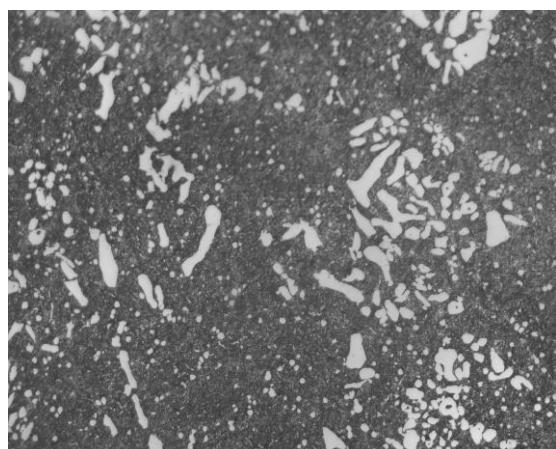


Figura 9 Característica micro estructural del punzón x500.

Fuente: N. Ñique, 2017

En ambas imágenes se identifica presencia de carburos obtenidos en el endurecimiento secundario, correspondiente a un temple revenido. Por comparación con el Handbook de la ASTM, se considera un AISI D2.

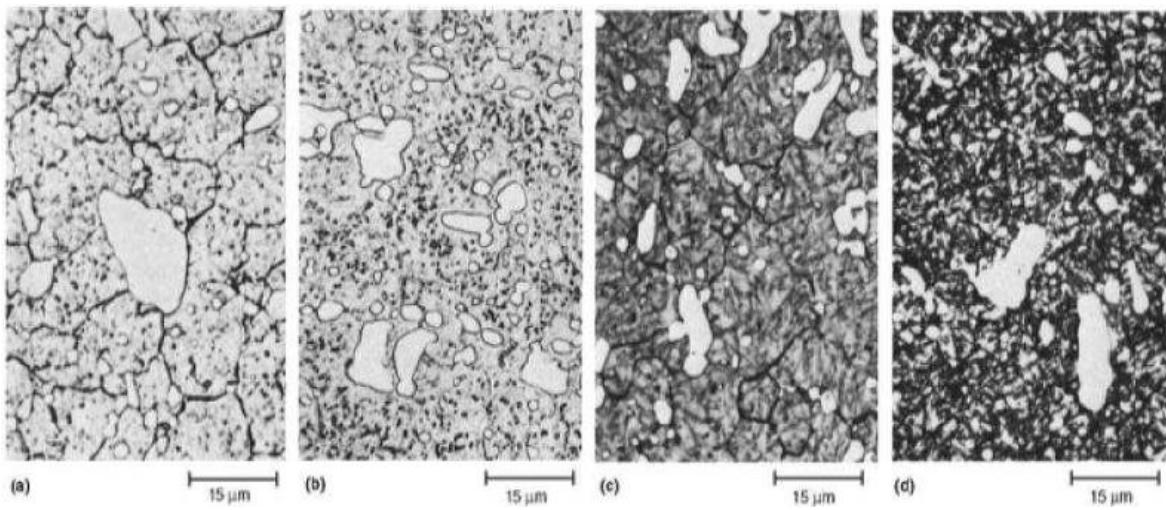


Figura 10 Micrografía de un acero AISI D2

Fuente: American Society for Metals (2004)

3.2. Selección de la composición química del punzón:

Dado que en el análisis metalográfico se evidencia que el material del punzón es AISI D2, seleccionamos la composición química del material para poder compararlo con la de los electrodos a usar. (Ver anexo 1)

Tabla 18 Composición química AISI D2 (valores en expresados en %)

| C | Mn | Si | Cr | Mo | V |
|------|------|------|----|------|------|
| 1.55 | 0.35 | 0.30 | 12 | 0.75 | 0.90 |

Fuente: (ThyssenKrupp, 2017)

En estos casos el electrodo a seleccionar tiene que tener composiciones químicas similares a las del metal base para que así la unión de estos dos materiales, tanto del base como el de aporte, sea la más eficiente. Tomando en cuenta estas características se seleccionó los siguientes electrodos:

Tabla N° 15. Composición química de materiales de aporte.

| | Item | Nº de electrodo | %C | %Mg | %Mn | %Mo | %Si | %P | %S | %Cr | %Ni |
|--------------------|------|-----------------|------------|-------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------|-------|-------------|-------|
| Bajo Hidrógeno | 1 | E-7016 | 0.080 | - | 0.970 | - | 0.580 | 0.018 | 0.017 | - | - |
| | 2 | E-7018 | 0.060 | - | 1.050 | - | 0.490 | 0.015 | 0.010 | - | - |
| | 3 | E-8018 B2 | 0.120 | 0.900 | - | 0.650 | 0.800 | 0.030 | 0.030 | 1.500 | - |
| | 4 | E-8018 C3 | 0.120 | - | 0.04 - 0.06 | - | 0.23 - 0.46 | 0.010 | - | - | - |
| | 5 | E-9016 B3 | 0.100 | - | 0.900 | - | 0.500 | 0.020 | 0.020 | 2.00 - 2.50 | - |
| Celulósico | 6 | E-6010 | 0.110 | - | 0.550 | - | 0.240 | 0.014 | 0.008 | - | - |
| | 7 | E-6011 | 0.110 | - | 0.410 | - | 0.230 | 0.010 | 0.017 | - | - |
| | 8 | E-7010 A1 | 0.120 | 0.600 | - | 0.40-0.65 | 0.400 | 0.030 | 0.030 | - | - |
| De Hierro en Polvo | 9 | E-7024 | 0.080 | - | 0.880 | - | 0.550 | 0.020 | 0.011 | - | - |
| | 10 | E-6027 | 0.060 | - | 0.850 | - | 0.350 | 0.021 | 0.009 | - | - |
| Rutílico | 11 | E-6013 | 0.110 | - | 0.470 | - | 0.240 | 0.015 | 0.018 | - | - |
| | 12 | E-6012 | 0.080 | - | 0.500 | - | 0.250 | 0.018 | 0.019 | - | - |
| | 13 | E-9018 B3 | 0.05-0.120 | - | 0.900 | - | 0.800 | | | 2.00-2.50 | - |
| | 14 | E-8018-B6 | 0.05-0.100 | 1.000 | - | 0.45-0.65 | 0.900 | 0.030 | 0.030 | 4.00-6.00 | 0.400 |
| | 15 | CITODUR 350 | 0.20 | - | 0.500 | - | 0.14 | 0.020 | 0.020 | 2.290 | - |

Fuente: SOLDEXA (2007)

Se seleccionó los electrodos CITODUR 750, E-9018 B3 y E-8018 B2 en vista de la presencia de alto porcentaje en carbono y sus similitudes en la composición química al del metal base.

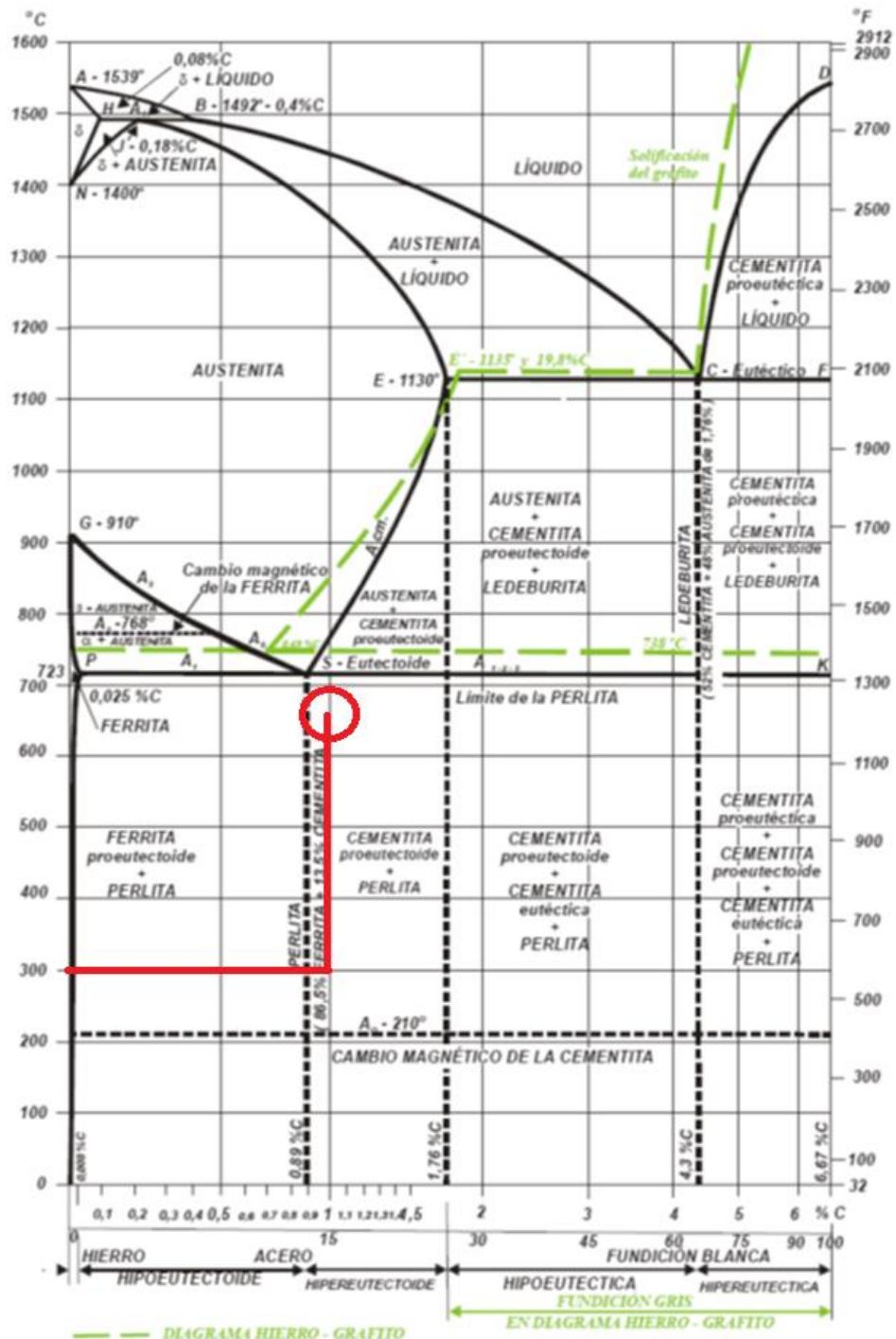


Figura 11 Resultado de temperatura de probeta

En la figura 11 podemos apreciar que las probetas al ser soldadas llegan a una temperatura alcanza por las probetas tienen un valor de, aproximadamente, 650°C incluso cuando en los documentos en anexos WPS para el electrodo E-8018 B2 indica que es 300°C . Al alcanzar estas temperaturas la probeta se aprecia que la

probeta adquiere cristales de cementita, ferrita y perlita lo que afirma el Ing. Norberto Ñique en los documentos elaborados por él.

3.3. Elaboración de las probetas con el material de la matriz con el fin de iniciar los ensayos no destructivos.

Las probetas se elaboraron del mismo material del que se encontró al momento de hacer la caracterización del material base, AISI D2, como se puede apreciar en la figura 13.



Figura 12 Probeta para soldar AISI D2

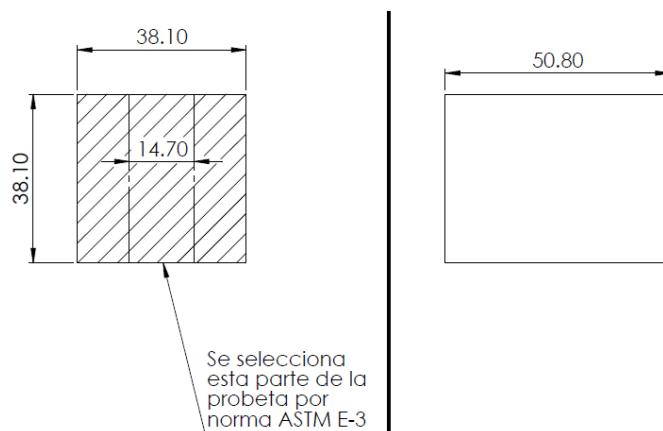


Figura 13 Dimensiones de la probeta a rellenar con soldadura.

Fuente: Anexo 3

Una vez obtenido las probetas se pasó a llenar con soldadura según la certificación de soldadura PQR y siguiendo la norma ASME sección IX (ver anexo 2) para cada electrodo seleccionado (citodur 350, E 8018-B2, E9018-B3) y a todas las probetas se les aplicó previamente un Buttering mediante

proceso de soldadura TIG con electrodo ER NiCrMo3 como se aprecian en las siguientes figuras.



Figuras 14. Electrodos que se utilizaron para realizar el relleno de soldadura en probetas.





Figuras 15 Probetas rellenas con soldadura Citodur 350, E 8018 B2, E 9018 B3 con su respectivo Buttering cada una de ellas

Una vez hecho el relleno de soldadura se realizó a separar las dos probetas para que al final se obtenga un total de 4 las que posteriormente serán sometidas a ensayos de metalografía y dureza para evaluarlas.



Figura 16 Probetas separadas para identificar la característica del electrodo utilizado

Según la norma ASTM E-3 la muestra que se debe tomar para hacer el ensayo metalográfico se debe de tomar solo una parte de la probeta, se debe seccionar a la probeta en tres partes iguales y a la parte central se le debe de preparar para el análisis microestructural y de dureza.



Figura 17 Probetas seleccionadas para hacer ensayos de Dureza y Microestructura

3.4. Ensayos de dureza y microestructura:

3.4.1. Ensayo de dureza:

En esta sección se mostrará la pre y post prueba al punzón obteniendo resultados de catálogos y ensayo de dureza realizado por el autor.

a. Dureza obtenida del catálogo:

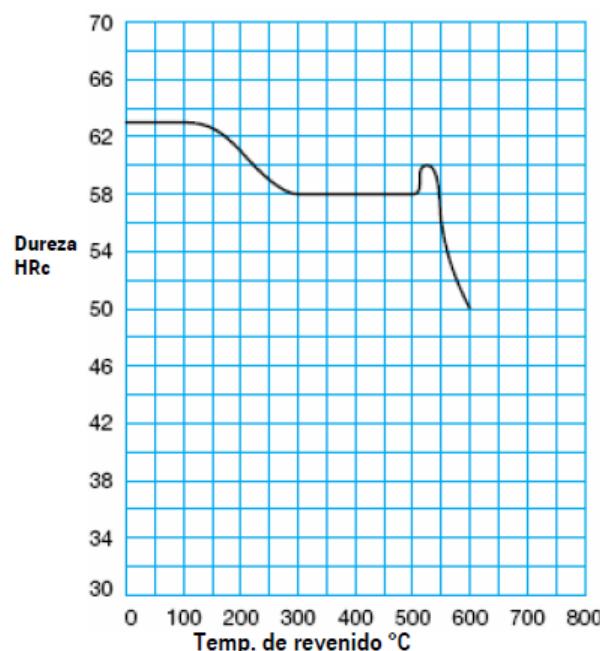


Figura 18 Dureza vs. Tempe. de revenido para acero AISI D2

Fuente: (ThyssenKrupp, 2017)

b. Ensayo de dureza antes de realizado el relleno de soldadura:

Con la realización de las primeras pruebas realizadas en los laboratorios de la Universidad Nacional de Trujillo, se obtuvieron los primeros resultados que se muestran a continuación.

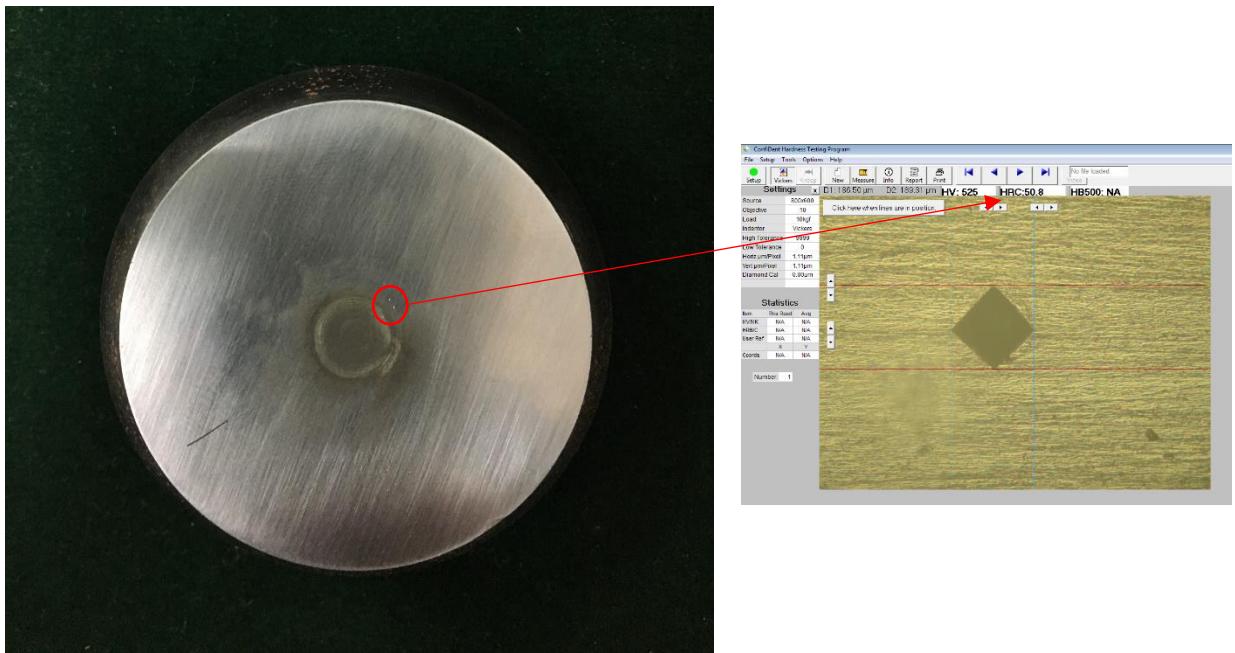


Figura 19. Ensayo de dureza inicial al punzón

Tabla 19 Ensayos de dureza inicial al punzón

| Nº | Dureza HRC |
|----------|------------|
| 01 | 50.80 |
| 02 | 50.40 |
| 03 | 49.00 |
| Promedio | 50.06 |

c. Ensayo de dureza de realizado el relleno de soldadura:

Para realizar esta prueba se buscó una norma que pueda sustentar el recubrimiento para soldadura dura y se trabajó en base a la norma ASTM sección IX. A continuación se mostrará como es que se tomaron los puntos de dureza para cada probeta a fin de obtener un resultado completo para todo el elemento.

- Probeta 1: Se utilizó un precalentamiento a 200°C utilizando 5mm de recubrimiento de soldadura SMAW con electrodo E 9018-B3. Para tomar los puntos de dureza se hizo a temperatura ambiente.



Figura 20 Probeta soldada con electrodo E 9018-B3

A continuación se pasa a codificar en una tabla todos estos puntos tomados mediante el ensayo de dureza a fin de analizarlos y poder, posteriormente compararlos.

Tabla 20 Ensayo de dureza tomados a la probeta 1

| Zona | Dureza HV (Lado derecho) | Dureza HV (Lado izquierdo) |
|--|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Soldadura E 9018-B3 | 400 | 413 |
| Cambio de fase en soldadura de relleno y buttering | - | 182 |
| Buttering | 225 | 242 |
| ZAC | 495 | 569 |
| Material Base | 246 | 245 |

- Probeta 2: Se utilizó un precalentamiento a 20°C utilizando 5mm de recubrimiento de soldadura SMAW con electrodo Citodur 350. Para tomar los puntos de dureza se hizo a temperatura ambiente.



Figura 21 Probeta soldada con electrodo Citodur 350

A continuación se pasa a codificar en una tabla todos estos puntos tomados mediante el ensayo de dureza a fin de analizarlos y poder, posteriormente compararlos.

Tabla 21 Ensayo de dureza tomados a la probeta 2

| Zona | Dureza HV (Lado derecho) | Dureza HV (Lado izquierdo) |
|--|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Citodur 350 | 616 | 612 |
| Cambio de fase en soldadura de relleno y buttering | - | 559 |
| Buttering | 191 | 242 |
| ZAC | 730 | 463 |
| Material Base | 250 | 262 |

- Probeta 3: Se utilizó un precalentamiento a 200°C utilizando 5mm de recubrimiento de soldadura SMAW con electrodo E 8018-B2. Para tomar los puntos de dureza se hizo a temperatura ambiente.

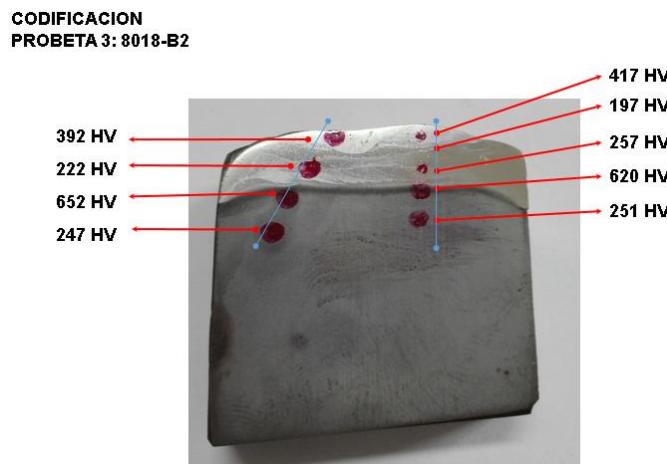


Figura 22 Probeta soldada con electrodo 8018-B2

A continuación se pasa a codificar en una tabla todos estos puntos tomados mediante el ensayo de dureza a fin de analizarlos y poder, posteriormente compararlos.

Tabla 22 Ensayo de dureza tomados a la probeta 3

| Zona | Dureza HV (Lado derecho) | Dureza HV (Lado izquierdo) |
|--|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| E 8018-B2 | 392 | 417 |
| Cambio de fase en soldadura de relleno y buttering | - | 197 |
| Buttering | 222 | 257 |
| ZAC | 652 | 620 |
| Material Base | 247 | 251 |

- Probeta 4: Se utilizó un precalentamiento a 20°C utilizando 5mm de recubrimiento de soldadura SMAW con electrodo Citodur 350. Para tomar los puntos de dureza se hizo a temperatura ambiente.

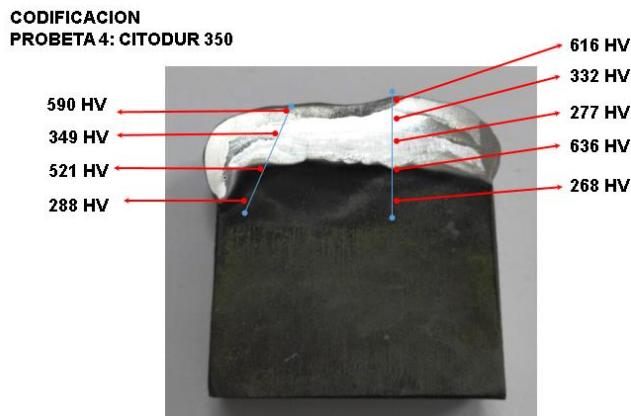


Figura 23 Probeta soldada con electrodo Citodur 350

A continuación se pasa a codificar en una tabla todos estos puntos tomados mediante el ensayo de dureza a fin de analizarlos y poder, posteriormente compararlos.

Tabla 23 Ensayo de dureza tomados a la probeta 4

| Zona | Dureza HV (Lado derecho) | Dureza HV (Lado izquierdo) |
|--|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| E 8018-B2 | 590 | 616 |
| Cambio de fase en soldadura de relleno y buttering | - | 332 |
| Buttering | 349 | 277 |
| ZAC | 521 | 636 |
| Material Base | 288 | 268 |

3.4.2. Ensayo de microestructura:

En esta sección se mostrará la post prueba a la probeta soldada obteniendo resultados únicamente desarrollados por el autor.

- Probeta 1: A fin de obtener la estructura cristalina de la probeta, se la pulió mediante un pulido electrolítico especificado en el anexo 3.

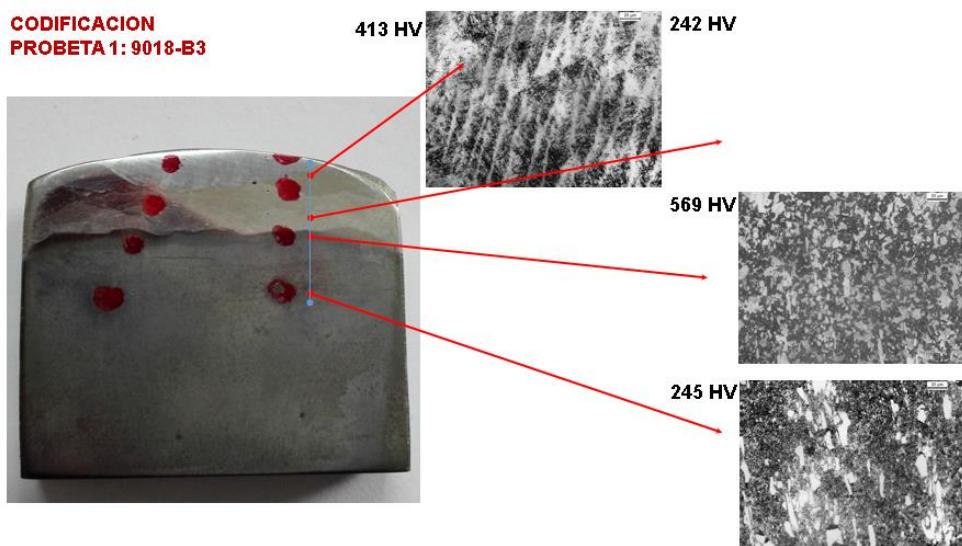


Figura 24 Ensayo de microestructura a la probeta 1 tomada en tres zonas

En la imagen superior se nota una estructura dentrítica del refuerzo, en la siguiente podemos notar un acero inoxidable característico del buterring y el electrodo utilizado. Finalmente en la última imagen tomada con el microscopio se nota estructura de matriz martecítica.

- Probeta 2: A fin de obtener la estructura cristalina de la probeta, se la pulió mediante un pulido electrolítico especificado en el anexo 3.

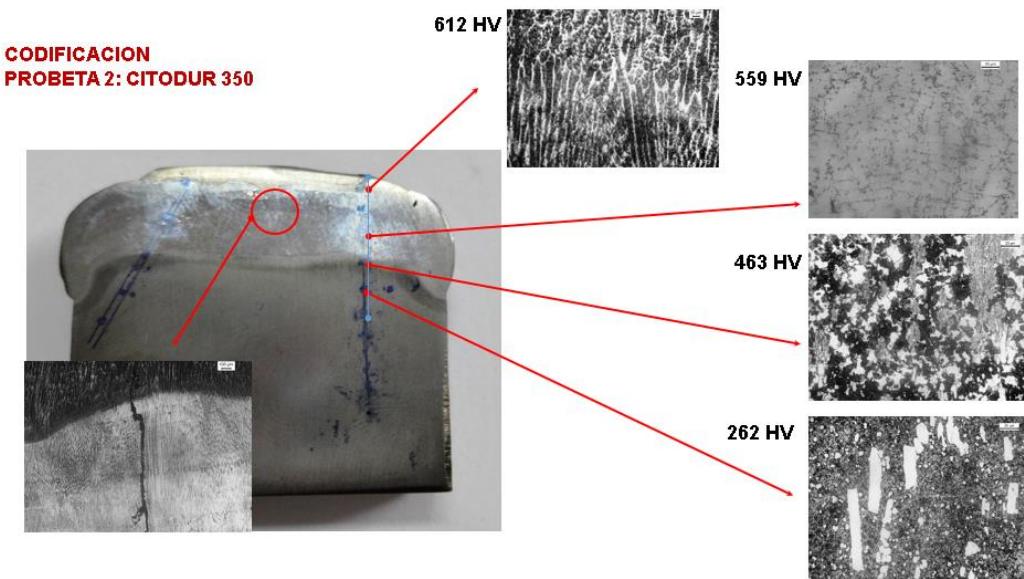


Figura 25 Ensayo de microestructura a la probeta 2 tomada en cuatro zonas.

En la imagen superior se nota una estructura dentrítica ledeburítica del refuerzo, en las dos siguientes podemos observar al acero inoxidable y al material base AISI D2 con carburos de martencita fragmentados por efectos de la temperatura de soldeo y al final tan solo podemos observar carburos de martencita característicos de un AISI D2. En esta probeta podemos observar una fisuración por hidrógeno y por eso a esta electrodo no se le va a seleccionar.

c. Probeta 3: A fin de obtener la estructura cristalina de la probeta, se la pulió mediante un pulido electrolítico especificado en el anexo 3.

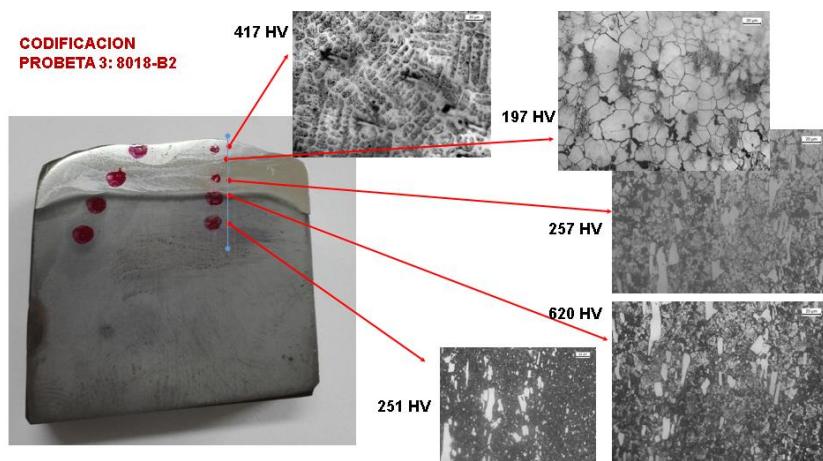


Figura 26 Ensayo de microestructura a la probeta 3 tomada en cinco zonas

- d. Probeta 4: A fin de obtener la estructura cristalina de la probeta, se la pulió mediante un pulido electrolítico especificado en el anexo 3.

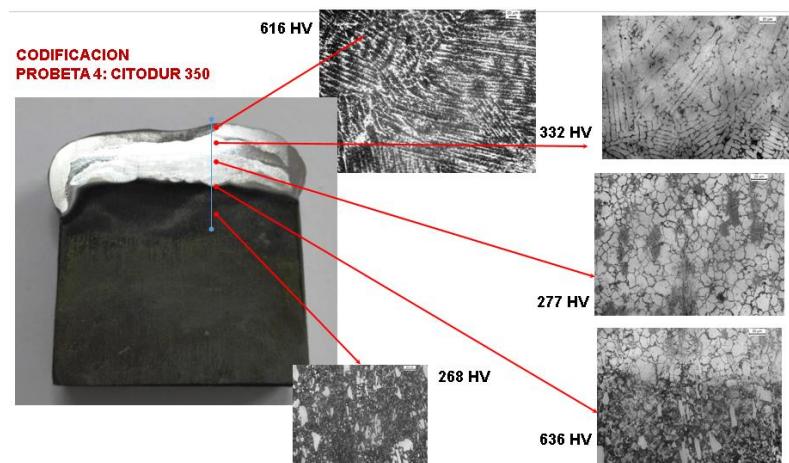


Figura 27 Ensayo de microestructura a la probeta 4 tomada en cinco zonas

IV. DISCUSIÓN:

El primer resultado nos muestra un análisis de microestructura donde podemos apreciar carburos de martencita (los claros más grandes), perlita y ferrita que han sido obtenidos a través de un endurecimiento al Temple – Revenido. Se hizo esta prueba ya que como la máquina STW es de procedencia china y no se tenía los catálogos necesarios para poder identificar el tipo del material de los punzones con los que trabaja (en este caso se tomó el de 1 ¼"). Al final de realizado el ensayo el especialista, Dr. En ciencia de materiales Norberto Ñique Gutiérrez, basándose en el Handbook ASM vol. 9 identificó que se trataba de un acero para herramienta de trabajo en frío AISI D2. Con esta afirmación se empezó a buscar normas adecuadas para el trabajo posterior con la soldadura, ensayos de metalografía y dureza que se pretendía hacer.

También se pensó, hacer un ensayo de desgaste ya que este punzón al estar sometido a cargas de compresión y desgaste se pensó que era un punto positivo si se lograba realizar; sin embargo debido a que en la ciudad ninguna institución que pueda certificar el ensayo contaba con una máquina que realice un desgaste controlado de la probeta se optó por descartar este ensayo y se concentró más recursos en los que si se podían realizar.

Con respecto al segundo resultado, al ya tener identificado el material base con el que se iba a trabajar, se pasó a seleccionar la composición química de los posibles electrodos a utilizar y entre los más destacados, por su similitud en % de carbono, cromo y molibdeno, se seleccionó al Citodur 360, E 8018-B2, E 9018-B3. Tal como lo señala Guevara Chávez en su trabajo de investigación al momento de caracterizar al material mediante la norma ASTM E-3 obtiene los resultados que se pueden apreciar en la tabla 3 y estos han sido comprados con los resultados de la tabla 12 que se ha realizado en el presente trabajo el cual muestra la composición química de los electrodos a utilizar.

Cabe resaltar que hubiera sido importante que en este paso se hubiera hecho un análisis de que elementos químicos se obtienen a través de algún ensayo, sin embargo como no se obtuvo la máquina para realizarlo, se optó por solo seleccionarlo. Esta forma de caracterización del material es la mejor

pero no la más imprescindible ya que solo la diferencia habría sido mínima además el punzón que se tenía no era salido de fábrica sino que ya había estado trabajando durante un largo periodo de tiempo en contacto con otros metales y tal vez esto hubiera difuminado un poco los valores porcentuales de cada elemento químico encontrados en él.

En cuanto al tercer resultado, al ya tener seleccionados los electrodos a usar y tener identificado el material base, según normas, se procedió a elaborar las probetas. Este paso fue dificultoso debido a que solo se contaba con un punzón y las dimensiones no eran las adecuadas para que se pueda hacer distintas pruebas, se procedió a cortar el punzón y se obtuvieron tres probetas que posteriormente se soldarían. Si no se hubiera seccionado el punzón solo se habría obtenido un solo grupo de control y este trabajo ya no sería experimental puesto que no habría con que comparar, es por eso que se cortó el punzón en tres distintas probetas pero al obtenerlas, no se las pudo soldar debido a que las dimensiones no eran las adecuadas para realizar una soldadura dura que es lo que se necesitaba.

Debido a lo explicado anteriormente se procedió a buscar otro material AISI D2 y se lo encontró en forma de barra cuadrada de una pulgada y media por una pulgada y media de ancho y largo. A esta barra se la seccionó en dos mitades y ya no se le hizo una unión con dos piezas, sino que solo se les aplicó relleno de soldadura con buttering indicado en la norma ASME sec. IX tal como se indica en las figuras 12 y 13.

Una vez soldadas las probetas se las llevó al laboratorio para que las preparen a fin de obtener los resultados previamente mostrados, según la norma ASME E-3 a la probeta se le debe de seleccionar una muestra tomada del medio, hecho por el cual se la procedió a seccionar a la probeta en tres partes iguales tal y como se aprecia en la figura 15. Lo que pasó con las probetas pequeñas se puede diferenciar en el trabajo desarrollado por Ceredo Hernández donde identifica que se debe utilizar un precalentamiento de 215°C para soldado en caliente y una temperatura de 60°C para trabajo en frío con diámetros pequeños, es decir no menor a 6.35 mm sin embargo las primeras probetas obtenidas eran de menor dimensión es por eso que fue descartada.

Para el cuarto resultado, la elaboración de los ensayos de dureza y microestructura se utilizó la norma ASME E92-82 y ASME E3-95 respectivamente. En el primer ensayo (dureza) se obtuvieron resultados muy positivos en la zona afectada por el calor para el electrodo Citodur 350 en comparación con los electrodos E 9018-B3 y el E 8018-B2. Esto lo podemos comparar con los resultados obtenidos por Tene Salazar donde muestra que al aplicar un recalentamiento de 370°C obtiene el máximo resultado de límite de fluencia en la ZAC debido a que la prueba con distintas temperaturas a fin de evaluar el mejor límite de fluencia de sus probetas para realizar un proceso de soldadura SMAW. También es importante resaltar lo que afirma Guevara Chávez que siempre la dureza es mayor en la zona soldada, comparándola con la presente investigación que, después de los valores de dureza en la ZAC son los mayores obtenidos esto se debe principalmente a las propiedades mecánicas con las que cuenta cada material de aporte. Además, en el trabajo de Maldonado Iñiguez y otros comparan los valores de dureza recolectados de una tabla realizada por empresas que comercializan este el acero AISI D2 y los realizados por ellos en sus ensayos, notándose que en los ensayos obtienen un menor valor que de estas tablas, ver tabla 6. Todo esto se debe a que cuando se suelda el calor no es uniforme en toda la probeta; el calor es mas intenso en la parte mas cerca al área recuperada pero si nos alejamos es esta zona el calor disminuye obteniendo la misma dureza . Esto es importante para seleccionar el mejor método de recuperación en los procesos de soldadura.

También cabe resaltar que en la estructura metalográfica tomada a la probeta 2 se observan una fisuración y es por eso que esta probeta se va a descartar. Esta fisuración se debió principalmente al Hidrógeno que el revestimiento de soldadura contiene y no solo está en la zona soldada sino que se propaga por el Buttering llegando así hasta el material base lo cual, si se decide hacer la recuperación con este electrodo sería perjudicial para el punzón y para la vida útil que este podría entregar. Lo encontrado en esta probeta se puede comparar con la teoría mostrada anteriormente en el punto 1.3.10 el cual identifica que la fragilización por hidrógeno se presenta,

mayormente en la ZAC. Este no es el caso debido a que se presenta en la zona del recubrimiento sin embargo la grieta se propaga hasta llegar a la ZAC. En el resto de probetas se puede apreciar perlita, ferrita, martencita y acero inoxidable para el Buttering lo cual son cambios estructurales normal debido a la difusión de calor que el proceso de soldadura conlleva.

V. CONCLUSIONES

Se determinó que el material analizado, comparado con el Handbook ASM vol. 9 (libro especializado en microestructura), es un AISI D2 según los resultados obtenidos por el especialista.

Se buscó catálogos de la empresa SOLDEXA y Thyseenkrupp que ayuden a identificar tanto la composición química del material base como la del material de aporte. De todas las similitudes posibles encontradas se seleccionó solo a tres debido a la cantidad limitada que se tenía de probetas para la recuperación del material y posterior análisis. La característica que se tomó en cuenta fue la de electrodos de aporte de alto porcentaje de carbono, similitud en el vanadio y molibdeno.

Para preparar las probetas se seleccionó a una barra cuadrada de $1\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$ y se le procedió a realizar el recubrimiento en el área de sección transversal tal como se muestra en la figura 13 y 14. Debido a que el material base era de alto porcentaje de carbono, se referenció a la norma ASME sec. IX para realizar un Buttering a fin de que el electrodo de aporte tenga una mejor fusión con el metal base y no sufra agrietamientos o posible porosidad.

Concluyendo con el último objetivo, se puede observar que en el análisis metalográfico, la probeta 2 presenta agrietamiento y es por eso que esta no se podría seleccionar como la mejor para la recuperación sin embargo en la probeta 3 soldada con electrodo E 8018-B2 presenta una dureza un poco menor en el recubrimiento por soldadura el cual es 392 HV – 417 HV que en la probeta 1 soldada con electrodo E 9018-B3 la cual presenta una dureza de 400 HV – 413 HV lo cual en un futuro sería perjudicial para el trabajo al que este va a estar sometido se necesita un material de aporte que no sea tan rígido. Con respecto a la probeta 2 y 4 son descartadas debido a que en una de estas existe agrietamiento. Es por eso que se selecciona al electrodo E 8018-B2 influye significativamente en la recuperación de este punzón por lo antes mencionado y sus mismas propiedades que este ya tiene.

VI. RECOMENDACIONES:

Se recomienda que se usen más probetas para que así se pueda hacer un análisis estadístico de muchos más datos y esto pueda ayudar a tomar una mejor decisión al momento de seleccionar el electrodo y proceso de soldadura. Con respecto a lo antes mencionado, también cabe resaltar que las condiciones climatológicas con las que son soldadas las probetas se deben tomar en cuenta al momento de realizar la soldadura puesto que si se realiza en un lugar donde se está muy cerca al mar, como en este caso que la recuperación se llevó a cabo en la ciudad de Talara – Piura – Perú, esto podría causar una mala recuperación de las probetas y posible agrietamiento de las probetas, porosidad u una rápida oxidación.

También es importante resaltar la necesidad de contar con más recursos de maquinarias que ayuden a hacer varias clases de ensayos a las probetas, tanto destructivos como no destructivos debido a que esto contribuye a evaluarla en diferentes aspectos y se pueda tener una mejor perspectiva de lo que se logró. Se recomienda que para estudios posteriores se puedan realizar ensayos de desgaste y contar con probetas de mayores dimensiones donde se les pueda hacer ensayos destructivos con el propósito de evaluar mejor al soldador que tiene que ser certificado, como en este trabajo.

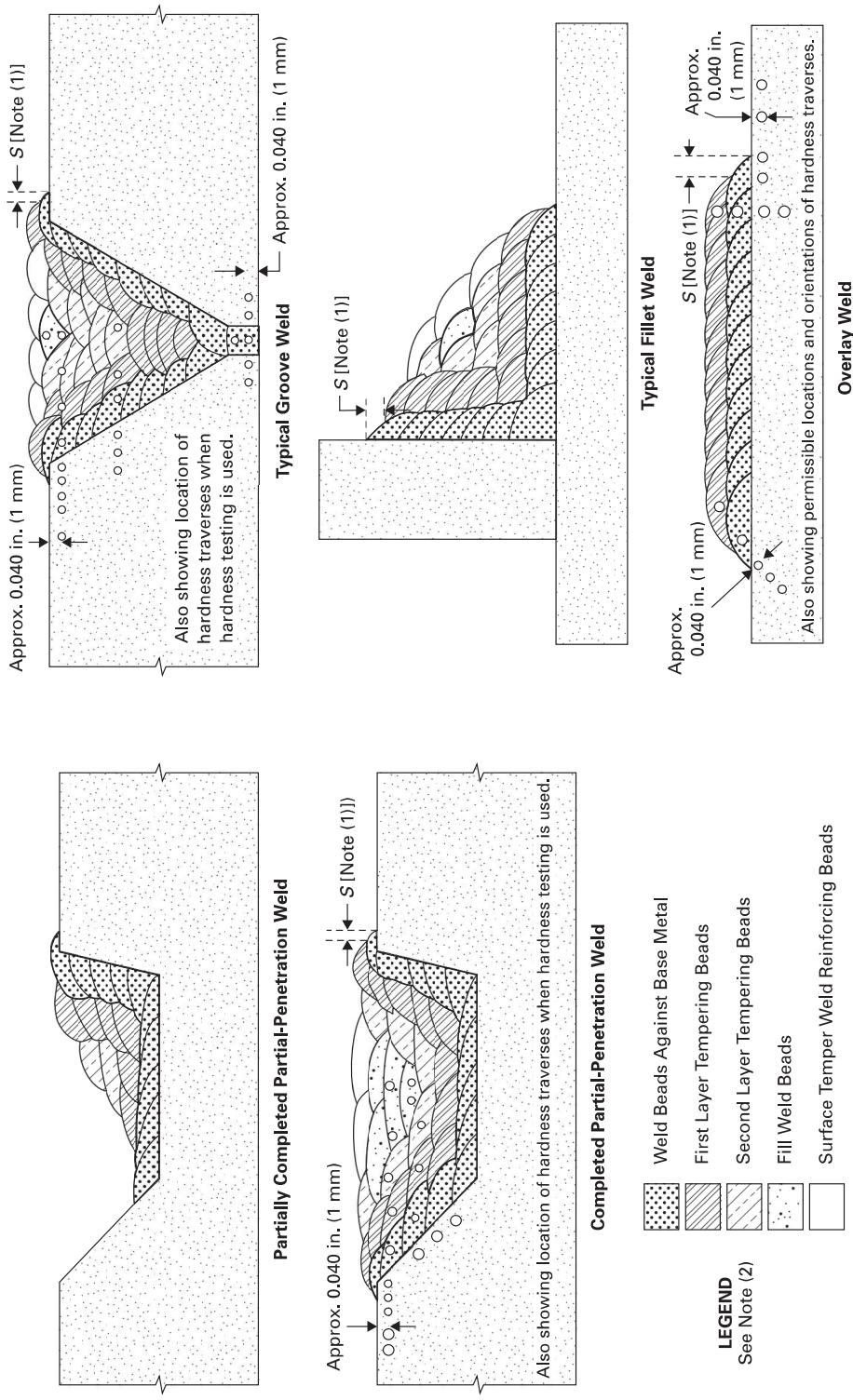
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ANEXOS

Figure QW-462.12
Nomenclature for Temper Bead Welding



GENERAL NOTES:

- (a) Weld beads shown above may be deposited in any sequence that will result in placement of the beads as shown.
 - (b) Surface temper reinforcing beads may cover the entire weld surface, or may only be placed at the toe of the weld; they may or may not be mechanically removed.
- NOTES:
- (1) The distance, S , is measured from the toe of the weld to the edge of the temper beads. Measurements shall be made parallel to the base metal surface.
 - (2) Beads near the finished surface may be both tempering beads and surface temper reinforcing beads.



Standard Guide for Preparation of Metallographic Specimens¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E 3; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the Department of Defense.

1. Scope

1.1 The primary objective of metallographic examinations is to reveal the constituents and structure of metals and their alloys by means of a light optical or scanning electron microscope. In special cases, the objective of the examination may require the development of less detail than in other cases but, under nearly all conditions, the proper selection and preparation of the specimen is of major importance. Because of the diversity in available equipment and the wide variety of problems encountered, the following text presents for the guidance of the metallographer only those practices which experience has shown are generally satisfactory; it cannot and does not describe the variations in technique required to solve individual specimen preparation problems.

NOTE 1—For a more extensive description of various metallographic techniques, refer to Samuels, L. E., *Metallographic Polishing by Mechanical Methods*, American Society for Metals (ASM) Metals Park, OH, 3rd Ed., 1982; Petzow, G., *Metallographic Etching*, ASM, 1978; and Vander Voort, G., *Metallography: Principles and Practice*, McGraw Hill, NY, 2nd Ed., 1999.

1.2 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, 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:

- A 90/A 90M Standard Test Method for Weight (Mass) of Coating on Iron and Steel with Zinc or Zinc-Alloy Coatings
- E 7 Terminology Relating to Metallography²
- E 45 Practice for Determining the Inclusion Content of Steel²
- E 340 Test Method for Macroetching Metals and Alloys²
- E 407 Test Methods for Microetching Metals and Alloys²
- E 768 Practice for Preparing and Evaluating Specimens for Automatic Inclusion Assessment of Steel²

¹ This guide is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee E04 on Metallography and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E04.01 on Sampling, Specimen Preparation, and Photography.

Current edition approved April 10, 2001. Published July 2001. Originally published as E 3 – 21 T. Last previous edition E 3 – 95.

² Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 03.01.

- E 1077 Test Method for Estimating the Depth of Decarburization of Steel Specimens²
- E 1122 Practice for Obtaining JK Inclusion Ratings Using Automatic Image Analysis²
- E 1245 Practice for Determining the Inclusion or Second-Phase Constituent Content of Metals by Automatic Image Analysis²
- E 1268 Practice for Assessing the Degree of Banding or Orientation of Microstructures²
- E 1558 Guide to Electrolytic Polishing of Metallographic Specimens²
- E 1920 Guide for Metallographic Preparation of Thermal Sprayed Coatings²

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 For definitions used in this practice, refer to Terminology E 7.

3.2 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.2.1 *castable mount*—a metallographic mount generally made from a two component castable plastic. One component is the resin and the other hardener. Both components can be liquid or one liquid and a powder. Castable mounts generally do not require heat and pressure to cure.

3.2.2 *compression mount*—a metallographic mount made using plastic that requires both heat and pressure for curing.

3.2.3 *planar grinding*—is the first grinding step in a preparation procedure used to bring all specimens into the same plane of polish. It is unique to semi or fully automatic preparation equipment that utilize specimen holders.

3.2.4 *rigid grinding disc*—a non-fabric support surface, such as a composite of metal/ceramic or metal/polymer charged with an abrasive (usually 6 to 15 μm diamond particles), and used as the fine grinding operation in a metallographic preparation procedure.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 Microstructures have a strong influence on the properties and successful application of metals and alloys. Determination and control of microstructure requires the use of metallographic examination.

4.2 Many specifications contain a requirement regarding microstructure; hence, a major use for metallographic examination is inspection to ensure that the requirement is met. Other

major uses for metallographic examination are in failure analysis, and in research and development.

4.3 Proper choice of specimen location and orientation will minimize the number of specimens required and simplify their interpretation. It is easy to take too few specimens for study, but it is seldom that too many are studied.

5. Selection of Metallographic Specimens

5.1 The selection of test specimens for metallographic examination is extremely important because, if their interpretation is to be of value, the specimens must be representative of the material that is being studied. The intent or purpose of the metallographic examination will usually dictate the location of the specimens to be studied. With respect to purpose of study, metallographic examination may be divided into three classifications:

5.1.1 *General Studies or Routine Work*—Specimens should be chosen from locations most likely to reveal the maximum variations within the material under study. For example, specimens could be taken from a casting in the zones wherein maximum segregation might be expected to occur as well as specimens from sections where segregation could be at a minimum. In the examination of strip or wire, test specimens could be taken from each end of the coils.

5.1.2 *Study of Failures*—Test specimens should be taken as closely as possible to the fracture or to the initiation of the failure. Before taking the metallographic specimens, study of the fracture surface should be complete, or, at the very least, the fracture surface should be documented. In many cases, specimens should be taken from a sound area for a comparison of structures and properties.

5.1.3 *Research Studies*—The nature of the study will dictate specimen location, orientation, etc. Sampling will usually be more extensive than in routine examinations.

5.2 Having established the location of the metallographic samples to be studied, the type of section to be examined must be decided.

5.2.1 For a casting, a section cut perpendicular to the surface will show the variations in structure from the outside to the interior of the casting.

5.2.2 In hot-worked or cold-worked metals, both transverse and longitudinal sections should be studied. Special investigations may require specimens with surfaces prepared parallel to the original surface of the product.

5.2.3 In the case of wire and small rounds, a longitudinal section through the center of the specimen proves advantageous when studied in conjunction with the transverse section.

5.3 Transverse sections or cross sections taken perpendicular to the main axis of the material are often used for revealing the following information:

5.3.1 Variations in structure from center to surface,

5.3.2 Distribution of nonmetallic impurities across the section,

5.3.3 Decarburization at the surface of a ferrous material (see Test Method E 1077),

5.3.4 Depth of surface imperfections,

5.3.5 Depth of corrosion,

5.3.6 Thickness of protective coatings, and

5.3.7 Structure of protective coating.

5.4 Longitudinal sections taken parallel to the main axis of the material are often used for revealing the following information:

5.4.1 Inclusion content of steel (see Practices E 45, E 768, E 1122, and E 1245),

5.4.2 Degree of plastic deformation, as shown by grain distortion,

5.4.3 Presence or absence of banding in the structure (see Practice E 1268), and

5.4.4 The microstructure attained with any heat treatment.

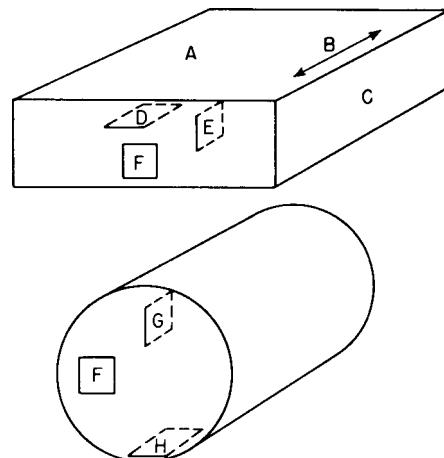
5.5 The locations of surfaces examined should always be given in reporting results and in any illustrative micrographs. A suitable method of indicating surface locations is shown in Fig. 1.

6. Size of Metallographic Specimens

6.1 For convenience, specimens to be polished for metallographic examination are generally not more than about 12 to 25 mm (0.5 to 1.0 in.) square, or approximately 12 to 25 mm in diameter if the material is cylindrical. The height of the specimen should be no greater than necessary for convenient handling during polishing.

6.1.1 Larger specimens are generally more difficult to prepare.

6.1.2 Specimens that are, fragile, oddly shaped or too small to be handled readily during polishing should be mounted to ensure a surface satisfactory for microscopical study. There are, based on technique used, three fundamental methods of mounting specimens (see Section 9).



Symbol in
Diagram

Suggested Designation

| | |
|---|--|
| A | Rolled surface |
| B | Direction of rolling |
| C | Rolled edge |
| D | Planar section |
| E | Longitudinal section perpendicular to rolled surface |
| F | Transverse section |
| G | Radial longitudinal section |
| H | Tangential longitudinal section |

FIG. 1 Method of Designating Location of Area Shown in Photomicrograph.

7. Cutting of Metallographic Specimens

7.1 In cutting the metallographic specimen from the main body of the material, care must be exercised to minimize altering the structure of the metal. Three common types of sectioning are as follows:

7.1.1 Sawing, whether by hand or machine with lubrication, is easy, fast, and relatively cool. It can be used on all materials with hardnesses below approximately 350 HV. It does produce a rough surface containing extensive plastic flow that must be removed in subsequent preparation.

7.1.2 An abrasive cut-off blade will produce a smooth surface often ready for fine grinding. This method of sectioning is normally faster than sawing. The choice of cut-off blade, lubricant, cooling conditions, and the grade and hardness of metal being cut will influence the quality of the cut. A poor choice of cutting conditions can easily damage the specimen, producing an alteration of the microstructure. Generally, soft materials are cut with a hard bond blade and hard materials with a soft bond blade. Aluminum oxide abrasive blades are preferred for ferrous metals and silicon carbide blades are preferred for nonferrous alloys. Abrasive cut-off blades are essential for sectioning metals with hardness above about 350 HV. Extremely hard metallic materials and ceramics may be more effectively cut using diamond-impregnated cutting blades. Manufacturer's instructions should be followed as to the choice of blade. Table 1 lists the suggested cutoff blades for materials with various Vickers (HV) hardness values.

7.1.3 A shear is a type of cutting tool with which a material in the form of wire, sheet, plate or rod is cut between two opposing blades.

7.2 Other methods of sectioning are permitted provided they do not alter the microstructure at the plane of polishing. All cutting operations produce some depth of damage, which will have to be removed in subsequent preparation steps.

8. Cleanliness

8.1 Cleanliness (see Appendix X1) during specimen preparation is essential. All greases, oils, coolants and residue from cutoff blades on the specimen should be removed by some suitable organic solvent. Failure to clean thoroughly can prevent cold mounting resins from adhering to the specimen surface. Ultrasonic cleaning may be effective in removing the last traces of residues on a specimen surface.

8.2 Any coating metal that will interfere with the subsequent etching of the base metal should be removed before

TABLE 1 Cutoff Blade Selection

| Hardness HV | Materials | Abrasive | Bond | Bond Hardness |
|-------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|---------------|
| up to 300 | non-ferrous (Al, Cu) | SiC | P or R | hard |
| up to 400 | non-ferrous (Ti) | SiC | P or R | med. hard |
| up to 400 | soft ferrous | Al ₂ O ₃ | P or R | hard |
| up to 500 | medium soft ferrous | Al ₂ O ₃ | P or R | med. hard |
| up to 600 | medium hard ferrous | Al ₂ O ₃ | P or R | medium |
| up to 700 | hard ferrous | Al ₂ O ₃ | P or R&R | med. soft |
| up to 800 | very hard ferrous | Al ₂ O ₃ | P or R&R | soft |
| > 800 | extremely hard ferrous | CBN | P or M | hard |
| | more brittle ceramics | diamond | P or M | very hard |
| | tougher ceramics | diamond | M | ext. hard |

P—phenolic

R—rubber

R&R—resin and rubber

M—metal

polishing, if possible. If etching is required, when studying the underlying steel in a galvanized specimen, the zinc coating should be removed before mounting to prevent galvanic effects during etching. The coating can be removed by dissolving in cold nitric acid (HNO₃, sp gr 1.42), in dilute sulfuric acid (H₂SO₄) or in dilute hydrochloric acid (HCl). The HNO₃ method requires care to prevent overheating, since large samples will generate considerable heat. By placing the cleaning container in cold water during the stripping of the zinc, attack on the underlying steel will be minimized. More information may be found in Test Method A 90/A 90M.

NOTE 2—Picral etchant produces little or no galvanic etching effects when used on galvanized steel.

NOTE 3—The addition of an inhibitor during the stripping of Zn from galvanized coatings will minimize the attack of the steel substrate. NEP (polyethylenepolyamine) or SbCl₃ are two useful inhibitors.

8.3 Oxidized or corroded surfaces may be cleaned as described in Appendix X1.

9. Mounting of Specimens

9.1 There are many instances where it will be advantageous to mount the specimen prior to grinding and polishing. Mounting of the specimen is usually performed on small, fragile, or oddly shaped specimens, fractures, or in instances where the specimen edges are to be examined.

9.2 Specimens may be either mechanically mounted, mounted in plastic, or a combination of the two.

9.3 Mechanical Mounting:

9.3.1 Strip and sheet specimens may be mounted by binding or clamping several specimens into a pack held together by two end pieces and two bolts.

9.3.2 The specimens should be tightly bound together to prevent absorption and subsequent exudation of polishing materials or etchants.

9.3.3 The use of filler sheets of a softer material alternated with the specimen may be used in order to minimize the seepage of polishing materials and etchants. Use of filler material is especially advantageous if the specimens have a high degree of surface irregularities.

9.3.4 Filler material *must* be chosen so as not to react electrolytically with the specimen during etching. Thin pieces of plastic, lead, or copper are typical materials that are used. Copper is especially good for steel specimens since the usual etchants for steels will not attack the copper.

9.3.5 Alternatively, the specimens may be coated with a layer of epoxy resin before being placed in the clamp in order to minimize the absorption of polishing materials or etchants.

9.3.6 The clamp material should be similar in composition to the specimen to avoid galvanic effects that would inhibit etching. The specimen will not etch if the clamp material is more readily attacked by the etchant.

9.3.7 The clamp should preferably be of similar hardness as the specimens to minimize the rounding of the edges of the specimens during grinding and polishing.

9.3.8 Exercise care in clamping the specimen. Excessive clamping pressure may damage soft specimen.

9.4 Plastic Mounting:

9.4.1 Specimens may be embedded in plastic to protect them from damage and to provide a uniform format for both

manual and automatic preparation. This is the most common method for mounting metallographic specimens. Mounting plastics may be divided into two classes—compression and castable.

9.4.2 The choice of a mounting compound will influence the extent of edge rounding observed during the grinding and polishing operations. There are several methods available that minimize rounding. The specimen may be surrounded by hard shot, small rivets, rings, etc., of approximately the same hardness or, when using a castable resin, a slurry of resin and alumina may be poured around the specimen. The specimen may also be plated before mounting (see Section 10). Many mounting procedures result in sharp edges on the mount corners. The corners should be beveled to remove any plastic mounting flash.

9.4.3 *Compression Mounting*—There are four types of compression mounting plastics used predominantly in the metallographic laboratory (see Table 2). These plastics require the use of a mounting press providing heat (140-180°C) and force (27-30 MPa). Thermosetting plastics can be ejected hot but the best results are obtained when the cured mount is cooled under pressure. Thermoplastic compounds do not harden until cooled and therefore should not be ejected while hot. Regardless of the resin used, the best results are obtained when (1) the specimen is clean and dry, and (2) the cured mount is cooled under full pressure to below 40°C before ejection from the press. This will ensure minimal shrinkage gap formation.

9.4.4 *Castable Plastics*—Castable mounts are usually prepared at room temperature. Some may require an external heat source or applied pressure in order to cure. These resins consist of two or more components which must be mixed just prior to use. There are four kinds of castable plastics in common use (see Table 3).

9.4.5 The molds for castable plastics are often simple cups that hold the resin until it cures. They may be reusable or not; the choice is a matter of convenience and cost. Handling castable resins requires care. They all can cause dermatitis. Manufacturers' recommendations for mixing and curing must be followed to obtain best results.

9.5 Mounting Porous Specimen:

9.5.1 Porous or intricate specimens may be vacuum impregnated in order to fill voids, prevent contamination and seepage, and prevent loss of friable or loose components. Impregnation is accomplished by placing the specimen in a mold in a vacuum chamber and then introducing the resin into the mold after the chamber has been evacuated. The introduction of the resin into the mold can be accomplished either by having a funnel or stopcock fitted to the vacuum chamber or by having a basin of the resin present inside the chamber. A low-viscosity resin will produce the best results. The pressure in the chamber must remain above the critical vapor pressure of the hardener to

avoid boiling away the hardener. After the pressure has equilibrated, the resin is introduced into the mold and the vacuum is released and air admitted to the chamber. Atmospheric pressure will force the resin into fine pores, cracks, and holes.

9.5.2 If a low-viscosity resin is used, the funnel and stopcock may be eliminated. The specimen and resin are placed in the mold prior to evacuation. The air in the specimen will bubble out through the resin. Exercise care to ensure the hardening agent is not evaporated during evacuation. Dipping the specimen in the resin prior to placing it in the mold may help in filling voids.

9.5.3 Vacuum impregnation is an effective method for ensuring optimal results for porous metallographic mounts. It is imperative that the specimens be completely dry prior to impregnation.

9.5.4 A more rapid technique but less effective method is to lacquer the specimens with one of the formulations used by the canning industry to line food containers. The formulations are highly penetrating and the cure is a short time at low temperatures. After lacquering, the specimens are mounted in the usual fashion.

10. Plating of Specimens

10.1 Specimens such as fractures or those where it is necessary to examine the edges, are often plated to obtain good edge retention. Plating can be done electrolytically or with electroless solutions. These specimens are invariably mounted prior to the grinding and polishing procedures. Electroless plating solutions can be purchased commercially.

10.2 Thoroughly clean the specimen surface prior to plating to ensure good adhesion of the plating. Avoid industrial cleaning treatments that are too harsh and may cause damage to the specimen surface. Milder cleaning treatments that involve detergents, solvents, mild alkaline, or acidic solutions are recommended.

10.3 Chromium, copper, iron, nickel, gold, silver, and zinc may be electrolytically deposited although copper and nickel are predominantly used in metallographic laboratories.

10.3.1 Ferrous metals are commonly plated electrolytically with nickel or copper. A flash coat in a copper or electroless nickel bath can be first applied for specimens that are difficult to electroplate.

10.3.2 Nonferrous metals may be plated with silver and the precious metals may be plated with nickel, gold, or silver.

10.4 The plating material should not react galvanically with the base metal of the specimen during plating, polishing, or etching.

10.5 Electroless plating is preferred to electrolytic plating

TABLE 2 Characteristics of Hot-Compression Mounting Compounds

| Type of Compound | Characteristics |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Acrylic | thermoplastic, cure time 10-15 min, optically clear, moderate shrinkage, low abrasion resistance, degraded by hot etchants |
| Diallyl phthalate ^A | thermosetting, cure time 5-10 min, opaque, minimal shrinkage, good resistance to etchants, moderate abrasion resistance |
| Epoxy ^A | thermosetting, cure time 5-10 min, opaque, very low shrinkage, good resistance to etchants, high abrasion resistance |
| Phenolic ^A (Bakelite) | thermosetting, cure time 5-10 min, opaque, moderate shrinkage, degraded by hot etchants, moderate abrasion resistance |

^A These compounds may be filled with wood flour, glass fiber or mineral particulate.

TABLE 3 Characteristics of Castable Mounting Compounds

| Type of Compound | Characteristics |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Acrylic | Cure time 8-15 min, moderate shrinkage, peak curing temperature can reach 90-120°C during polymerization, low abrasion resistance, opaque to transparent |
| Polyester-acrylic (quartz-filled) | Cure time 8-15 min, very low shrinkage, peak curing temperature can reach 90-120°C during polymerization, high abrasion resistance, opaque |
| Polyester | Cure time 30-60 min, high shrinkage, peak curing temperature can reach 90-120°C during polymerization, moderate abrasion resistance, transparent |
| Epoxy | Cure time 1/2-20 h, very low shrinkage, good adhesion, low heat generation during polymerization, moderate abrasion resistance, low viscosity (good for vacuum impregnation), transparent |

for specimens with rough, porous, or irregular surfaces, because the electroless solution provides better surface coverage and penetration.

10.6 Active metals such as zinc and aluminum are difficult to plate. Sometimes a flash cyanide copper plate can be deposited, which then can be followed by normal plating from a sulfate bath. Evaporated coatings of copper, gold, or chromium may also be used as starter coatings.

10.7 It is recommended that the plating thickness be at least 5 μm .

11. Grinding and Polishing

General Information

11.1 Many metals and alloys can be prepared using a similar sequence of grinding and polishing. Hard alloys may require greater pressure than soft alloys. The major differences will be in the final polishing. Some metals and alloys will require specific combinations of abrasive and support material, but a surprising number can be handled by the same procedure. Supplies and instructions for grinding, lapping, and polishing are readily obtainable from laboratory supply houses.

11.2 *Grinding*—Grinding can be done in a number of ways, ranging from rubbing the specimen on a stationary piece of abrasive paper to the use of automatic devices. The choice of method depends on the number and type of specimens to be done, financial considerations and requirements such as flatness and uniformity.

11.2.1 Abrasive grit size designations in this practice are expressed in the ANSI (American National Standards Institute) or CAMI (Coated Abrasives Manufacturers Institute) system units with the corresponding FEPA (European Federation of Abrasive Producers) numbers in parentheses. Table 4 provides a correlation between these two systems and the approximate median particle diameter for a given size in micrometres.

11.2.2 Grinding should start with the finest paper, platen or stone capable of flattening the specimen and removing the effects of prior operations, such as sectioning. The subsequent steps should remove the effects of previous ones in a short time. Grinding consists of two stages—planar (rough) and fine.

11.2.3 Planar or rough grinding [240 grit (P220) and coarser] may be performed on belts, rotating wheels or stones. In some methods, diamond abrasives are used on rigid platens. Planar grinding may be used to accomplish the following:

11.2.3.1 Flatten an irregular or damaged cut surface,

11.2.3.2 Remove sectioning damage, scale and other surface conditions prior to mounting,

11.2.3.3 Remove substantial amounts of specimen material to reach a desired plane for polishing,

TABLE 4 European/USA Grit Grade Comparison Guide

| FEPA Grit Number | Size (μm) | ANSI/CAMI Grit Number | Size (μm) |
|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| P120 | 125.0 | 120 | 116.0 |
| P150 | 100.0 | 180 | 78.0 |
| P220 | 68.0 | 220 | 66.0 |
| P240 | 58.5 | ... | ... |
| P280 | 52.2 | 240 | 51.8 |
| P320 | 46.2 | ... | ... |
| P360 | 40.5 | 280 | 42.3 |
| P400 | 35.0 | 320 | 34.3 |
| P500 | 30.2 | ... | ... |
| P600 | 25.8 | 360 | 27.3 |
| P800 | 21.8 | 400 | 22.1 |
| P1000 | 18.3 | 500 | 18.2 |
| P1200 | 15.3 | 600 | 14.5 |
| P1500 | 12.6 | 800 | 11.5 |
| P2000 | 10.3 | 1000 | 9.5 |
| P2500 | 8.4 | 1500 | 8.0 |
| P4000 ^A | 5.0 | ... | ... |

^A Not found in the FEPA grading system.

ANSI—American National Standards Institute

CAMI—Coated Abrasives Manufacturers Institute

FEPA—European Federation of Abrasive Producers

11.2.3.4 Level the mount surface.

11.2.4 In fine grinding, damage to the specimen incurred from the planar or rough grinding step must be removed. The specimen is either ground on successively finer abrasive papers (using water to wash away grinding debris and to act as a coolant) or on a rigid disc or cloth charged with a suitable abrasive.

11.2.5 After all grinding is done, the specimen must be cleaned thoroughly. Ultrasonic cleaning in a water/soap solution containing a corrosion inhibitor may prove beneficial.

11.3 *Polishing*—Polishing is usually distinguished from grinding by the use of loose abrasive ($\leq 6\mu\text{m}$) embedded in an appropriately lubricated supporting surface. The choice of abrasive, lubricant, and polishing surface support is often specific to the metal and the object of the investigation. Polishing can be divided into rough and fine (final) stages.

11.3.1 Rough polishing is often sufficient for routine evaluations like microindentation hardness and grain size.

11.3.2 When fine polishing is required, it may be performed with diamond or an oxide slurry step or both. The choice of final polishing abrasive type and size is dictated by the hardness of the specimen. For instance, a 1 μm diamond final polish is often sufficient for many grades of steel, however, softer steels and non-ferrous materials often require an additional polishing step with an oxide slurry or suspension of SiO_2 or Al_2O_3 . Final polishing cloths are generally softer and higher in nap than rough polishing cloths. Therefore, polishing time and force must be kept to a minimum to avoid artifacts such as

edge rounding and relief.

11.3.3 Careful cleaning of the specimen between stages is mandatory to prevent contamination by coarser abrasive. Ultrasonic cleaning may be effective.

11.3.4 The polishing operations may be conducted by manual or by automated methods (preferred).

Manual (Hand-held) Methods

11.4 When grinding manually, the specimen should be moved back and forth across the paper to allow for even wear. Between grinding steps, the specimen should be rotated 45–90°. At the end of grinding on each paper, the surface of the specimen and its mount, if any, should be flat with one set of unidirectional grinding scratches.

11.5 Manual polishing methods consist of holding the specimen by hand against an abrasive-charged rotating wheel and moving the specimen in a circular path around the wheel against the direction of rotation of the wheel. The specimen should be held firmly in contact with the wheel.

11.6 The amount of force applied along with the rate of movement of the specimen during grinding and polishing is a matter of personal preference and experience. In the preparation of difficult materials such as thermally sprayed coatings or composites, the operating parameters must be strictly controlled.

11.7 A traditional manual preparation sequence consists of a series of grinding and polishing steps and may be similar to those listed in Table 5.

Automated Methods

11.8 Many styles of automated specimen preparation machinery are available. Most units can perform grinding and polishing steps. Many use holders capable of accommodating multiple specimens. Major advantages of automated grinding and polishing procedures are the consistent quality of specimen preparation and the substantial decrease in time. Therefore, automated techniques are recommended over manual techniques.

11.9 Most of the devices for automated grinding and polishing move the specimen around a rotating wheel covered

with abrasive so that the specimen follows an epicycloid path. In some devices, the specimen rotates on its own axis as well. The resulting scratch pattern now consists of randomly oriented arcs. Deciding when the previous scratches have been removed is more difficult than with directional (manual) grinding. The specimen surface should show uniform scratches before proceeding to the next step. Cleaning between stages is required to prevent carryover of abrasives and contamination of subsequent preparation surfaces.

11.10 Table 5 illustrates a traditional automated preparation method. This method uses conventional SiC papers for grinding and is suitable for all but the hardest of materials. Tables 6 and 7 are preparation methods that utilize rigid grinding discs or cloths for fine grinding. The method in Table 6 has been shown to be effective for the preparation of materials harder than HRC45. The method in Table 7 may be used for the preparation of materials softer than HRC45. These procedures may produce excellent results outside of the recommended hardness ranges.

12. Special Procedures

12.1 Occasionally, the metallographer is faced with the preparation of unfamiliar specimens or with special situations. Anticipation of every possible situation is, of course, impossible but some guidance can be offered.

12.1.1 When used properly, electrolytic polishing can produce near deformation-free surfaces but works best on solid solution alloys. Once the operating parameters are set, specimens can be prepared quickly. See Guide E 1558.

12.1.2 Vibratory polishing produces excellent results on many materials. Although slow, a number of specimens can be prepared simultaneously. It is especially advantageous for soft materials.

12.2 *Porous Specimens*—Specimens with continuous or open pores can be vacuum-impregnated (see 9.5) with epoxy. Specimens with closed pores are mounted by a suitable method, ground through the fine grinding stage, cleaned, and dried thoroughly. The surface is then wiped with epoxy mounting compound, usually the same material used to mount the specimen, to seal the pores. After hardening, the last

TABLE 5 Preparation Method 1 (General Use)

| Surface | Lubricant | Abrasive Type/Size ANSI (FEPA) | Time sec. | Force ^A N(lbf) | Platen RPM ^B | Rotation |
|--|----------------------|---|-----------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Planar Grinding paper/stone | water | 120–320 (P120–400) grit SiC/Al ₂ O ₃ | 15–45 | 20–30 (5–8) | 200–300 ^C | CO ^D |
| Fine Grinding paper | water | 240 (P220) grit SiC | 15–45 | 20–30 (5–8) | 200–300 | CO |
| paper | water | 320 (P500) grit SiC | 15–45 | 20–30 (5–8) | 200–300 | CO |
| paper | water | 600 (P1200) grit SiC | 15–45 | 20–30 (5–8) | 200–300 | CO |
| Rough Polishing low/no nap cloth | compatible lubricant | 6µm diamond | 120–300 | 20–30 (5–8) | 100–150 | CO |
| Final Polishing med./high nap cloth | compatible lubricant | 1µm diamond 0.04µm colloidal silica or 0.05µm alumina | 60–120 30–60 | 10–20 (3–5) 10–20 (3–5) | 100–150 100–150 | CO CONTRA ^F |
| synthetic suede ^E | water | | | | | |

^A Force per 30 mm (1¼ in.) diameter mount.

^B Power heads generally rotate between 25 and 150 rpm.

^C High-speed stone grinders generally rotate at greater than 1000 rpm.

^D Complimentary rotation, surface and specimen rotate in same direction.

^E Optional step.

^F Contra rotation, surface and specimen rotate in opposite directions.

TABLE 6 Preparation Method 2 for Harder Materials \geq HRC 45 (450 HV)

| Surface | Lubricant | Abrasive Type/Size ANSI (FEPA) | Time sec. | Force ^A N(lbf) | Platen RPM ^B | Rotation |
|--|----------------------|---|-----------|------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| Planar Grinding paper/stone | water | 120–320 (P120–400) grit SiC/Al ₂ O ₃ | 15–45 | 20–30 (5–8) | 200–300 ^C | CO ^D |
| Fine Grinding rigid disc | compatible lubricant | 6–15µm diamond | 180–300 | 20–30 (5–8) | 100–150 | CO |
| Rough Polishing low/no nap cloth | compatible lubricant | 3–6µm diamond | 120–300 | 20–30 (5–8) | 100–150 | CO |
| Final Polishing med./high nap cloth | compatible lubricant | 1µm diamond | 60–120 | 10–20 (3–5) | 100–150 | CO |
| synthetic suede ^E | water | 0.04µm colloidal silica or 0.05µm alumina | 30–60 | 10–20 (3–5) | 100–150 | CONTRA ^F |

^A Force per 30 mm (1¼ in.) diameter mount.^B Power heads generally rotate between 25 and 150 rpm.^C High-speed stone grinders generally rotate at greater than 1000 rpm.^D Complimentary rotation, surface and specimen rotate in same direction.^E Optional step.^F Contra rotation, surface and specimen rotate in opposite directions.
TABLE 7 Preparation Method 3 for Softer Materials \leq HRC 45 (450 HV)

| Surface | Lubricant | Abrasive Type/Size ANSI (FEPA) | Time sec. | Force ^A N(lbf) | Platen RPM ^B | Rotation |
|--|----------------------|---|-----------|------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| Planar Grinding paper/stone | water | 120–320 (P120–400) grit SiC/Al ₂ O ₃ | 15–45 | 20–30 (5–8) | 200–300 ^C | CO ^D |
| Fine Grinding heavy nylon cloth | compatible lubricant | 6–15µm diamond | 180–300 | 20–30 (5–8) | 100–150 | CO |
| Rough Polishing low/no nap cloth | compatible lubricant | 3–6µm diamond | 120–300 | 20–30 (5–8) | 100–150 | CO |
| Final Polishing med./high nap cloth | compatible lubricant | 1µm diamond | 60–120 | 10–20 (3–5) | 100–150 | CO |
| synthetic suede ^E | water | 0.04µm colloidal silica or 0.05µm alumina | 30–60 | 10–20 (3–5) | 100–150 | CONTRA ^F |

^A Force per 30 mm (1¼ in.) diameter mount.^B Power heads generally rotate between 25 and 150 rpm.^C High-speed stone grinders generally rotate at greater than 1000 rpm.^D Complimentary rotation, surface and specimen rotate in same direction.^E Optional step.^F Contra rotation, surface and specimen rotate in opposite directions.

fine-grinding stage is repeated to remove the excess material, and specimen preparation is continued as usual. The choice of epoxy for impregnation depends on the nature of the specimen. It should be inert toward the specimen.

12.3 Composite Materials—Composite materials, particularly hard fibers in a soft matrix or wires in a soft insulation, can be particularly difficult to prepare. The best approach is to first seal or impregnate pores or holes. Then grind carefully, using copious lubrication. The grinding surface must be kept flat and firm. In the polishing stages, the substrate should have no nap and should be fairly hard. Diamond abrasive is recommended. Both will minimize rounding of the hard components. Sometimes, a compromise will have to be made between accepting a few artifacts such as scratches or rounded edges.

12.4 Coated Materials:

12.4.1 Coated metals, such as galvanized steel, electroplated metal, enamel ware, and so forth, can be considered a variety of composite materials. They present problems of their own, such as flaking, chipping, and rounding. For example, some coatings are so thin as to be unresolvable on simple cross sections (tinplate). Other problems are the presence of a soft coating on a harder substrate (galvanized steel) or a hard brittle coating on a soft substrate (porcelain enamel on aluminum).

12.4.1.1 The problem of thin coatings can be handled by using a taper mount. In this method, the specimen is mounted so that the plane of polish is at a small angle to the plane of the surface. For example, a tapered plug is inserted in the mounting press with the taper up. A blank tapered mount is prepared. Masking tape is wrapped around the circumference of the mount to make a well on the tapered end. A small amount of epoxy mounting compound is mixed. The specimen, cut to fit inside the well, is wetted with the epoxy and laid on the face of the tapered mount, coated side up. Using a probe, the specimen is pressed down firmly onto the tapered face. The balance of the epoxy compound is added and allowed to harden. The mounted specimen is ground and polished on the epoxy face in the conventional manner exercising care that the plane of polish is perpendicular to the cylindrical axis of the mount. This is easily done with most automatic grinding machines.

12.4.1.2 The problem of soft coatings can be solved by the use of a suitable backup. A piece of spring steel is useful to hold the backup in place, or the backup may be cemented to the specimen. The cement can act as an insulation to minimize galvanic effects. Caution: some cements will dissolve in epoxy mounting compounds. A particularly suitable backup is another piece of the same material, with the coating sandwiched in. Another solution is to add another coating, for example,

electroplate. However, this may introduce undesirable galvanic effects during etching. Galvanic problems may arise also from the interaction of the coating and its substrate. The mounting procedure used must result in excellent adhesion to the coated surface to minimize edge rounding. If edge rounding persists, the polishing time and applied force may have to be decreased.

12.4.1.3 Hard coatings on softer substrates can be mounted with a backup piece or a hard-filled mounting compound. Diamond abrasives on a napless cloth will minimize surface relief during polishing.

12.5 Fragile specimens should be mounted in one of the castable mounting formulations. Vacuum impregnation will ensure filling of holes and cavities (see 9.5). Thin walls can be reinforced by electroless nickel plating, which will alleviate the rounding problem.

12.6 Likewise, friable specimens can be bound together by impregnation with plastic or by electroless nickel plating, or both. Further guidance can be found in texts on preparation of mineralogical specimens.

13. Precision and Bias

13.1 Because use of this practice does not produce numerical results, no statement of precision or bias is possible.

14. Keywords

alloys; grinding; metallography; metals; mounting; polishing; sectioning; specimen preparation (metallographic)

APPENDIXES

(Nonmandatory Information)

X1. CLEANING SPECIMENS

X1.1 Metallographers frequently need to clean specimens. In some instances, the adherent debris, oxidation, or corrosion product must be collected for analysis, for example, by X-ray diffraction. In other cases, the adherent matter is of no interest, it merely needs to be removed. If the underlying surface is of no interest, the surface can be shot blasted, wire brushed, or ground. However, if the underlying surface is important, for example, a fracture surface, then the cleaning operation must do as little damage as possible. These different aims of the cleaning operation must be kept in mind before formulating the cleaning program.

X1.2 When the adherent material is to be analyzed, a variety of procedures may be applied depending upon whether or not the underlying surface can or cannot be damaged.

X1.2.1 In the case of debris or corrosion product on the surface of a part, a stylus, scalpel, or other sharp object can be used to scrape off or pry off enough material for analysis. This will do some damage to the surface, but it will be localized.

X1.2.2 As an alternative, use cellulose acetate replicating tape to remove surface debris by the extraction replica approach. A number of approaches have been developed and are described in STP 547³ as well as in many textbooks on electron microscopy. Generally, thick (0.127 mm or 0.005 in.) tape is employed. One surface is moistened with acetone and then pressed against the debris-coated surface. After it dries, strip off the tape in the same way as you would remove adhesive tape. The debris will adhere to the tape.

X1.3 When the surface is to be examined, but the adherent debris will not be analyzed, several approaches can be used. Always try the simplest, safest methods first. For example, use

a blast of compressed air to remove any loosely adherent material. A soft camel-hair brush or a soft toothbrush may also be useful for removing loosely adherent matter.

X1.3.1 If the techniques in X1.3 do not suffice, try aqueous solutions, organic solvents, or alcohol with an ultrasonic cleaner. Aqueous solutions (8 g of Alconox per litre of warm water) containing Alconox⁴, a detergent, have been found (**1, 2**) to be effective. Follow the Alconox bath with rinsing under running water, then dry. Organic solvents, such as acetone, ethyl methyl ketone, toluene, xylene, or alcohol (ethanol is preferable to methanol because of potential health problems with the latter) are also very effective. Before choosing one of these solutions, be sure that it will not adversely affect the material being cleaned. Avoid use of chlorinated organic solvents (such as trichloreethylene or carbon tetrachloride) due to their carcinogenic nature. Repeated replication, as described in X1.2.2, is an effective method for cleaning fractures (**3, 4**).

X1.3.2 When the procedures in X1.3 and X1.3.1 are unsuccessful, more drastic methods are required. Electrolytic cleaning solutions (Table X1.1), have been found to be quite useful. An inert material (stainless steel, graphite, or platinum, for example) is used as an anode, while the specimen is the cathode in the electrolytic cell. Some of these solutions can generate dangerous fumes, hence they should be used under a hood with care. Endox 214⁵ has been found (**1**) to be useful for cleaning heavily rusted steel fractures.

X1.3.3 Cathodic cleaning solutions or acid-inhibited baths have also been employed to clean fractures (**3, 5**). However, as the degree of corrosion or oxidation increases, fracture features will be destroyed to a greater extent and cleaning, while it can

³ "Manual Electron Metallography Techniques," 1973. Available from ASTM Headquarters. Request STP 547.

⁴ Alconox is available from Alconox, Inc., New York, NY 10003. An equivalent can be used.

⁵ Endox 214 is available from Enthone, Inc., West Haven, CT 06516. An equivalent can be used.

TABLE X1.1 Cleaning Solutions for Use When Standard Methods Are Inadequate

| | |
|--|---|
| 6N HCl plus 2 g/L Hexamethylene tetramine ^A | Immerse specimen in solution for 1 to 15 min. Good for steels. Cleaning action can be enhanced by light brushing or by brief (5 s) periods in an ultrasonic cleaner. |
| 3 mL HCl 4 mL 2-Butyne-1, 4 diol inhibitor 50 mL water ^B | Use a fresh solution at room temperature. Use in an ultrasonic cleaner for about 30 s. |
| 49 mL water 49 mL HCl 2 mL Rodine-50 inhibitor ^C | Wash specimen in alcohol for 2 min in an ultrasonic cleaner before and after a 2-min ultrasonic cleaning period with the inhibited acid bath. |
| 6 g sodium cyanide 6 g sodium sulphite 100 mL distilled water ^{DEF} | Electrolytic rust removal solution. Use under a hood with care. Use 100-mA/cm ² current density for up to 15 min. |
| 10 g ammonium citrate 100 mL distilled water ^G | Use solution heated to 30°C (86°F). |
| 70 mL orthophosphoric acid 32 g chromic acid 130 mL water ^H | Recommended for removing oxides from aluminum alloy fractures (some sources claim that only organic solvents should be used). |
| 8 oz endox 214 powder 1000 mL cold water (add small amount of Photo-Flo) ^{I,J} | Use electrolytically at 250-mA/cm ² current density for 1 min with a Pt cathode to remove oxidation products. Wash in an ultrasonic cleaner with the solution for 1 min. Repeat this cycle several times if necessary. Use under a hood. |

^A deLeiris, H., et al, "Techniques for Removing Rust from Fractures of Steel Parts that are to be Examined by Electron Microfractography," *Mem. Sci. Rev. Met.*, Vol 63, No. 5, May 1966, pp. 463–472.

^B Dahlberg, E. P., "Techniques for Cleaning Service Failures in Preparation for Scanning Electron Microscope and Microprobe Analysis," *Scanning Electron Microscopy*, 1974, Part IV, pp. 911–918.

^C Brooks, C. E., and Lundin, C. D., "Rust Removal from Steel Fractures—Effect on Fractographic Evaluation," *Microstructural Science*, Vol 3A, Elsevier, NY, 1975, pp. 21–33.

^D deLeiris, H., et al, "Techniques for Removing Rust from Fractures of Steel Parts That Are to be Estimated by Electron Microfractography," *Mem. Sci. Rev. Met.*, Vol 63, No. 5, May 1966, pp. 463–472.

^E Russ, J. C., and Miller, G. A., "Effect of Oxidization on the Electron Fractographic Interpretation of Fractures in Steel," *JISI*, December 1969, pp. 1635–1638.

^F Pickwick, K. M., and Smith, E., "The Effect of Surface Contamination in SEM Fractographic Investigations," *Micron*, Vol 3, No. 2, 1972, pp. 224–237.

^G Interrante, C. G., and Hicho, G. E., "Removal of Iron-Sulfide Deposits from Fracture Surfaces," *ASTM STP 610*, 1976, pp. 349–365.

^H Beachem, C. D., *The Interpretation of Electron Microscope Fractographs*, NRL Report 6360, U.S. Government Printing Office, Jan. 21, 1966.

^I Yuzawich, P. M., and Hughes, C. W., "An Improved Technique for Removal of Oxide Scale from Fractured Surfaces of Ferrous Materials," *Prakt. Met.*, Vol 15, April 1978, pp. 184–195.

^J Goubau, B., and Werner, H., "Microfractographic Investigation of Fracture Surfaces Coated With Magnetite," *Prakt. Met.*, Vol 17, No. 5, May 1980, pp. 209–219.

remove the surface deposits, cannot restore damaged fracture features.

X1.3.4 A number of proprietary rust removal solutions have been developed. These are premixed and used directly out of the container. Two such products are described in Refs 6 and 7.

X1.3.5 Cleaning can also be accomplished by argon-ion

bombardment (6) or by use of a glow-discharge method (7, 8). These methods require specialized equipment.

X2.1 Automated preparation machines commonly display force in either pound-force (lbf) or newtons (N). The ability to convert from one unit to the other may be necessary when trying to interpret a documented procedure.

X2.1.1 To convert from pound-force to newton multiply the pound-force value by 4.5.

X2.1.2 To convert from newton to pound-force multiply the newton value by 0.225.

X2.2 When multiple specimens of equal contact area are held in a holder, the applied force must be divided by the number of specimens in the holder to determine the load per specimen.

X2.2.1 Some automated machines apply force individually to each specimen. In this case it is necessary to divide the force by the contact area to determine the load per specimen.

X2.3 Caution should be taken when using automated machines that display pressure in pound-force per square inch (psi). Typically, the machine is displaying the air pressure within the loading cylinder and not the actual pressure applied to either the specimen holder or individual specimen.

X2.4 When converting from a force to a pressure, the surface area of the specimen(s) must be determined. The value of force is then divided by the contact area to determine the required pressure.

X3. PROCEDURE IMPROVEMENT

X3.1 To improve the preparation of a particular material, try one of the preparation methods described in Table 5, Table 6, or Table 7. Following are general guidelines that may help improve results.

X3.2 If a material is being prepared for the first time, the surface should be microscopically examined after every step.

X3.3 Before proceeding to the next step, be sure that all deformation and artifacts from the previous step, such as scratches, pull-outs or embedded grains, are completely removed. It is difficult to identify when an artifact was introduced if the specimen is not examined prior to the final step. You must know when the artifact was introduced in order to improve the method.

X3.4 Keep the preparation times as short as possible. Excessive preparation wastes consumables and may introduce artifacts such as relief and edge rounding.

X3.5 New consumables such as polishing cloths or diamond grinding products may need to be “broken in” for a short period prior to use.

X3.6 The following section lists common preparation artifacts and prevention measures.

X3.7 Scratches—Scratches are grooves in the surface of the specimen produced by the points of abrasive particles.

X3.7.1 Make sure that after planar grinding the surface of all of the specimens in the holder exhibit the same uniform scratch pattern over the entire specimen. Repeat the planar grinding step if necessary.

X3.7.2 Clean the specimens and holder carefully after each step to avoid contamination.

X3.7.3 If there are still scratches left over from the previous step after finishing the current step, increase the preparation time by 25 to 50 %. If this does not work then you should consider altering the method by inserting an intermediate step.

X3.8 Deformation—Deformation can be classified by two types, elastic and plastic. Elastic deformation disappears when the applied load is removed. Plastic deformation, often called cold work, can be induced during sectioning, mounting, grinding, lapping or polishing. Residual plastic deformation can first be seen after etching. Only deformation that was introduced during metallographic preparation can be eliminated with procedure modification. Deformation from manufacturing operations such as bending, drawing and stretching are not considered because they cannot be removed by altering the preparation method.

X3.8.1 If the deformation is visible in brightfield in the unetched condition, please see X3.7.3 Scratches, for tips on how to improve the preparation.

X3.8.2 If after etching, the deformation is restricted to single or a few grains then it is minimal and may be removed by repeating the previous step.

X3.8.3 If after etching, the deformation is well defined covering several grains or even the whole specimen, then it may have been recently introduced. Check and clean the polishing cloth for possible contamination. Replace the cloth if results do not improve (see section X.2.1.4). Repeat the previous step.

X3.8.4 If after etching, the deformation is in the form of long, blunt lines covering several grains (with possible interruptions) then it may have been introduced from an earlier stage. Repeat the procedure starting from the fine grinding stage.

X3.9 Smearing—Smearing is the flow of material at the surface of the specimen. It is the result of material being “pushed” across the surface instead of being cut.

X3.9.1 Check the amount of lubricant. Smearing most often occurs when lubrication levels are too low. Increase or change the lubricant to eliminate smearing.

X3.9.2 Check the applied load. Excessive loads can result in smearing. Reduce the load to eliminate smearing.

X3.9.3 Check the abrasive size. Abrasives grains that are too small may not be effective in material removal. Increase the abrasive grain size.

X3.10 Edge Rounding—Edge rounding results when the edge of the specimen abrades at a greater rate than the body of the specimen.

X3.10.1 Mount the specimen. Unmounted specimens always exhibit greater edge rounding than mounted specimens.

X3.10.2 Use the correct mounting compound. There should be minimal shrinkage of the mounting compound away from the specimen. Try to match the abrasion resistance of the mounting compound closely to that of the specimen. See Section 9.

X3.10.3 If the edge rounding first occurred during grinding, consider changing the grinding substrate to a less resilient form. Also consider changing the abrasive type. Diamond abrasive is often more effective than SiC at cutting hard materials.

X3.10.4 Reduce polishing times as much as possible. Long polishing procedures often result in excessive edge rounding.

X3.10.5 Reduce applied load. Normally lower loads result in less edge rounding.

X3.10.6 Change the polishing lubricant. Oil or water/oil type lubricants may help preserve edges.

X3.10.7 Change the polishing cloth. Less resilient cloths produce better edges.

X3.10.8 If the preceding steps are ineffective then consider plating the specimen. See Section 10.

X3.11 Relief—Relief results when material from different phases is removed at different rates due to varying hardness or wear rate of individual phases.

X3.11.1 Relief normally first occurs during polishing. However, if there are extreme differences in the hardness between phases it may occur during grinding. If this is the case then an

alternative grinding method should be considered. See Tables 5 and 6.

X3.11.2 Polishing time should be kept to a minimum.

X3.11.3 Polishing cloths that have less resiliency produce less relief (see Edge Rounding in X3.10).

X3.11.4 The polishing abrasive should be at least 2.5 times harder (on the Vickers scale) than the hardest phase being polished.

X3.12 Pull-outs—Pullouts are the cavities left in the surface after grains or particles are torn out during preparation.

X3.12.1 Avoid high loads during grinding and polishing.

X3.12.2 Do not use coarse abrasives for Planar or Fine grinding steps.

X3.12.3 Do not make large abrasive size jumps between preparation steps. Insert an intermediate step if necessary.

X3.12.4 Napless polishing cloths produce less pull-out than napped cloths.

X3.12.5 Every step has to remove the damage from the previous step, and has to introduce as little damage as possible.

X3.12.6 Check the specimen after every step in order to find out when the pull-out occurs.

X3.13 Gaps—Gaps are the voids between the mounting compound and the specimen. Gaps can result in a variety of preparation artifacts such as edge rounding, contamination and staining.

X3.13.1 Clean and dry the specimen thoroughly prior to mounting.

X3.13.2 Select a mounting compound with low shrinkage (see Section 9).

X3.13.3 For hot compression mounting, cool the specimen under pressure.

X3.13.4 For castable mounting compounds, avoid high curing temperatures. It may be necessary to cool the specimen during the curing.

X3.13.5 Specimen height should be kept as low as practical to minimize gaps when using hot compression mounting.

X3.14 Contamination—Contamination is material from a source other than the specimen itself which is deposited on the specimen surface during grinding or polishing.

X3.14.1 Thoroughly clean the specimen between preparation steps (see 11.2.5, 11.3.3).

X3.14.2 Store grinding and polishing discs in a clean, dust-free environment.

X3.14.3 Change grinding or polishing substrate/abrasive if necessary.

X3.15 Embedded Abrasive—Embedded abrasive results when loose grinding, lapping, or polishing abrasive sticks into the surface of the specimen.

X3.15.1 Embedded abrasive is most common with soft non-ferrous materials.

X3.15.2 Change to a more resilient grinding substrate.

X3.15.3 Use a block of paraffin or candle to “pick up” loose SiC particles on fine grit papers. This is done by lightly passing the paraffin block across the paper.

X3.15.4 Change to a more resilient polishing substrate when using diamond abrasives that are less than 3 μm in diameter.

X3.15.5 Change to an oil or water/oil-based polishing lubricant.

X3.16 Lapping Tracks—Lapping tracks are indentations on the specimen surface made by abrasive particles moving freely (rolling) on a hard surface. Lapping tracks can be produced during both grinding and polishing.

X3.16.1 Change to a more resilient grinding or polishing substrate.

X3.16.2 Increase the applied load in 10 % increments until the lapping tracks disappear.

X3.16.3 Employ optimal dynamics.

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Standard Practice for Characterization of Atmospheric Test Sites¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation G 92; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ε) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

^{ε1} NOTE—Editorial changes were made in December 1997.

1. Scope

1.1 This practice gives suggested procedures for the characterization of atmospheric test sites. Continuous characterization can provide corrosion data, environmental data, or both which will signal changes in corrosivity of the atmospheric environment. This practice can also provide guidance for classification of future test sites.

1.2 Two methods are defined in this practice for the characterization of atmospheric test sites. The methods are identified as characterization Methods A and B. The preferred characterization technique would require using both Method A and B for concurrent data collection.

1.2.1 Method A is to be used when atmospheric corrosion is monitored on a continuing basis at a test site using specified materials and exposure configurations.

1.2.2 Method B is specified when atmospheric factors are monitored on a continuing basis.

1.3 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, 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:

A 36/A 36M Specification for Carbon Structural Steel²

B 6 Specification for Zinc³

G 1 Practice for Preparing, Cleaning, and Evaluating Corrosion Test Specimens⁴

G 50 Practice for Conducting Atmospheric Corrosion Tests on Metals⁴

G 84 Practice for Measurement of Time-of-Wetness on Surfaces Exposed to Wetting Conditions as in Atmospheric Corrosion Testing⁴

G 91 Practice for Monitoring Atmospheric SO₂ Using the Sulfation Plate Technique⁴

3. Summary of Methods

3.1 Characterization Method A is to be used when atmospheric corrosion data are to be obtained.

3.1.1 Corrosion tests to measure the corrosivity of the test site should follow the procedure established by Practice G 50. Additional special instructions are identified in this procedure relating to types of materials for corrosion characterization tests, time of test exposure, positioning of test specimens, removal of test specimens and proper identification, cleaning practices, and reporting of data.

3.2 Characterization Method B is to be used when atmospheric climatological factors influencing the corrosion of metals are to be monitored.

3.2.1 Several atmospheric factors which have been identified as having significant bearing on the corrosion of metals include, but are not limited to, sulfur dioxide, chlorides, temperature, humidity, precipitation, time of wetness, and atmospheric particulate matter.

3.3 The preferred technique utilizes both Methods A and B for concurrent data to be collected.

3.3.1 Should either Method A or B be singled out as the primary technique to be used on a continuing basis, both should be used at some point in time to establish a data base. The availability of computerized weather stations greatly facilitates the collection of reliable atmospheric data.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 This practice gives suggested procedures for characterization of atmospheric test sites. It can be useful to researchers, manufacturers, engineering firms, architects, and construction contractors to provide corrosion and environmental data, materials selection information, and a materials storage practice.

4.2 This practice does not give specific parameters for classifying the type of test site.

PROCEDURES

5. Method A

5.1 Materials:

5.1.1 The materials recommended for conducting atmospheric corrosion characterization studies are copper-bearing structural carbon steel (such as Specification A 36/A 36M with

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of Committee G-1 on Corrosion of Metals and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee G01.04 on Atmospheric Corrosion.

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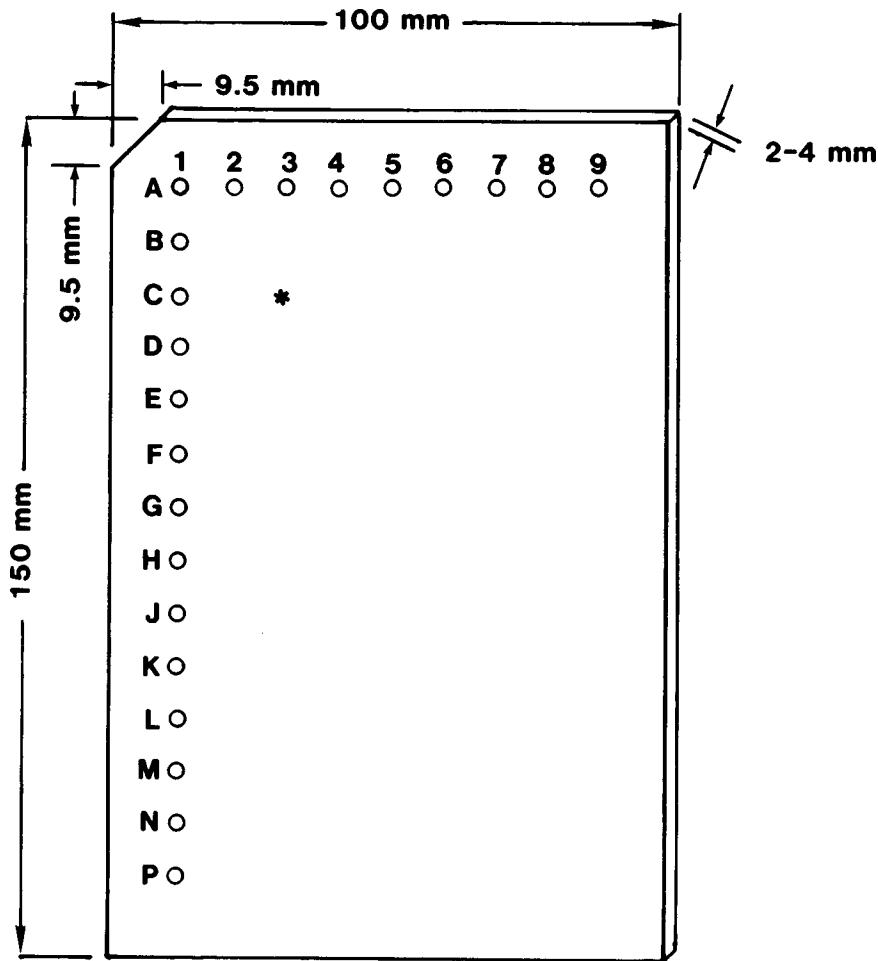
² Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 01.04.

³ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 02.04.

⁴ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 03.02.

0.2 % copper min) and high-purity zinc (Specification B 6 high grade).

by the same procedure to ensure a comparative surface finish following the guidance of Practice G 1. The recommended



* Template contains 126 drilled holes

FIG. 1 Sample Atmospheric Specimen Drill Code Identification Template

5.1.2 Materials recommended are the absolute minimum required to serve as a characterization base for test sites. Additional materials should be added to meet individual needs. Sufficient material should be obtained at the start to insure that an ample supply of the same heat is available to complete the characterization test. If tests are on-going and additional materials must be obtained, care should be taken in attempting to match material compositions.

5.1.3 Sufficient specimens should be prepared to comply with the specific criteria for the planned characterization test.

5.2 Material Preparation:

5.2.1 Test specimens should be sheared to size, for example, 100 × 150 mm.

5.2.2 An identifying code should be assigned to each specimen. Locating a permanent code on each test specimen can be accomplished easily by using a code template (Fig. 1).

5.2.2.1 Pre-assignment of codes for a definite test period is suggested. After a temporary mark is placed on the specimen, a permanent drilled code (a series of 2.5 mm holes) should perforate the test specimen.

5.2.3 All test specimens of the same alloy should be cleaned

practice suggested for cleaning is (a) degrease and pickle, if necessary, to remove grease, mill scale, or other impurities; (b) scrub with pumice and brittle brush until free of water-break; (c) dry with towels; and (d) place in a desiccator for 2 h before weighing.

5.2.4 Specimens should be weighed (± 1.0 mg) and original mass recorded on a data sheet (Table 1). Specific information, such as nominal composition, density, and exposed area should also be recorded.

5.2.5 Specimens should be stored in a desiccator or sealed in airtight storage bags until the time of exposure.

5.3 Exposure of Test Specimens:

5.3.1 The frequency at which test specimens should be exposed at a test site is dictated by the specific needs for data.

5.3.2 Triplicate specimens of each material should be exposed for each test period.

5.3.3 An exposure period of one year is suggested as a minimum, multiple periods should be considered, for example, 3, 6, and 12 months; 1 and 2 years or 1, 2, and 4 years. Shorter test periods may be necessary where corrosion is severe and longer test periods where corrosion is less severe.

TABLE 1 Sample Data Sheet for Atmospheric Corrosion Data

| Material | Code | Exposure Period (days) | Mass (g) | | | Mass Loss Per Unit Area (mg/m ²) | Corrosion Rate (mm/y) |
|------------------------------------|---|------------------------|----------|---------|---|--|-----------------------|
| | | | Original | Final | Loss | | |
| Cu-steel | A1-B2 | 365 | 196.583 | 187.332 | 9.251 | 2.86×10^5 | 0.0365 |
| Zinc | A2-B2 | 365 | 67.521 | 66.938 | 0.583 | 1.84×10^4 | 0.0026 |
| Test Method Documentation | | | | | | | |
| Steel | | | | | | | |
| 1. Composition (weight %) | 0.15 C, 1.0 Mn, 0.01 P, 0.027 S, 0.24 Si, 0.21 Cu, 0.05 Ni, 0.03 Cr, Balance Fe | | | | 0.01 Cu, 0.012 Cd, 0.03 Pb, 0.02 Fe, Balance Zn | | |
| 2. Density (g/cm ³) | 7.85 g/cm ³ | | | | 7.13 g/cm ³ | | |
| 3. Dimensions (mm) | 100 × 150 × 2.00 mm | | | | 100 × 150 × 2.00 mm | | |
| 4. Exposed area (cm ²) | 322.9 cm ² | | | | 317.7 cm ² | | |

TABLE 2 Sample Data Sheet for Atmospheric Climatological Data

| Date | Temperature (°C) | | | Relative Humidity (%) | | | Precipitation (mm) | Time of Wetness (h/day) | |
|--------|------------------|------|------|-----------------------|-----|------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| | High | Low | Mean | High | Low | Mean | | Skyward | Groundward |
| 5/1/83 | 25.6 | 12.8 | 19.2 | 100 | 56 | 82 | 0 | 12 | 13 |
| 5/2/83 | 26.1 | 16.7 | 21.4 | 97 | 56 | 82 | 0 | 10 | 13 |
| 5/3/83 | 26.7 | 17.8 | 22.2 | 100 | 60 | 85 | 1.3 | 12 | 14 |

5.3.3.1 Consideration should also be given to use of test periods which could allow definition of changes in environment corrosivity occurring during an overall longer term evaluation period. For example, exposure of specimens on the schedule, 0–3, 3–6, 6–9, 9–12, 0–6, 6–12, and 0–12 months, would allow some assessment of relative changes in corrosivity at a test site during a one year period. While this is a relatively extensive exposure frequency, it may prove useful in some instances.

5.3.4 A standard atmospheric exposure test rack (see Practice G 50), or other appropriate devices, should be positioned at 30° to the horizontal facing south in accordance with Practice G 50. The test specimens should be mounted with porcelain insulators or other appropriate insulating materials.

5.3.5 All test specimens should be positioned at approximately the same elevation on the test rack.

5.3.6 It is suggested that the general weather conditions be documented at the time the specimens are exposed, for example, clear, cloudy, or rain.⁵

5.3.6.1 Initial weather conditions at time of exposure of test specimens may have an effect on long term corrosion behavior (1).

5.4 Removals and Reporting:

5.4.1 After the predetermined exposure period is completed (for example, one year), the specimens should be removed and placed in pre-labeled envelopes. Observations or photographs needed to document appearance can be made at this time or after the specimens reach the laboratory or other process area. Wet specimens should be carefully dried if extended storage (more than 24 h) is anticipated before cleaning.

5.4.2 The test specimens being removed should be identified as to exposure location, exposure period, specimen code,

original mass, composition, original dimensions, and exposed area and information documented as shown in Table 1.

5.4.3 As each specimen is clearly identified and observations documented, it can be cleaned, in accordance with Practice G 1. Specimens should then be dried and placed in a desiccator for 2 h or more before final weighing.

5.4.4 Each specimen should then be weighed to the nearest milligram and the mass recorded. Also a description of the type of corrosion attack should be recorded, for example, pitting (depth).

5.4.5 After the mass loss has been calculated, a mass loss per unit area (mg/m²) and corrosion rate (mm/y) can be calculated using the following equations (see Practice G 1 for further guidance).

$$M_a = \frac{M}{A} \quad (1)$$

where:

M_a = mass loss per unit area, milligrams per square metre

M = mass loss, milligrams, and

A = exposed surface area, metres squared

$$C = \frac{(8.76 \times 10^4)M_1}{a \times t \times d} \quad (2)$$

where:

C = corrosion rate, millimetres per year

M_1 = mass loss, grams

a = area, centimetres squared

t = time, hours

d = density, grams per cubic centimetre

6. Method B

6.1 Several atmospheric factors have been identified as having a significant influence on the corrosion of metals and deterioration of materials. Several of these factors are identified in Table 2 with a suggested format to report these data.

⁵ Also available are data from the National Climate Data Center, NOAA, Asheville, NC.

6.2 The atmospheric factors to be monitored are dependent on individual needs, and at what frequency the monitoring devices can be attended. Daily attention is often preferred. Available also are computer monitored systems. Suggestions for monitoring systems requiring minimal attention are listed in Table 3.

6.2.1 Sulfur dioxide can be monitored easily by the use of sulfation plates. (See Practice G 91.) (2). Monthly attention is needed to change the plates.

6.2.2 The hygrothermograph can be used to record temperature and relative humidity. Instruments can be run by either batteries or a hand-wound spring, and will operate for one month unattended.

6.2.3 The standard 200 mm rain gage needs to be visually checked and precipitation (rain, snow) measured after each occurrence. Also samples of precipitation can be collected for laboratory analysis (acidity, pH, contaminants).

6.2.4 Chloride ion concentration can be monitored by the wet candle method (3). This system may require weekly

TABLE 3 Recommended Methods for Monitoring Atmospheric Factors

| Atmospheric Factors | Monitoring Device |
|----------------------|--|
| Sulfur dioxide | sulfation plate |
| Chloride ion | wet candle |
| Temperature/humidity | hygrothermograph (combination of hygrometer and thermograph used for recording temperature and humidity) |
| Precipitation | standard 200 mm rain/snow gage (periodic sampling for pH range) |
| Time of wetness | Cu/Au sensor (procedure defined in Practice G 84) |
| Climatological data | National Weather Service ^A |

^A National Weather Service monitors climatological data in many areas and data are available from the National Climate Data Center, NOAA, Asheville, NC.

attention to replace evaporated distilled water in the 500-mL flask. Also monthly laboratory analysis is required to obtain chloride analyses.

6.2.5 Time of wetness (see Practice G 84) can be monitored by the Sereda miniature moisture sensor (4). This device, with suitable recorder or computer interface, should operate unattended on a monthly basis.

6.2.6 Other monitoring devices can provide useful climatological data to suit special needs (for example, wind speed and direction, solar radiation, barometric pressure, and dust particles).

6.3 Hourly, daily, weekly, and monthly variations in the atmospheric factors are intimately linked with the corrosion process. Quantitizing these changes can provide insight into observed corrosion performance. Time averages or other measures of the atmospheric factors over a time span coincident with the corrosion experiment can be used.

6.4 Atmospheric monitoring should be performed at a site as near to the placement of the corrosion specimens exposed in Method A as possible. Microclimatological variations at a given test area could reasonably be expected to exist and thus close proximity of the two methods is important.

6.5 Additional information on atmospheric monitoring is available in selected references (4-10).

7. Keywords

7.1 atmospheric characterization; atmospheric factors; atmospheric testing; identification; mass loss; monitoring; reporting; standard test materials

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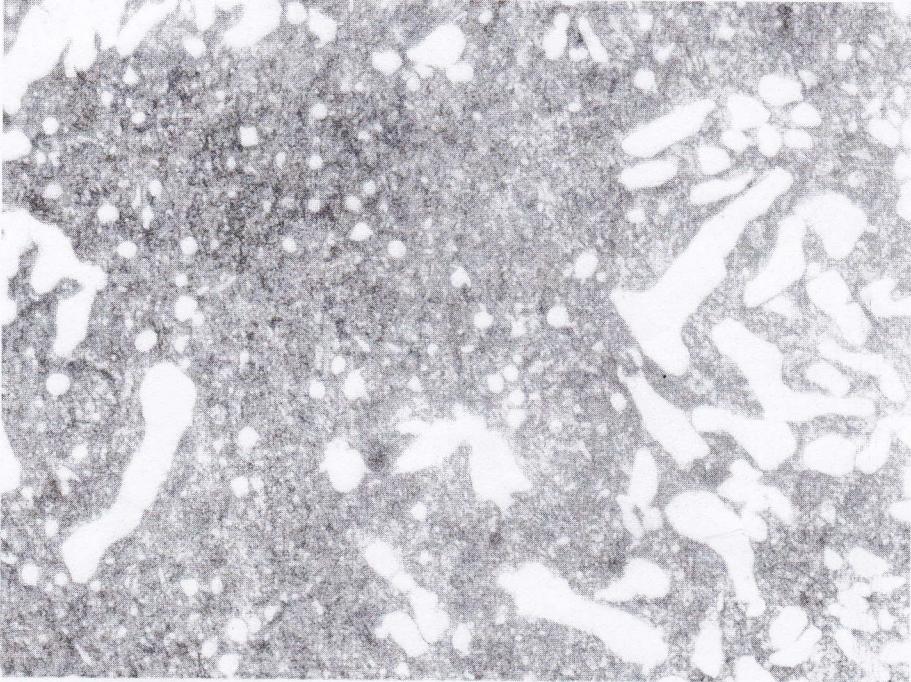
Facultad de Ingeniería

Laboratorio de Análisis Estructural y Ensayos Destructivos

Ficha de recolección de datos

| | Ciudad | Día | Mes | Año |
|--------|----------|-----|-----|------|
| Fecha: | Trujillo | 06 | 10 | 2017 |

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|---------------|---|
| Solicitante: | Silva Chavez Aldo |
| Denominación: | Análisis micro estructural de punzón de perforación |
| Asunto: | Tesis de pregrado |

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Descripción: | Se realizó corte en sección transversal y se observó la microestructura |
| |  <p>El acero se considera de Herramientas por la presencia de carburos obtenidos en el endurecimiento secundario, correspondiente a un temple y revenido. Por comparación con el Handbook de la ASTM se considera un AISI D2, el cual muestra posterior a los tratamientos presencia de carburos (color blanco) en una matriz martensítica (oscuro-gris). Los carburos dispersos son de diferente tamaño lo que podría haberse obtenido mediante evaluación de historia térmica con doble temple, al minimizar la austenita retenida.</p> |

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Y ENsayos Destructivos
DPT. INGENIERIA DE MATERIALES UNT



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ENSAYO DE MACROTEST PARA CALIFICACION DE PROCEDIMIENTO DE SOLDADURA DE RECUBRIMIENTO CON “BUTTERING” DE ACUERDO A NORMA ASME SECCION IX

Proyecto: "Influencia del tipo de electrodo sobre la dureza y
características micro estructurales de un refuerzo por soldadura de máquina
Hidraulic Steel Worker (STW) generadora de anclajes de acero ASTM
A36"

OT: 064/17

18/11/2017



LABORATORIO DE METALOTECNIA Y CORROSION

OFICINA TECNICA
FECHA:14/10/2016
REVISION: 00
PAGINA: 1-5

CONTENIDO

1.- OBJETIVO

2.- PERSONAL INVOLUCRADO

3.- ALCANCE DE LA INSPECCIÓN

4.- DESARROLLO



LABORATORIO DE METALOTECNIA Y CORROSION

OFICINA TECNICA
FECHA:14/10/2016
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PAGINA: 1-5

1. OBJETIVO.-

Mostrar los resultados mediante ensayos macro test, a fin de obtener información sobre la soldabilidad en los aceros.

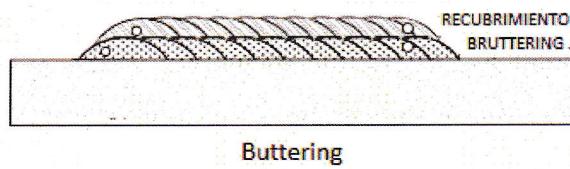
2. PERSONAL INVOLUCRADO.-

El inspector responsable de los trabajos:

- Ivan Romero Gómez. - Nivel II (VT, RT, MT, PT) SNT – TC – 1A (SNT) CWI No: 16012881.

3. ALCANCE DE LA INSPECCION.-

El cliente entregó 02 probetas extraídas de una barra de acero X155CrVMo 12-1 equivalente a un AISI D2, utilizado un aporte ER NiCrMo-3 para el BUTTERING (Relleno mínimo 5 mm) para unir el material base con el recubrimiento superficial utilizando un CITODUR 350.



4. DESARROLLO.-

ANALISIS MACROGRAFICO

ZONA ANALIZADA

- **Sección:** Transversal
- **Preparación:** mecánica
- **Ataque Químico:** Nital al 10%

OBSERVACION METALOGRAFICA

- **Aumento:** 2X

OBSERVACIONES

- Condiciones de la muestra: visualmente en buen estado.
- La muestra analizada fue proporcionada por el cliente.
- Foto 1 corresponde a: M1
- Foto 2 corresponde a: M2

Muestra 1**Muestra 2**



LABORATORIO DE METALOTECNIA Y CORROSION

OFICINA TECNICA
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RESUMEN DE RESULTADOS.-

- Condiciones de la muestra: visualmente en buen estado.
- La muestra analizada fue proporcionada por el cliente.
- Foto 1 corresponde a: M1
- Foto 2 corresponde a: M2



Ing. Manuel Cruz
Coordinador industrial Services
SGS del Perú S.A.



Ivan Romero Gomez
CWI 16012881
QC1 EXP. 1/1/2019

Ing. Ivan Romero
Inspector CWI No 1612881



PROCEDURE QUALIFICATION RECORDS (PQR)
REGISTRO DE CALIFICACIÓN DE PROCEDIMIENTO

DOCUMENTO N°
02070-GEN-QUA-CJS-02-042.03
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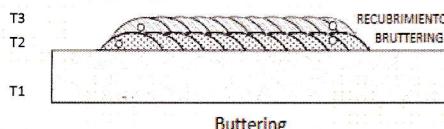
FORM QW-483 SUGGESTED FORMAT FOR PROCEDURE QUALIFICATION RECORDS (PQR)

(See QW-200.2, Section IX, ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Edition 2015)

Record Actual Variables Used to Weld Test Coupon

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|------|------------|
| Organization Name | CONSORCIO COSAPI-JJS-SC | | |
| Procedure Qualification Record N° | PQR-001 | Date | 19/11/2017 |
| WPS N° | WPS-001 | | |
| Welding Process (es) | GTAW/SMAW | | |
| Type (s) | MANUAL | | |

JOINTS (QW-402)



Buttering

T1: X155CrMo 12-1 ó AISI D2

Espesor: 21.44mm

T2: Buttering

Espesor: 5 mm

T3: Recubrimiento

Espesor: 5mm



Ivan Romero Gomez
CWI 16012881
QC1 EXP. 1/1/2019

BASE METALS (QW-403)

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|----|
| Material Spec. | X155CrMo 12-1/AISI D2 | | |
| Type / Grade, or UNS Number | -- | | |
| P No. | -- | Group No. | -- |
| Thickness of Test Coupon | T1=21.44 mm T2=3.2 mm | | |
| Diameter of Test Coupon | -- | | |
| Maximum Pass Thickness | -- | | |
| Other | -- | | |

POST WELD HEAT TREATMENT (QW-407)

| | | |
|-------------|----|--|
| Temperature | NA | |
| Time | NA | |
| Other | NA | |

GAS (QW-408)

| | Percent Composition | |
|-----------|---------------------|-----------|
| Gas (es) | (Mixture) | Flow Rate |
| Shielding | Argon | 99.99% |
| Trailing | --- | --- |
| Backing | --- | --- |
| Other | --- | --- |

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (409)

| | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Current | DC | |
| Polarity | E(-) | |
| Amps. | 139-150 | Volts 11.5-12 V |
| Tungsten Electrode Size | 2.4 mm φ (EWTH-2) | |
| Mode of Metal Transfer for GMAW (FCAW) | --- | |
| Heat Input | 1.11 kJ/mm | |
| Other | Min. 1.00 kJ/mm - Max. 1.39 kJ/mm | |

de acuerdo a Std. NACE MRPO472-2010 parraf. 5.2.4

POSITION (QW-405)

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|--|
| Position (s) | 1F | |
| Weld Progression (Uphill, Downhill) | -- | |
| Other | --- | |

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|--|
| Travel Speed | Ver Tabla | |
| String or Weave Bead | Ambos | |
| Oscillation | N/A | |
| Multipass or Single Pass (Per Side) | Multiple | |
| Single or Multiple Electrodes | Simple | |
| Other | --- | |

PREHEAT (QW-406)

| | | |
|-----------------------|------------|--|
| Preheat Temperature | 20°C | |
| Interpass Temperature | 265°C Max. | |
| Other | --- | |

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|--|
| Travel Speed | --- | |
| String or Weave Bead | --- | |
| Oscillation | --- | |
| Multipass or Single Pass (Per Side) | --- | |
| Single or Multiple Electrodes | --- | |
| Other | --- | |

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|--|
| Travel Speed | --- | |
| String or Weave Bead | --- | |
| Oscillation | --- | |
| Multipass or Single Pass (Per Side) | --- | |
| Single or Multiple Electrodes | --- | |
| Other | --- | |

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|--|
| Travel Speed | --- | |
| String or Weave Bead | --- | |
| Oscillation | --- | |
| Multipass or Single Pass (Per Side) | --- | |
| Single or Multiple Electrodes | --- | |
| Other | --- | |

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|-------------------------------------|-----|--|
| Travel Speed | --- | |
| String or Weave Bead | --- | |
| Oscillation | --- | |
| Multipass or Single Pass (Per Side) | --- | |
| Single or Multiple Electrodes | --- | |
| Other | --- | |

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| Travel Speed | --- | |
| String or Weave Bead | --- | |
| Oscillation | --- | |
| Multipass or Single Pass (Per Side) | --- | |
| Single or Multiple Electrodes | --- | |
| Other | --- | |

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|-------------------------------------|-----|--|
| Travel Speed | --- | |
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| Oscillation | --- | |
| Multipass or Single Pass (Per Side) | --- | |
| Single or Multiple Electrodes | --- | |
| Other | --- | |

| | | |
|--------------|-------|--|
| Travel Speed | ---</ | |
|--------------|-------|--|

SMAW

Recubrimiento Protector



CITODUR 350

Electrodo de revestimiento básico que deposita un acero de baja aleación. Posee buenas características de soldeo, su depósito produce superficies tenaces, maquinables y de dureza intermedia, permitiendo resistir impactos severos y abrasión moderada. Auto endurece con el trabajo en frío, obteniendo durezas de hasta 40 HRc. Por su composición química puede utilizarse en más de 3 pasos (multipase), sin peligro de desprendimiento o fisuraciones. Puede ser usado como cama cojín para la aplicación de recubrimientos duros especiales.

| Clasificación | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|---------------|--|------|--|--|--|--|
| AWS A5.13 / ASME SFA-5.13 | | | | | EFe1 | | | | |
| DIN 8555 | | | E1 - UM - 400 | | | | | | |

Análisis Químico de Metal Depositado (valores típicos) [%]

| C | Mn | Si | P | S | Mo | Ni | Cr | Cu | Otros |
|------|------|------|---------------|---------------|----|----|------|----|-------|
| 0,20 | 0,50 | 0,14 | máx. 0,020 | máx. 0,020 | - | - | 2,90 | - | - |

Propiedades Mecánicas del Metal Depositado

| Tratamiento Térmico | Resistencia a la Tracción [MPa (psi)] | Límite de Fluencia [MPa (psi)] | Elongación en 2" [%] | Energía Absorbida ISO-V [°C (°F)] [J (Ft-Lbf)] | Dureza |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|--|---|
| Sin tratamiento | - | - | - | - | 27 - 40 HRC 276- 400 HB 275- 400 HV |

| Conservación del Producto | | |
|---|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mantener en un lugar seco y evitar humedad. No requiere almacenamiento bajo horno. Resecado de 300°C a 350°C por 2 horas. | | |

| Posiciones de Soldadura | | |
|-------------------------|--|--|
| P, H, Va. | | |

Parámetros de Soldeo Recomendados

| Para corriente alterna(AC) o continua (DC) : Electrodo al polo positivo DCEP | | | | | | | |
|--|------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Diámetro | [mm] | 1,60 | 2,50 | 3,25 | 4,00 | 5,00 | 6,30 |
| | [pulgadas] | 1/16 | 3/32 | 1/8 | 5/32 | 3/16 | 1/4 |
| Amperaje mínimo | - | - | 105 | 120 | 170 | 230 | |
| Amperaje máximo | - | - | 135 | 180 | 240 | 280 | |

Aplicaciones

- En general, para recuperar piezas que están sometidas a desgastes combinados de abrasión moderada e impactos severos, así como, por fricción metal - metal.
- Muy usado en partes de equipos pesados que sufren desgaste como: Recuperación de sprockets (catalinas), carriles, pistas de deslizamiento, ruedas de puentes grúa, ruedas dentadas,ejes, dientes de engranajes, levas, rodillos, impulsores de bomba, orugas, pines, etc.
- En la minería tiene una diversidad de usos, principalmente cuando se quiere bajar costos de recuperación antes de aplicar recubrimientos especiales.
- Para la recuperación de ruedas de carros mineros.
- Ideal para la recuperación de los elementos que componen el tren de carrilaje de los tractores.



PROCEDURE QUALIFICATION RECORDS (PQR)
REGISTRO DE CALIFICACIÓN DE PROCEDIMIENTO

DOCUMENTO N°
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REVISIÓN: 0
FECHA: Mayo/2016
Página 1 De 2

FORM QW-483 SUGGESTED FORMAT FOR PROCEDURE QUALIFICATION RECORDS (PQR)

(See QW-200.2, Section IX, ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Edition 2015)

Record Actual Variables Used to Weld Test Coupon



PROCEDURE QUALIFICATION RECORDS (PQR)
REGISTRO DE CALIFICACIÓN DE PROCEDIMIENTO

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PQR No. PQR-001

Tensile Test (QW-150)

| Specimen No. | Width | Thickness | Area | Ultimate Total Load (N) | Ultimate Unit. Stress, (psi or Mpa) | Type of Failure and Location |
|--------------|-------|-----------|------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| T1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| T2 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

Comentarios:

Guided - Bend Tests (QW-160)

| Type and Figure No. | Result |
|---------------------|--------|
| -- | -- |
| -- | -- |
| -- | -- |
| -- | -- |

Comentarios:

Toughness Tests (QW-170)

| Specimen No. | Notch Location | Specimen Size (mmxmm) | Test Temperature | Impact values | | | Drop Weight Break (Y/N) |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------------|------------------|---------------|---------|------------------|-------------------------|
| | | | | lb-ft or J | % Shear | Mils (in.) or mm | |
| -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |

Comments

Fillet - Weld Test (QW-180)

Result - Satisfactory: Yes --- No --- Penetration into Parent Metal: Yes --- No ---

Macro - Results: CONFORME según Informe LAB. DE METALOTECNIA Y CORROSION DE SGS: No OT: 064/17

Other Tests

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| Type of Test: Deposit Analysis | --- |
| Other | --- |
| Type of Test: Deposit Analysis | --- |
| Other | --- |
| Type of Test: Deposit Analysis | --- |
| Other | --- |
| Type of Test: Deposit Analysis | --- |
| Other | --- |
| Type of Test: Deposit Analysis | --- |
| Other | --- |

Welder's Name YESENIA COLONIO ALARCON ID No. 20066372 Stamp No. YCA72
Tests Conducted by ING. IVAN ROMERO GOMEZ Laboratory Test No. No OT: 064/17 Laboratorio de Metalotecnia y Corrocion SGS

We certified that the statements in this record are correct and that the test welds were prepared, welded, and tested in accordance with the requirements of section IX of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Edition 2015.

Organization

Date 19/11/2017

Certified By

(Detail of record of tests are illustrative only and may be modified to conform to the type and number of tests required by the code.)

Reviewed and approved by



Ivan Romeo Gomez
CWI 16012881
OC1 EXP. 1/1/2019



INDUSTRIAL SERVICES

REPORTE DE MEDICION DE DUREZA

Reporte N°: HTB-I-00001

| | |
|---------------|---------------|
| Código: | - |
| Versión: | - |
| Fecha | - |
| Autor: | - |
| Aprobado por: | - |
| Página: | Página 1 de 1 |

1. DATOS GENERALES

| | | | |
|------------------|---|--------------------------|------------------------|
| Cliente: | ALDO ALONSO SILVA CHAVEZ | Reporte N°: | HTB-I-00001 |
| Proyecto: | PROYECTO DE TESIS | Procedimiento N°: | - |
| Unidades: | - | Isométrico: | - |
| Muestra: | Muestra de Soldadura | Fecha | 22/11/2017 |
| Material: | 9018 B3-8018 B2-NiCrMo3-AISI D2-309-Citodur 300 | Estandar: | ASME B31.3 Y ASTM A956 |

2. EQUIPO Y MATERIALES USADOS

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| Equipo: | Marca: PROCEQ S.A. | Nº Serie: | UP01-003-1502 |
| | Modelo: EQUOTIP 550 | Fecha de Calibración: | 28/03/2017 |
| Sonda de Medición: | Marca: PROCEQ S.A. | Nº Serie: | ID51-007-0923 |
| | Tipo: SONDA LEEB | Fecha de Calibración: | 28/03/2017 |
| Bloque de Calibración: | Marca: PROCEQ S.A. | Dureza del Bloque: | 767+/-3.8HLD |
| | Nº Serie: HD03-086-0046 | Fecha de Calibración: | 13/03/2017 |

3. CONDICIONES DE LA EXAMINACIÓN

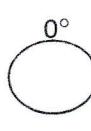
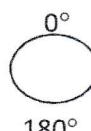
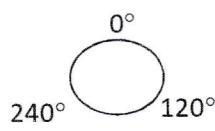
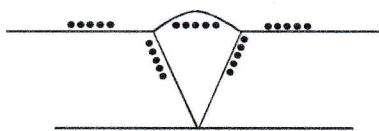
| | | | |
|--------------------------|----------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Condición Superficial: | Aceptado | Diametro: | - |
| Temperatura Superficial: | 33.2°C | Espesor: | - |
| Rugosidad: | 0.9µm | Proceso de Soldadura: | SMAW |
| Criterio de Aceptación: | - | Estándar: | ASME B31.3 Y ASTM A956 |

4. MEDICIONES ANTES DE TRATAMIENTO TERMICO

| Nº Med. | Material | Registro de Ensayo de Dureza (HB) | | | | | VALOR PROMEDIO | RESULTADO | Observaciones |
|---------|-------------|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|-----------|---------------|
| | | Valor A | Valor B | Valor C | Valor D | Valor E | | | |
| 1 | Citodur 300 | 165.7 | 153.2 | 165.9 | 148.5 | 164.2 | 159.5 | - | - |
| 2 | 309 | 175.3 | 179.2 | 178.6 | 178.5 | 185.4 | 179.4 | - | - |
| 3 | AISI D2 | 195.1 | 200.5 | 200.5 | 208.2 | 199.2 | 201.1 | - | - |
| 4 | NiCrMo3 | 178.5 | 168.5 | 168.5 | 172.0 | 171.9 | 173.1 | - | - |
| 5 | 9018 B3 | 259.4 | 266.6 | 266.6 | 261.4 | 288.8 | 274.8 | - | - |

| Nº Med. | Material | Registro de Ensayo de Dureza (HB) | | | | | VALOR PROMEDIO | RESULTADO | Observaciones |
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| 1 | Citodur 300 | 145.3 | 144.8 | 157.7 | 160.4 | 160.9 | 153.8 | - | - |
| 2 | 309 | 176.0 | 176.3 | 177.4 | 169.9 | 176.3 | 175.2 | - | - |
| 3 | AISI D2 | 191.9 | 196.1 | 190.9 | 202.6 | 202.5 | 196.8 | - | - |
| 4 | NiCroMo3 | 178.2 | 174.4 | 178.2 | 178.6 | 172.9 | 176.4 | - | - |
| 5 | 8018 B2 | 303.0 | 319.9 | 303.4 | 332.3 | 332.9 | 318.3 | - | - |

5. GRAFICOS:



6. LEYENDA

MB: Material Base

ZAC: Zona afectada por el calor

HTB: Hardness Test Before

HB: Hardness Test Before
Dureza Brinell

A: Aceptado

R: Rechazado

7. COMENTARIO:

La junta soldada cumple con el criterio de aceptación.

CÓDIGO / NORMA / ESPECIFICACIÓN DE CALIFICACIÓN: ASME B31.3 - 2012 / ítem 331.1.7 / GP 18-10-01

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|--|--------------------------------|----|---------|---|------------------|---------|---|--|
| SUDOCISO/NORMATIVO/ESPECIFICACION DE CALIFICACION: ACME B61.0 -2012 / RCM 301.1.1 / CP. 10-10-31 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| INTERPRETADO POR: | | REVISADO POR: | | CONTRATISTA: TECNICAS REUNIDAS | | | | SUPERVISION: CPT | | | |
| NOMBRE: Mendoza Antequera Zaraté Daria Levante II SNT (SNT-TC-1A) VT | D | 22 | NOMBRE: CONSORCIO V.B° SMITH SIERRA CALIDAD | D | 22 | NOMBRE: | D | | NOMBRE: | D | |
| | M | 11 | | M | 11 | | M | | | M | |
| | A | 17 | | A | 17 | | A | | | A | |

|  CONSORCIO JJC SC TU <small>COSAPI JJC SC TU</small> | Registro Calificación de Soldadores (WPQ) <small>(Ver QW-301, Sección IX, del Codigó ASME)</small> | DOCUMENTO N° 02070-GEN-QUA-CJS-02-042.05 REVISIÓN: 0 FECHA: Mayo/2016 Página 1 De 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|------|-----------|------|-----------|------|-----------|------|-----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|-----|-----|------------|----------|------------|----------|-----|-----|
| Proyecto: PMRT-TRABAJOS ELECTROMECÁNICOS AREA 1 | | Cliente: TRT | WPQ No: WPQ-044 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nombre del Soldador YESENIA COLONIO ALARCON | Identificación No. 20066372 | Estampa N°: YCA72 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Descripción de la Prueba | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Identificación del WPS seguido CJS-1-1-GT-SM-01 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cupon de Prueba | <input type="checkbox"/> Soldadura de Producción | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Especificación del (los) metal (es) base ASTM A106 Gr. B | Espesor 12.00mm | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Condiciones de Prueba y Límites de Clificación | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Variables de la Soldadura (QW-350) | | Valores Actuales | Rango Calificado | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Proceso (s) de soldadura | | GTAW / SMAW | GTAW / SMAW | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tipo (asi: manual, semiautomático) | | MANUAL | MANUAL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Respaldo (metalico, metal soldado, soldadura por ambos lados, etc.) | | SIN RESPALDO | CON O SIN RESPALDO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lamina <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tubería (Coloque el diámetro ext. si es un producto tubular) | | 168.275mm | 73.0mm A ILIMITADO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Número P o S del metal base a Número P o S | | P1 a P1 | P1 a P15F | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Especificación (es) (SFA) del electrodo o del metal de aporte (info. Solamente) | | A5.18 / A5.1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clasificación (es) del electrodo o metal de aporte (info. Solamente) | | ER70S-3 / E-7018 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Número (s) F del metal de aporte | | F6 sin respaldo | Todo F6 (Con o sin respaldo) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Inserto consumible (GTAW o PAW) | | F4 con respaldo | F1, F2, F3, F4 (Con respaldo) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tipo de aporte (solido/metalico o corazon de fundente/polvo) | | --- | --- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Espesor depositado con cada proceso | | SOLIDO / ELECTRODO | SOLIDO / --- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Proceso 1: GTAW 3 capas mínimo | <input type="checkbox"/> SI | 4.0mm (F6) | Hasta 8.00 mm (F6) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Proceso 2: SMAW 3 capas mínimo | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SI | 8.0mm (F4) | Hasta 16.00mm (F4) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Posición calificada (2G, 6G, 3F, etc) | | 6G | A Tope: Toda Posición A Filete: Toda Posición | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Progresión en posición vertical (ascendente o descendente) | | ASCENDENTE | ASCENDENTE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tipo de gas combustible (OFW) | | --- | --- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gas de respaldo inerte (GTAW, PAW, GMAW) | | SIN GAS | CON O SIN GAS DE RESPALDO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Modo de transferencia (rociado/globular o pulsante a corto circuito - GMAW) | | N/A | N/A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tipo de corriente/polaridad para el GTAW (AC, DCEP, DCEN) | | DCEN / DCEP | Daniel Luque QW-16050541 QC1 EXP. 5/1/2019 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| RESULTADOS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Examen Visual de la Soldadura Terminada (QW-302.4) ACEPTABLE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prueba de doblez <input type="checkbox"/> Transversal de cara y raiz [QW-462.3(a)]; <input type="checkbox"/> Longitudinal de cara y raiz [QW-462.3(b)]; | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lado (QW-462.2) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Especimen de doblez en prod. tubular con recubr. resistente a la corrosión | | <input type="checkbox"/> Especimen de doblez en prod. Laminado con recubr. resistente a la corrosión | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Macro ataque para determinar fusión [QW-462.5(b)] | | <input type="checkbox"/> Macro ataque para determinar fusión [QW-462.5(e)] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Tipo</th> <th>Resultado</th> <th>Tipo</th> <th>Resultado</th> <th>Tipo</th> <th>Resultado</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>YCA-72-DL1</td> <td>CONFORME</td> <td>YCA-72-DL3</td> <td>CONFORME</td> <td>---</td> <td>---</td> </tr> <tr> <td>YCA-72-DL2</td> <td>CONFORME</td> <td>YCA-72-DL4</td> <td>CONFORME</td> <td>---</td> <td>---</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | | | | | Tipo | Resultado | Tipo | Resultado | Tipo | Resultado | YCA-72-DL1 | CONFORME | YCA-72-DL3 | CONFORME | --- | --- | YCA-72-DL2 | CONFORME | YCA-72-DL4 | CONFORME | --- | --- |
| Tipo | Resultado | Tipo | Resultado | Tipo | Resultado | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| YCA-72-DL1 | CONFORME | YCA-72-DL3 | CONFORME | --- | --- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| YCA-72-DL2 | CONFORME | YCA-72-DL4 | CONFORME | --- | --- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Resultado del examen Volumétrico alternativo (QW-191) <input type="checkbox"/> --- <input type="checkbox"/> RT <input type="checkbox"/> UT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Prueba de fractura - soldaduras de filete (QW-180) <input type="checkbox"/> --- Longitud y porcentaje de los defectos <input type="checkbox"/> --- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Macro examen (QW-184) <input type="checkbox"/> --- Tamaño del filete <input type="checkbox"/> --- Concavidad/convexidad (pulg) <input type="checkbox"/> --- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Otras pruebas <input type="checkbox"/> --- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Las películas o los especímenes evaluados por <input type="checkbox"/> --- Compañía <input type="checkbox"/> --- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pruebas mecánicas conducidas por DANIEL LUQUE No. De prueba de laboratorio LC - 544-2016 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Soldadura supervisada por DANIEL LUQUE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nosotros certificamos que las declaraciones en este registro son correctas y que los cupones de prueba han sido preparados, soldados y probados de acuerdo con los requisitos del Codigó ASME para Calderas y Recipientes a Presión Sección IX 2015 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fecha 21/09/2016 | | Organización CONSORCIO COSAPI-JJC-SC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Por _____ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |



REGISTRO DE ENSAYO DE DOBLADO y NICK BREAK
(Registration test Bend and Nick Break)

CT-F-08

Edición 04

Nº INFORME (Report):

LC -544-2016

CLIENTE (Customer):

CONSORCIO JJC - COSAPI

LUGAR DE PRUEBA (Laboratory):

CTSOL- SOLDEXA

REALIZADO POR (Conducted by):

DANIEL LUQUE

FECHA DE ENSAYO (Date of test):

2016 09 21

Nº de Registro (CT-F-07):

SERVICIO

| IDENTIFICACION ESPECIMENES (ID of specimens) | | | | RESULTADOS DE LA PRUEBA (Results) | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Nº | Nº ESTAMPA (Specimen) | TIPO ^a (Type) | ESPESOR NOMINAL (Thickness) | RESULTADO ^b (Result) | DISCONTINUIDAD (Discontinuities) |
| 1 | JAS-92-DL1 | DL | 12.0 | CONFORME | NINGUNA |
| 2 | JAS-92-DL2 | DL | 12.0 | CONFORME | NINGUNA |
| 3 | JAS-92-DL3 | DL | 12.0 | CONFORME | NINGUNA |
| 4 | JAS-92-DL4 | DL | 12.0 | CONFORME | NINGUNA |
| 5 | YCA-72-DL1 | DL | 12.0 | CONFORME | NINGUNA |
| 6 | YCA-72-DL2 | DL | 12.0 | CONFORME | NINGUNA |
| 7 | YCA-72-DL3 | DL | 12.0 | CONFORME | NINGUNA |
| 8 | YCA-72-DL4 | DL | 12.0 | CONFORME | NINGUNA |
| 9 | RVC-57-DL1 | DL | 12.0 | CONFORME | NINGUNA |
| 10 | RVC-57-DL2 | DL | 12.0 | CONFORME | NINGUNA |
| 11 | RVC-57-DL3 | DL | 12.0 | CONFORME | NINGUNA |
| 12 | RVC-57-DL4 | DL | 12.0 | CONFORME | NINGUNA |
| 13 | JRQ-46-DL1 | DL | 12.0 | CONFORME | NINGUNA |
| 14 | JRQ-46-DL2 | DL | 12.0 | CONFORME | NINGUNA |
| 15 | JRQ-46-DL3 | DL | 12.0 | CONFORME | NINGUNA |
| 16 | JRQ-46-DL4 | DL | 12.0 | CONFORME | NINGUNA |
| 17 | JGL-11-DL1 | DL | 12.0 | CONFORME | NINGUNA |
| 18 | JGL-11-DL2 | DL | 12.0 | CONFORME | NINGUNA |
| 19 | JGL-11-DL3 | DL | 12.0 | CONFORME | NINGUNA |
| 20 | JGL-11-DL4 | DL | 12.0 | CONFORME | NINGUNA |

^a Tipo de ensayos (Type of test): DTC: Doblez Transversal-Cara (Transverse Bend -Face) / DTR: Doblez Transversal-Raiz (Transverse Bend-Root)

DLC: Doblez Longitudinal-Cara (Longitudinal Bend-Face) / DLR: Doblez Longitudinal-Raiz (Longitudinal Bend-Root)

DL: Doblez-Lado (Bend-Side) / RSF: Ruptura Soldadura Filete (Fillet Weld Break) / NB: Nick Break

^b C: Conforme (Pass) / NC: No Conforme (No Pass)

* Nota(Note): Medidas en milímetros (Sizes in millimeters)

OBSERVACIONES (Remarks):

1. Norma Aplicada en el ensayo (Test in conformance with the requirements of):

ASME IX - 2015

2. Especificación del material base y Nº P o Nº S o Grupo (Base Metal):

ASMT A106 Gr B

3. Diámetro del punzón utilizado (plunger diameter):

38.0mm

4. Distancia entre rodillos según norma (Distance between rollers as standard):

61.0mm

5. De acuerdo al cliente, estas muestras pertenecen a los ensayos de dobles requeridos para la calificación de procedimiento y/o soldador
(According to the customer these specimens belong to bend tests required for procedure qualification and welder)

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*Prohibited the total or partial reproduction of this report without the authorization of SOLDEX S.A.



Danilo Luque
CWI 16050541
QC1 EXP. 5/1/2019

SOLDEX S.A.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|---------------|---------------|
|  | INDUSTRIAL SERVICES | | | | | Codigo: | - |
| | Reporte DE MEDICION DE DUREZA | | | | | Versión: | - |
| | | | | | | Fecha | - |
| | | | | | | Autor: | - |
| | | | | | | Aprobado por: | - |
| | | | | | | Página: | Página 1 de 1 |
| | Reporte N°: HTB-I-00001 | | | | | | |

1. DATOS GENERALES

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--|--|-------------------|------------------------|--|--|--|
| Cliente: | ALDO ALONSO SILVA CHÁVEZ | | Reporte N°: | HTB-I-00001 | | | |
| Proyecto: | PROYECTO DE TESTE. | | Procedimiento N°: | - | | | |
| Unidades: | - | | Isométrico: | - | | | |
| Muestra: | Muestra de Soldadura | | Fecha | 22/11/2017 | | | |
| Material: | 9018 B3-8018 B2-NiCroMo3-AISI D2-309-Citodur 300 | | Estandar: | ASME B31.3 Y ASTM A956 | | | |

2. EQUIPO Y MATERIALES USADOS

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| Equipo: | Marca: PROCEQ S.A. | Nº Serie: | UP01-003-1502 |
| | Modelo: EQUOTIP 550 | Fecha de Calibración: | 28/03/2017 |
| Sonda de Medición: | Marca: PROCEQ S.A. | Nº Serie: | ID51-007-0923 |
| | Tipo: SONDA LEEB | Fecha de Calibración: | 28/03/2017 |
| Bloque de Calibración: | Marca: PROCEQ S.A. | Dureza del Bloque: | 767+/-3.8HLD |
| | Nº Serie: HD03-086-0046 | Fecha de Calibración: | 13/03/2017 |

3. CONDICIONES DE LA EXAMINACIÓN

| | | | |
|--------------------------|----------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Condición Superficial: | Aceptado | Diametro: | - |
| Temperatura Superficial: | 33.2°C | Espesor: | - |
| Rugosidad: | 0.9µm | Proceso de Soldadura: | SMAW |
| Criterio de Aceptación: | - | Estándar: | ASME B31.3 Y ASTM A956 |

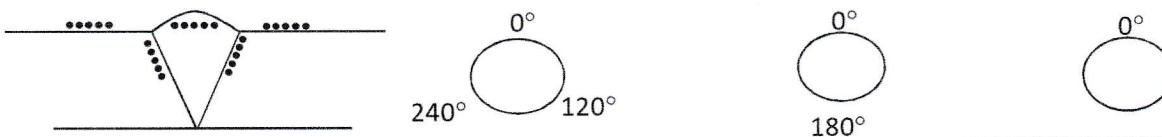
4. MEDICIONES ANTES DE TRATAMIENTO TERMICO

| Nº Med. | Material | Registro de Ensayo de Dureza (HB) | | | | | VALOR PROMEDIO | RESULTADO | Observaciones |
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| 3 | AISI D2 | 195.1 | 200.5 | 200.5 | 208.2 | 199.2 | 201.1 | - | - |
| 4 | NiCroMo3 | 178.5 | 168.5 | 168.5 | 172.0 | 171.9 | 173.1 | - | - |
| 5 | 9018 B3 | 259.4 | 266.6 | 266.6 | 261.4 | 288.8 | 274.8 | - | - |

| Nº Med. | Material | Registro de Ensayo de Dureza (HB) | | | | | VALOR PROMEDIO | RESULTADO | Observaciones |
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| 2 | 309 | 176.0 | 176.3 | 177.4 | 169.9 | 176.3 | 175.2 | - | - |
| 3 | AISI D2 | 191.9 | 196.1 | 190.9 | 202.6 | 202.5 | 196.8 | - | - |
| 4 | NiCroMo3 | 178.2 | 174.4 | 178.2 | 178.6 | 172.9 | 176.4 | - | - |
| 5 | 8018 B2 | 303.0 | 319.9 | 303.4 | 332.3 | 332.9 | 318.3 | - | - |

| Nº Med. | Junta y Tipo - / - | Registro de Ensayo de Dureza (HB) | | | | | VALOR PROMEDIO | RESULTADO | Observaciones |
|---------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|-----------|---------------|
| | | Valor A | Valor B | Valor C | Valor D | Valor E | | | |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

5. GRAFICOS:



| | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|------|----------------------|--------------|
| 6. LEYENDA | MB: Material Base | HTB: | Hardness Test Before | A: Aceptado |
| ZAC: Zona afectada por el calor | | HB: | Dureza Brinell | R: Rechazado |

| | |
|----------------|--|
| 7. COMENTARIO: | La junta soldada cumple con el criterio de aceptación. |
|----------------|--|

CÓDIGO / NORMA / ESPECIFICACIÓN DE CALIFICACIÓN: ASME B31.3 - 2012 / ítem 331.1.7 / GP 18-10-01

| INTERPRETADO POR: | REVISADO POR: | | | CONTRATISTA: TECNICAS REUNIDAS | | | SUPERVISION: CPT | | |
|---|---------------|----|--|--------------------------------|---|--|------------------|---|---|
| NOMBRE:  Melelito Antonio Zarate Jara Level IV ASNT(SNT-JC-1A) VT | D | 22 | | NOMBRE: | D | | NOMBRE: | D | |
| | M | 11 | | | M | | | M | |
| | A | 17 | | A | | | A | | A |



UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE TRUJILLO

Facultad de Ingeniería

Departamento Académico de Ingeniería de Materiales

INFORME DE ENSAYOS

Entidad solicitante: Aldo Silva, estudiante UCV

Dirección: Urb.- Santa Ines - Los brillantes 622 – Trujillo.

Motivo: Tesis de pregrado

Fecha de Emisión: 04-12-2017

ELEMENTO EVALUADO:

Probetas de uniones de soldadura de refuerzo de forma plana.

ENSAYOS DESARROLLADOS:

1.1. Tipo de ensayo: Dureza

Norma de ensayo: ASTM E92-82

Temperatura: Temperatura ambiente

Fecha de ejecución: 30-11-2017

Lugar de ensayo: Laboratorio de Análisis Estructural y Ensayos Destructivos. FAC.ING.UNT.

1.2. Tipo de ensayo: Análisis Metalográfico

Norma de ensayo: ASTM E3-95

Fecha de ejecución: 28-11-2017

Lugar de ensayo: Laboratorio de Análisis Estructural y Ensayos Destructivos. FAC.ING.UNT.

OBSERVACIONES

Las mediciones se realizaron sin la destrucción del componente a solicitud del solicitante.

Ing. Norberto D. Nique G.
JEFE LABORATORIO DE ANÁLISIS ESTRUCTURAL
DPT. INGENIERIA DE MATERIALES UNT

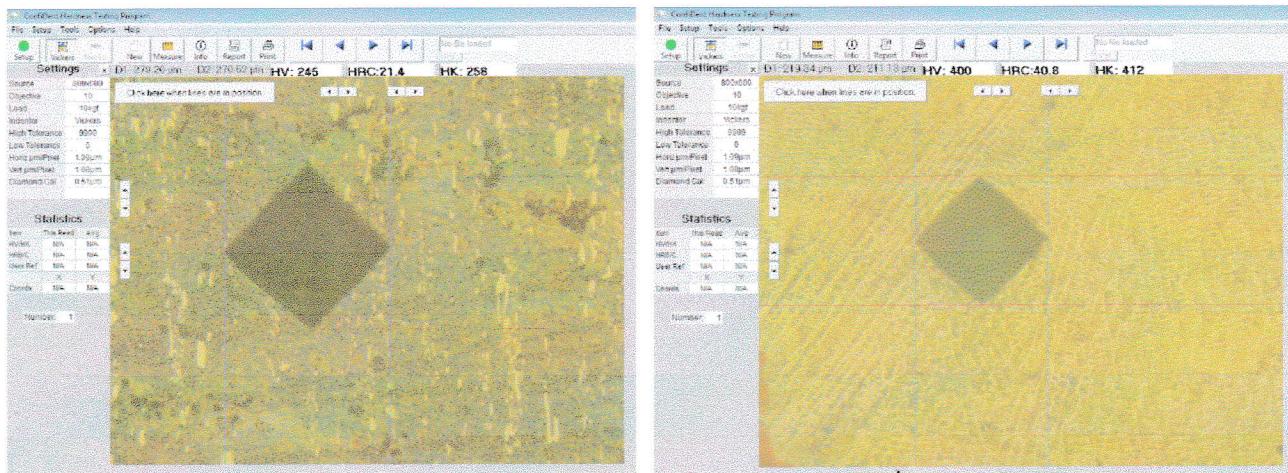
A. ENSAYO DE DUREZA

MUESTRA: Uniones de soldadura con refuerzo.

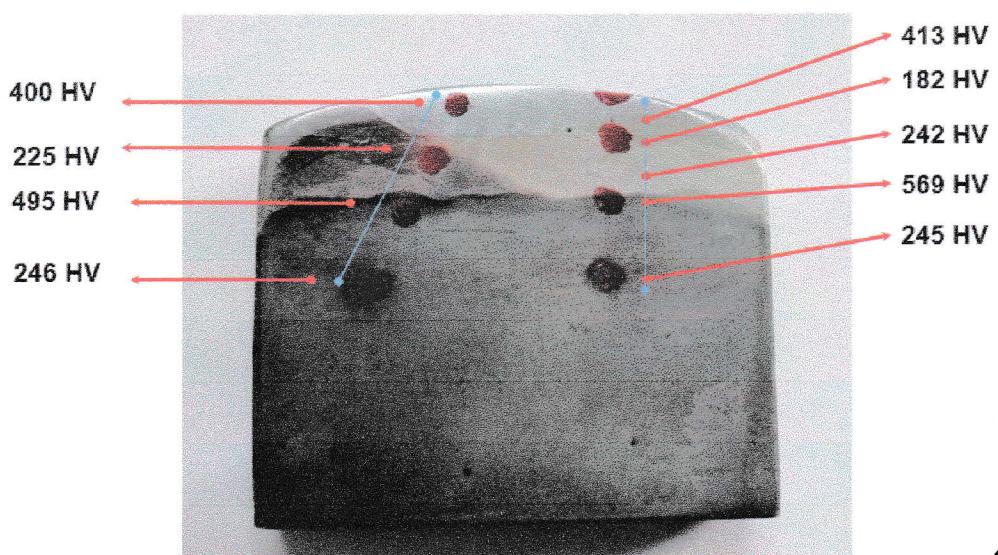
FECHA DE EJECUCIÓN: 30-11-2017

| | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| Equipo usado | Durometro Leco |
| | Modelo LMV-50V |
| Cargas | 10 Kg-F |
| Escala | Vickers HV-10 |
| Tiempo de identación | 5 seg. |

RESULTADOS:

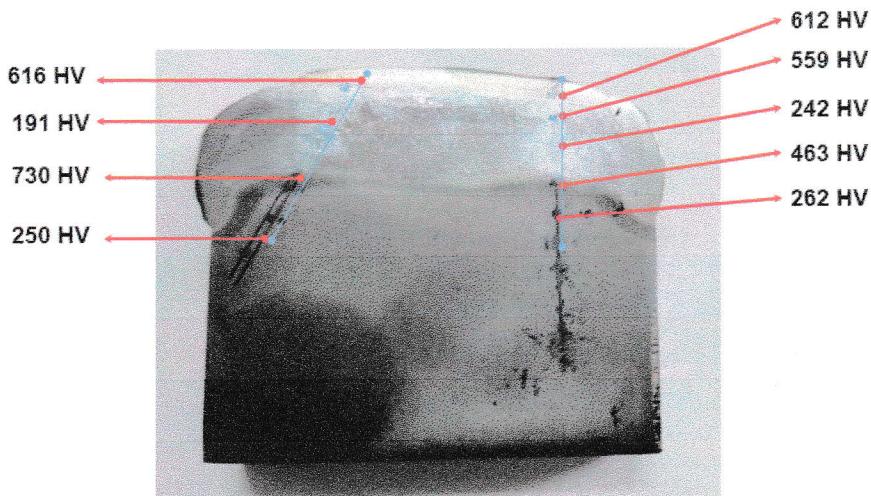


CODIFICACION
PROBETA 1: 96198-B3

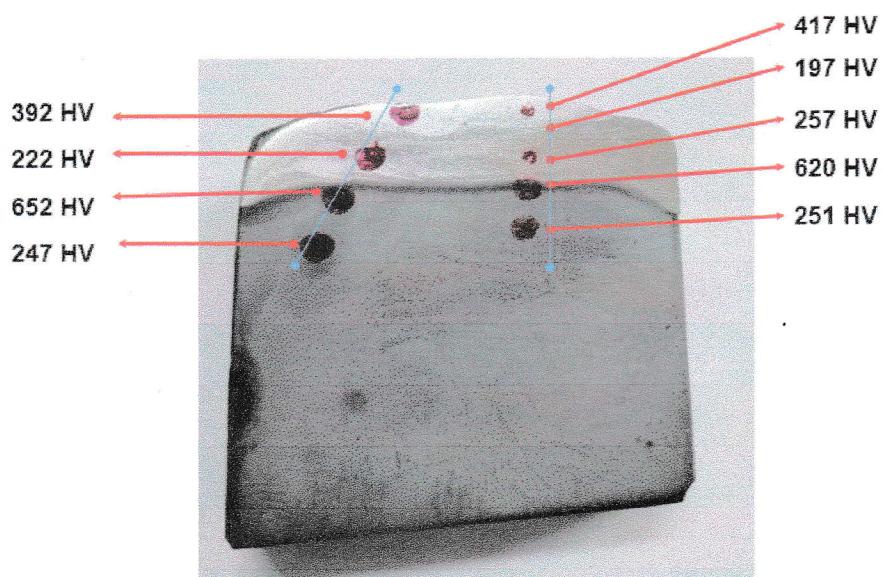


Inv. Norberto D. Nique G.
EEFLABORATORIO DE ANALISIS ESTRUCTURAL
FENAYC 11° CICLO
GENERA DE MATERIALES U.L.T.

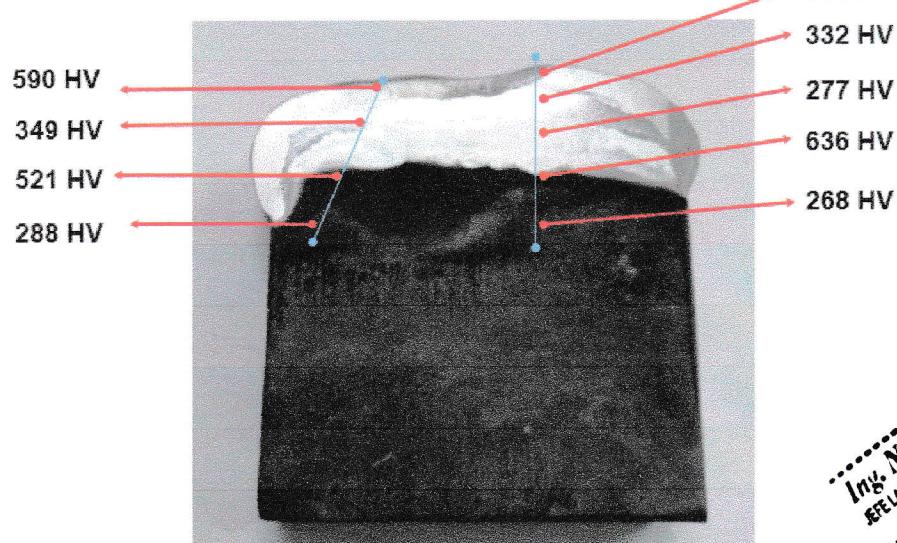
CODIFICACION
PROBETA 2: CITODUR 350



CODIFICACION
PROBETA 3: 8018-B2



CODIFICACION
PROBETA 4: CITODUR 350



Ing. Norberto D. Nogue G.
SE LABORATORIO DE ANALISIS ESTRUCTURA
OPT. INGENIERIA DE MATERIALES U.X.1

B. ENSAYO METALÓGRAFICO

MUESTRA: Probetas seccionadas de AISI D2 con refuerzos

FECHA DE EJECUCIÓN: 28-11-2017

Reactivos utilizados:

- Para la zona inoxidable: "Buttering"

Pulido electrolítico:

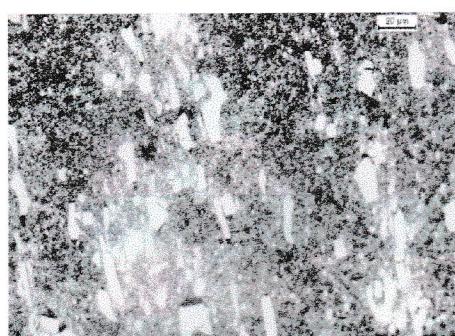
- (1) Acido Oxálico 10 g + 100ml H₂O destilada
- (2) Villela: 100 ml Etanol+1g Acido pícrico + 5 ml HCl

- Para las otras zonas como el refuerzo y acero matriz D2

- (1) Nital al 2%.

Equipo Utilizado: Microscopio Leica LDM 6000M

Muestra (1)



(a)

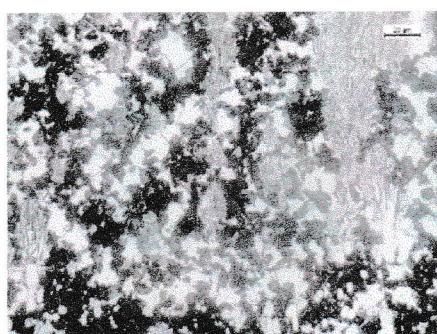


(b)



(c)

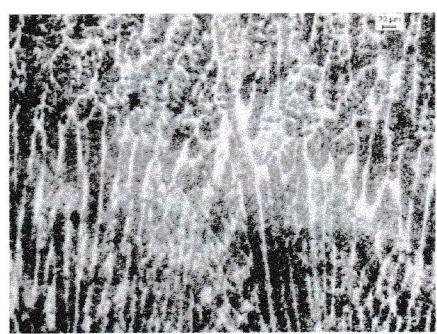
Muestra (2)



(a)



(b)



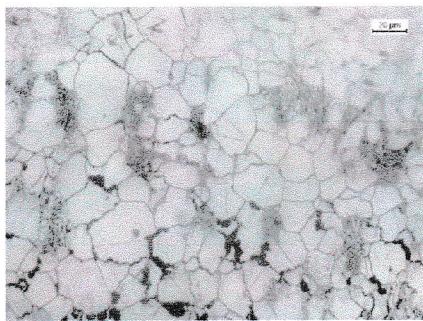
(c)

Ing. Norberto D. Nique G.
E.F.E LABORATORIO DE ANÁLISIS ESTRUCTURAL
TELÉFONO: 011-4335-1120
E-MAIL: nique@exa.unlp.edu.ar
INGENIERÍA DE MATERIALES U.N.L.P.

Muestra (3)



(a)

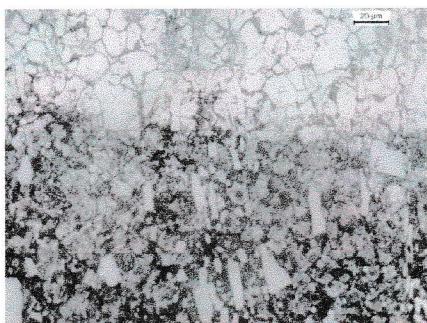


(b)

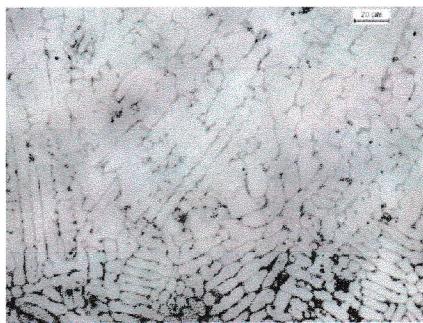


(c)

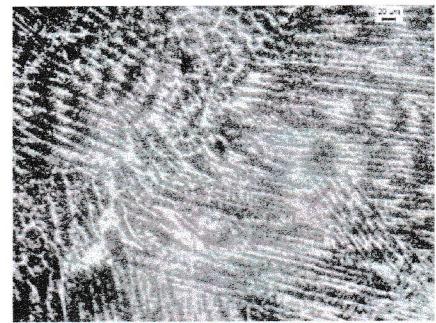
Muestra (4)



(a)



(b)



(c)

La muestra (1,a) muestra una estructuras de acero con carburos y matriz martensítica en estado de suministro del AISI D2, (1,b) acero inoxidable característico al buttering, la (1,c) estructura dendritica del refuerzo. Microestructura 3 muestras similares características. La muestra (2,a) muestra una estructuras de acero AISI D2 con matriz transformada en partes con perlita gruesa (2,b) acero inoxidable característico al buttering, con incrustaciones de perlita transformada, la (2,c) estructura dendritica ledeburítica del refuerzo, la 4 muestra similares características.

Ing. Norberto D. Nique G.
Jefe Laboratorio de Análisis Estructural
y Ensayos Destructivos
DPT. INGENIERIA DE MATERIALES UBAZ

Dr. Norberto D. Nique G.

Jefe del Laboratorio de Análisis Estructural
y Ensayos Destructivos

P. 11.

MODERNIZACION REFINERIA de TALARA
PETROPERU, S.A.;



| | |
|--|---|
| PROJECT: MODERNIZACION REFINERIA DE TALARA | CONTRAC T.R PROJECT Nº: 02070 |
| PURCHASE ORDER No. 02070-25420 | EQUIPMENTS / TAGS No. |
| DOCUMENT CODE: | DOCUMENT No. |

REVIEW RESPONSE BY PURCHASER:

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> REJECTED | <input type="checkbox"/> REVIEWED WITH COMMENTS | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> REVIEWED WITHOUT COMMENTS |
| <input type="checkbox"/> COMMENTS AS NOTED | <input type="checkbox"/> REVIEWED AS BUILT | <input type="checkbox"/> FOR INFORMATION |
| <input type="checkbox"/> VOID | | |

DATE **03/08/2017**

VENDOR IDENTIFICATION:

Consorcio COSAPI-JJC-SC

DOCUMENT TITLE

ESPECIFICACIONES DE PROCEDIMIENTO DE SOLDADURA (WPS)

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| VENDOR DOCUMENT NUMBER 02070-GEN-QUA-CJS-02-109 | Rev. 04 |
|---|-------------------|

✓ DOCUMENT CONTROL TR



✓
revisa
Hernando



| | | |
|--|---|--|
| CONSORCIO   COSAPI JJC SC <small>JJC SCHRADER CAMARCO</small> | Proyecto PMRT2070-2542 Trabajos Electro Mecánicos Área 1 |  TECNICAS REUNIDAS TALARA |
| ESPECIFICACIÓN DE PROCEDIMIENTO DE SOLDADURA (WPS) | 02070-GEN-QUA-CJS-02-109 | Rev: 04 Páginas 1 de 42 |

Tabla de contenido

| | |
|------------------------------------|----|
| 1. WPS: CJS-4-4-GT-SM-HT-01..... | 2 |
| 1.1 WPS SUMMARY | 3 |
| 1.2 TIPOS DE JUNTAS..... | 5 |
| 1.3 WPS: CJS-4-4-GT-SM-HT-01 | 8 |
| 1.4 PQR: CJS-4-4-GT-SM-HT-01..... | 11 |

| Rev. No. | Fecha | Emitido para Revisión | Incorporados Comentarios Contratista Según Transmittal T-TRT-CJS-01311 | IR YR Vº Bº YANETH RODRIGUEZ M. H CIP N° 2024.1 VALIDACIÓN | YR Yaneth Rodriguez | Vº Bº YANETH RODRIGUEZ M. H CIP N° 2024.1 VALIDACIÓN |
|-------------|------------|------------------------------|--|---|------------------------|---|
| Rev. No. | Fecha | Emitido para Revisión | Incorporados Comentarios Contratista Según Transmittal T-TRT-CJS-01164 | JY | YR | DA |
| Rev. No. | Fecha | Emitido para Revisión | Incorporados Comentarios Contratista Según Transmittal T-TRT-CJS-00957 | IR | YR | DA |
| 1 | 20/02/2017 | Emitido para Revisión | Incorporados Comentarios Contratista Según Transmittal T-TRT-CJS-00598 | IR | YR | DA |
| 0 | 14/11/2016 | Emitido para Revisión | Edición Inicial | MH | YR | DA |
| | | Propósito o de Emisión | Detalles del Cambio | Preparado | Revisado | Chequeado |

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| CONSORCIO   COSAPI JJC SC <small>JJC-SCHRADER CAMARCO</small> | Proyecto PMRT2070-2542 Trabajos Electro Mecánicos Área 1 |  TECNICAS REUNIDAS TALARA |
| ESPECIFICACIÓN DE PROCEDIMIENTO DE SOLDADURA (WPS) | 02070-GEN-QUA-CJS-02-109 | Rev: 04 |

Páginas 2 de 42

1. WPS: CJS-4-4-GT-SM-HT-01

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| CONSORCIO   COSAPI JJC SC JJC SCHRADER CAMARGO | Proyecto PMRT2070-2542 Trabajos Electro Mecánicos Área 1 |  TECNICAS REUNIDAS TALARA |
| ESPECIFICACIÓN DE PROCEDIMIENTO DE SOLDADURA (WPS) | 02070-GEN-QUA-CJS-02-109 | Rev: 04 Páginas 3 de 42 |

1.1 WPS SUMMARY

| WPS N° | CJS-4-4-GT-SM-HT-01 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|------|-------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------|--------------|
| PQR N° | CJS-4-4-GT-SM-HT-01 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Material Base 1 | P4 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Material Base 2 | P4 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Proceso | GTAW - SMAW | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tipo de Junta | A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Espesor del Cupon (mm) | 25,4 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rango de Exportación del Metal Base | 5-50,8 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ASME SEC IX (mm) | --- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rango de Diametro de la Base, ASME SEC IX (mm) | --- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clasificación AWS del Metal de Apoyo | ER80S-B2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maximo Espesor Soldado Proceso 1 (mm) | 12,0 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clasificación AWS del Metal de Apoyo | ER01-B2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maximo Espesor Soldado Proceso 2 (mm) | 36,8 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Prealentamiento | Mantener durante todo el soldado | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PWHT (Alivio Termico) | Si 722,5 °C (1332,5 °F) 120 minutos min. (2 Hrs) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Prueba de Dureza (HBN) | 225 max | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Prueba de Impacto | NO | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Número de Ferrita FN | NA | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Piping Class | CJS-4-4-GT-SM-HT-01 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Piping Class | Rating | Material | Service | Corrosion Allowance (mm) | T _{min} Service (°C) | T _{max} Service (°C) | PWHT | Impact Test | Hardness Test (BHN) | t _{MIN} (mm) | t _{MAX} (mm) | Design Code | Piping Class |
| E23F | 300 | 1 1/4 Cr 1/2 Mo | General Process | 1,5 | -29 | 490 | Si | NO | ≤ 225 | 5,0 | 50,8 | ASME B31,3 | E23F |
| E2B3F | 300 | 1 1/4 Cr 1/2 Mo | Superheated Steam | 1,5 | -29 | 460 | Si | NO | ≤ 225 | 5,0 | 50,8 | ASME B31,1 | E2B3F |
| E3XGF | 600 | 1 1/4 Cr 1/2 Mo | Process containing Hydrogen with a partial pressure of 7 kg/cm ² or higher | 3 | -29 | 480 | Si | NO | ≤ 225 | 5,0 | 50,8 | ASME B31,3 | E3XGF |
| E6XGF | 900 | 1 1/4 Cr 1/2 Mo | Process containing Hydrogen with a partial pressure of 7 kg/cm ² or higher | 6 | -29 | 480 | Si | NO | ≤ 225 | 5,0 | 50,8 | ASME B31,3 | E6XGF |

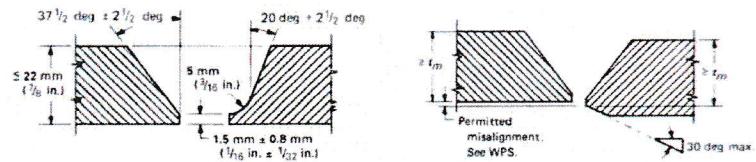
WPS SUMMARY LIST

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| CONSORCIO   COSAPI JJC SC <small>JJC-SCHRADER CAMARCO</small> | Proyecto PMRT2070-2542 Trabajos Electro Mecánicos Área 1 |  TECNICAS REUNIDAS TALARA |
| ESPECIFICACIÓN DE PROCEDIMIENTO DE SOLDADURA (WPS) | 02070-GEN-QUA-CJS-02-109 | Rev: 04 |

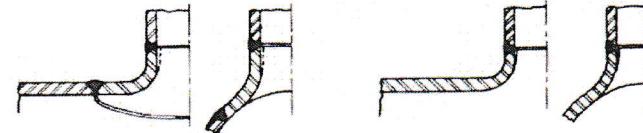
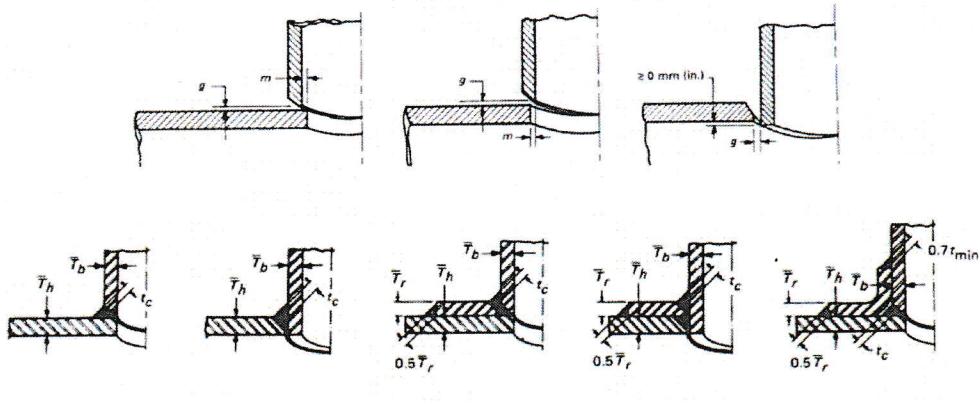
1.2 TIPOS DE JUNTAS

1.2.1 Juntas a Tope (A)

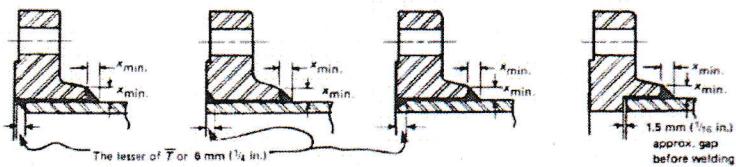
| | | |
|---|---|--|
| CONSORCIO   COSAPI JJC SC <i>JJC SCHRADER CAMARGO</i> | Proyecto PMRT2070-2542 Trabajos Electro Mecánicos Área 1 |  TECNICAS REUNIDAS TALARA |
| ESPECIFICACIÓN DE PROCEDIMIENTO DE SOLDADURA (WPS) | 02070-GEN-QUA-CJS-02-109 | Rev: 04 Páginas 6 de 42 |



1.2.2 Juntas de Ramales (B)

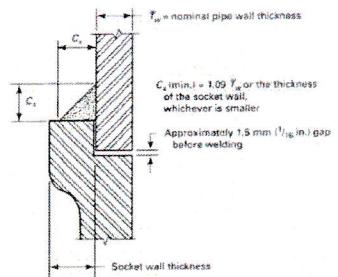


1.2.3 Juntas de Bridas Slip-On y Socket (C)

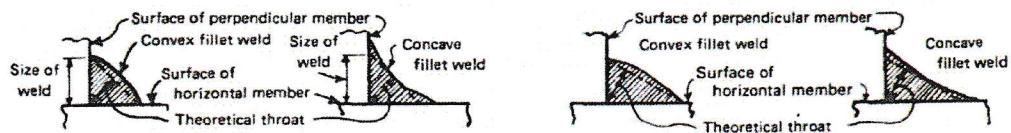


1.2.4 Juntas de Conexiones Socket (D)

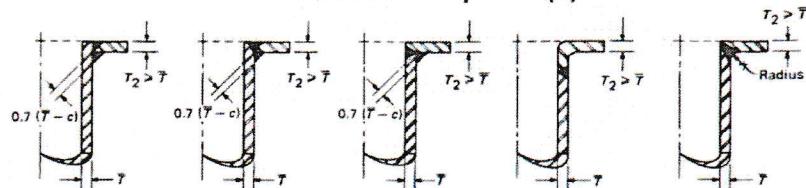
| | | |
|---|---|--|
| CONSORCIO   COSAPI JJC SC JJC SCHRADER CAMARGO | Proyecto PMRT2070-2542 Trabajos Electro Mecánicos Área 1 |  TECNICAS REUNIDAS TALARA |
| ESPECIFICACIÓN DE PROCEDIMIENTO DE SOLDADURA (WPS) | 02070-GEN-QUA-CJS-02-109 | Rev: 04 Páginas 7 de 42 |



1.2.5 Juntas de Filete (E)

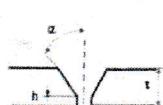
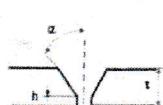
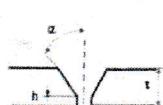


1.2.6 Juntas Solapadas (F)

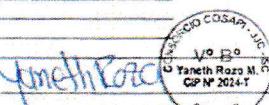


| | | |
|--|---|--|
| CONSORCIO   COSAPI JJC SC JJC SCHRADER CAMARGO | Proyecto PMRT2070-2542 Trabajos Electro Mecánicos Área 1 |  TECNICAS REUNIDAS TALARA |
| ESPECIFICACIÓN DE PROCEDIMIENTO DE SOLDADURA (WPS) | 02070-GEN-QUA-CJS-02-109 | Rev: 04 Páginas 8 de 42 |

1.3 WPS: CJS-4-4-GT-SM-HT-01

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------|----|--|---|-----------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|---|----------|--------------|------------|---|---|--|-------------------------------------|----------|-------|-----|----|---|-------------------------|-----|---|--|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--|---------------------------|-----------------------|---|--|------------------------------------|-------|---|--|--------|--------------------------|------------------------|--|--------|-----|-----|--|--------------------------|-------|-------|--|-----------|-------|-------|--|-----------------|-------|-------|--|-------------------|-------|-------|--|-------|-------|-------|--|
|  | WELDING PROCEDURE SPECIFICATION (WPS) ESPECIFICACIÓN DE PROCEDIMIENTO DE SOLDADURA | | | | DOCUMENTO N° 02070-GEN QUA-CJS-02-042.01 REVISIÓN: 0 FECHA: Mayo/2015 Página 1 De 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FORM QW-482 SUGGESTED FORMAT FOR WELDING PROCEDURE SPECIFICATIONS (WPS) <small>(See QW-200.1, Section IX, ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Edition 2015)</small> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Organization Name | | Consorcio COSAPI-JJC-SC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Welding Procedure Specification N° | | CJS-4-4 GT-SM-HT-01 | | Date | 27/04/2017 | Supporting PGR N° (s) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Revision N° | | 0 | | Date | 27/04/2017 | CJS-4-4-GT-SM-HT-01 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Welding Process (es) | | GTAW/SMAW | | Type (s) | MANUAL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | (Automatic, Manual, Machine, or Semi-automatic) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| JOINTS (QW-402) <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;">Joint Design</td> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">A tope, Ranura bisel Simple V</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: right;">Details</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Root Spacing</td> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">3 +/- 1 mm</td> <td rowspan="4" style="text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;">  </td> <td style="text-align: right;">$\alpha = 32.5^\circ \pm 2.5^\circ$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Backing:</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Yes</td> <td style="text-align: center;">---</td> <td style="text-align: center;">No</td> <td style="text-align: right;">$h = 1.0 \pm 0.1 \text{ mm}$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Backing Material (Type)</td> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">N/A</td> <td style="text-align: right;">$d = 3 \pm 1 \text{ mm}$</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4" style="text-align: center;">(Refer to both backing and retainers)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">$t = 25.4 \text{ mm}$</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4"> <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> Nonfusing Metal <input type="checkbox"/> Nonmetallic <input type="checkbox"/> Other </td> <td style="text-align: right;">$\odot \text{ Cupón: } 273.05 \text{ mm (10")}$</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="7"> Sketches, Production Drawings, Weld Symbols, or Written Description should show the general arrangement of the parts to be welded. Where applicable, the details of weld groove may be specified. Sketches, May be attached to illustrate joint design, weld layers, and bead sequence (e.g., for notch toughness procedures, for multiple process procedures, etc.). </td> </tr> </table> | | | | | | | Joint Design | A tope, Ranura bisel Simple V | | | Details | Root Spacing | 3 +/- 1 mm | | |  | $\alpha = 32.5^\circ \pm 2.5^\circ$ | Backing: | Yes | --- | No | $h = 1.0 \pm 0.1 \text{ mm}$ | Backing Material (Type) | N/A | | | $d = 3 \pm 1 \text{ mm}$ | (Refer to both backing and retainers) | | | | $t = 25.4 \text{ mm}$ | <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> Nonfusing Metal <input type="checkbox"/> Nonmetallic <input type="checkbox"/> Other | | | | $\odot \text{ Cupón: } 273.05 \text{ mm (10")}$ | Sketches, Production Drawings, Weld Symbols, or Written Description should show the general arrangement of the parts to be welded. Where applicable, the details of weld groove may be specified. Sketches, May be attached to illustrate joint design, weld layers, and bead sequence (e.g., for notch toughness procedures, for multiple process procedures, etc.). | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Joint Design | A tope, Ranura bisel Simple V | | | Details | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Root Spacing | 3 +/- 1 mm | | |  | $\alpha = 32.5^\circ \pm 2.5^\circ$ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Backing: | Yes | --- | No | | $h = 1.0 \pm 0.1 \text{ mm}$ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Backing Material (Type) | N/A | | | | $d = 3 \pm 1 \text{ mm}$ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (Refer to both backing and retainers) | | | | | $t = 25.4 \text{ mm}$ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> Nonfusing Metal <input type="checkbox"/> Nonmetallic <input type="checkbox"/> Other | | | | $\odot \text{ Cupón: } 273.05 \text{ mm (10")}$ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sketches, Production Drawings, Weld Symbols, or Written Description should show the general arrangement of the parts to be welded. Where applicable, the details of weld groove may be specified. Sketches, May be attached to illustrate joint design, weld layers, and bead sequence (e.g., for notch toughness procedures, for multiple process procedures, etc.). | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| * BASE METALS (QW-403) <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;">P-No. OR</td> <td style="width: 10%;">4</td> <td style="width: 10%;">Group No.</td> <td style="width: 10%;">1</td> <td style="width: 10%;">to P-No.</td> <td style="width: 10%;">4</td> <td style="width: 10%;">Group No.</td> <td style="width: 10%;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Specification and type/grade or UNS Number to Specification and type/grade or UNS Number OR</td> <td colspan="6"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chem. Analysis and Mech. Prop. to Chem. Analysis and Mech. Prop.</td> <td colspan="6"></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="8"> Thickness Range: Base Metal: Groove: 5.0 a 2t (5.0 - 50.8 mm) Fillet: All Maximum gross Thickness $\leq 1/2"$ (13 mm) (Yes) (No) X Other: _____ </td> </tr> </table> | | | | | | | P-No. OR | 4 | Group No. | 1 | to P-No. | 4 | Group No. | 1 | Specification and type/grade or UNS Number to Specification and type/grade or UNS Number OR | | | | | | | Chem. Analysis and Mech. Prop. to Chem. Analysis and Mech. Prop. | | | | | | | Thickness Range: Base Metal: Groove: 5.0 a 2t (5.0 - 50.8 mm) Fillet: All Maximum gross Thickness $\leq 1/2"$ (13 mm) (Yes) (No) X Other: _____ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P-No. OR | 4 | Group No. | 1 | to P-No. | 4 | Group No. | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Specification and type/grade or UNS Number to Specification and type/grade or UNS Number OR | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chem. Analysis and Mech. Prop. to Chem. Analysis and Mech. Prop. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Thickness Range: Base Metal: Groove: 5.0 a 2t (5.0 - 50.8 mm) Fillet: All Maximum gross Thickness $\leq 1/2"$ (13 mm) (Yes) (No) X Other: _____ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| * FILLER METALS (QW-404) <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;">Spec. No. (SFA) AWS No. (Class)</td> <td style="width: 10%;">GTAW</td> <td style="width: 10%;">SMAW</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>A-No.</td> <td>A5.28</td> <td>A5.5</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>F-No.</td> <td>ER80S-B2</td> <td>E8018-B2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>A-No.</td> <td>6</td> <td>4</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Size of Filler Metals</td> <td>3</td> <td>3</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Filler Metal Product Form</td> <td>2.4 mm</td> <td>3.2/4.0 mm</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Supplemental Filler Metal</td> <td>Solido - Varilla</td> <td>Electrodo Revestido</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Weld Metal Deposited Thickness:</td> <td>-----</td> <td>-----</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Groove</td> <td>Hasta completar 12.00 mm</td> <td>Hasta completar 39.8mm</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fillet</td> <td>All</td> <td>All</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Electrode - Flux (Class)</td> <td>-----</td> <td>-----</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Flux Type</td> <td>-----</td> <td>-----</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Flux Trade Name</td> <td>-----</td> <td>-----</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Consumable Insert</td> <td>-----</td> <td>-----</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>-----</td> <td>-----</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: right; margin-right: 10%;">  <i>Miguel Angel Diaz de la Cuesta</i> C/W 14121031 QC1 EXP 12/1/2017 </p> | | | | | | | Spec. No. (SFA) AWS No. (Class) | GTAW | SMAW | | A-No. | A5.28 | A5.5 | | F-No. | ER80S-B2 | E8018-B2 | | A-No. | 6 | 4 | | Size of Filler Metals | 3 | 3 | | Filler Metal Product Form | 2.4 mm | 3.2/4.0 mm | | Supplemental Filler Metal | Solido - Varilla | Electrodo Revestido | | Weld Metal Deposited Thickness: | ----- | ----- | | Groove | Hasta completar 12.00 mm | Hasta completar 39.8mm | | Fillet | All | All | | Electrode - Flux (Class) | ----- | ----- | | Flux Type | ----- | ----- | | Flux Trade Name | ----- | ----- | | Consumable Insert | ----- | ----- | | Other | ----- | ----- | |
| Spec. No. (SFA) AWS No. (Class) | GTAW | SMAW | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A-No. | A5.28 | A5.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| F-No. | ER80S-B2 | E8018-B2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A-No. | 6 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Size of Filler Metals | 3 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Filler Metal Product Form | 2.4 mm | 3.2/4.0 mm | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Supplemental Filler Metal | Solido - Varilla | Electrodo Revestido | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Weld Metal Deposited Thickness: | ----- | ----- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Groove | Hasta completar 12.00 mm | Hasta completar 39.8mm | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fillet | All | All | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Electrode - Flux (Class) | ----- | ----- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Flux Type | ----- | ----- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Flux Trade Name | ----- | ----- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Consumable Insert | ----- | ----- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other | ----- | ----- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

* Each Base Metal-Filler metal combination should be specified individually.

|  | WELDING PROCEDURE SPECIFICATION (WPS) ESPECIFICACIÓN DE PROCEDIMIENTO DE SOLDADURA | | <small>DOCUMENTO N° 02070-CEN-QUA-CIS-02-042.01 REVISIÓN 0 FECHA: Mayo/2016 Página 1 De 2</small> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|--|-------------------------|---------------|----------------------|--|------|------|----------------|----------|------|--|--|--|--|--|---|------|----------|--------|------|----------|------------------|--------|--------------|------|---|------|----------|--------|------|----------|------------------|---------|---------------|------|---|------|----------|--------|------|----------|------------------|--------|---------------|------|-----|------|----------|-----------|------|----------|------------------|---------|---------------|------|
| FORM QW-482 SUGGESTED FORMAT FOR WELDING PROCEDURE SPECIFICATIONS (WPS) <small>(See QW-200.1, Section IX, ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Edition 2015)</small> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WPS No. CIS-4-4-GT-SM-HT-01 Rev. 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| POSITIONS (QW-405) Position(s) of groove All Welding Progression: Up Yes Down ---- Position(s) of Fillet All Other _____ | | POSTWELD HEAT TREATMENT (QW-407) Temperature Range 722.5°C / 1332.5°F +20°C / 68°F Time Range 120 minutos Min. 2 Hrs. Other De 17°C amb. a 300°C libre, de 200°C a 715°C a 10°C/h. De 715°C a 300°C a 100°C/h, de 300°C a 17°C amb libre | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PREHEAT (QW-408) Preheat Temperature, Minimum 200°C Interpass Temperature, Maximum 300 °C Preheat Maintenance Mantener la temperatura minima, durante todo el soldado Other Calentamiento por Resistencias, Segun Proc. 02070-CEN-QUA-CIS-02-025 (Continuous or special heating, where applicable, should be specified) | | GAS (QW-408) Percent Composition <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Gas (es)</th> <th>(Mixture)</th> <th>Flow rate</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Shielding</td> <td>Argon 99.99%</td> <td>5-16 l/min</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Trailing</td> <td>----</td> <td>----</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Backing</td> <td>----</td> <td>----</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>----</td> <td>----</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | Gas (es) | (Mixture) | Flow rate | Shielding | Argon 99.99% | 5-16 l/min | Trailing | ---- | ---- | Backing | ---- | ---- | Other | ---- | ---- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gas (es) | (Mixture) | Flow rate | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shielding | Argon 99.99% | 5-16 l/min | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trailing | ---- | ---- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Backing | ---- | ---- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other | ---- | ---- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (QW-409) <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Weld Pass (es)</th> <th>Process</th> <th>Filler Metal</th> <th>Current Type and Polarity</th> <th>Amps (Range)</th> <th>Wire Feed Speed (Range)</th> <th>Energy or Power (Range)</th> <th>Volts (Range)</th> <th>Travel Speed (Range)</th> <th>Other (e.g., Reheating, comments, Hot Wire Addition, Technique, Torch Angle, etc.)</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th></th> <th>Classification</th> <th>Diameter</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>GTAW</td> <td>ER80S-B2</td> <td>2.4 mm</td> <td>DCEN</td> <td>100-130A</td> <td>1.17-2.00 (K/mm)</td> <td>10-12V</td> <td>3-8 (cm/min)</td> <td>----</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>GTAW</td> <td>ER80S-B2</td> <td>2.4 mm</td> <td>DCEN</td> <td>140-200A</td> <td>1.31-2.10 (K/mm)</td> <td>10-12 V</td> <td>4-11 (cm/min)</td> <td>----</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>SMAW</td> <td>EB018-B2</td> <td>3.2 mm</td> <td>DCEP</td> <td>105-125A</td> <td>1.70-3.15 (K/mm)</td> <td>20-25V</td> <td>4-11 (cm/min)</td> <td>----</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4-n</td> <td>SMAW</td> <td>EB018-B2</td> <td>3.2/4.0mm</td> <td>DCEP</td> <td>114-161A</td> <td>1.32-3.76 (K/mm)</td> <td>22-26 V</td> <td>4-19 (cm/min)</td> <td>----</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Amps and volts, or power or energy range, should be specified for each electrode size, position, and thickness, etc.</p> | | | | Weld Pass (es) | Process | Filler Metal | Current Type and Polarity | Amps (Range) | Wire Feed Speed (Range) | Energy or Power (Range) | Volts (Range) | Travel Speed (Range) | Other (e.g., Reheating, comments, Hot Wire Addition, Technique, Torch Angle, etc.) | | | Classification | Diameter | | | | | | | 1 | GTAW | ER80S-B2 | 2.4 mm | DCEN | 100-130A | 1.17-2.00 (K/mm) | 10-12V | 3-8 (cm/min) | ---- | 2 | GTAW | ER80S-B2 | 2.4 mm | DCEN | 140-200A | 1.31-2.10 (K/mm) | 10-12 V | 4-11 (cm/min) | ---- | 3 | SMAW | EB018-B2 | 3.2 mm | DCEP | 105-125A | 1.70-3.15 (K/mm) | 20-25V | 4-11 (cm/min) | ---- | 4-n | SMAW | EB018-B2 | 3.2/4.0mm | DCEP | 114-161A | 1.32-3.76 (K/mm) | 22-26 V | 4-19 (cm/min) | ---- |
| Weld Pass (es) | Process | Filler Metal | Current Type and Polarity | Amps (Range) | Wire Feed Speed (Range) | Energy or Power (Range) | Volts (Range) | Travel Speed (Range) | Other (e.g., Reheating, comments, Hot Wire Addition, Technique, Torch Angle, etc.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Classification | Diameter | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | GTAW | ER80S-B2 | 2.4 mm | DCEN | 100-130A | 1.17-2.00 (K/mm) | 10-12V | 3-8 (cm/min) | ---- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | GTAW | ER80S-B2 | 2.4 mm | DCEN | 140-200A | 1.31-2.10 (K/mm) | 10-12 V | 4-11 (cm/min) | ---- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | SMAW | EB018-B2 | 3.2 mm | DCEP | 105-125A | 1.70-3.15 (K/mm) | 20-25V | 4-11 (cm/min) | ---- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4-n | SMAW | EB018-B2 | 3.2/4.0mm | DCEP | 114-161A | 1.32-3.76 (K/mm) | 22-26 V | 4-19 (cm/min) | ---- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pulsing Current N/A Heat input (max) Segun PQR 44.26 kJ/mm Max. Tungsten Electrode Size and Type EWTH-2, 2.4mm (SFA 5.12) <small>(Pure Tungsten, 2% Thoriated, etc.)</small> Mode of Metal Transfer for GMAW (FCAW) N/A <small>(Spray Arc, Short Circuiting Arc, etc.)</small> Other N/A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TECHNIQUE (QW-410) String or Weave Bead Ambos Orifice, Nozzle, or Gas Cup Size #4 (6.35 mm) a #10 (15.87mm) Initial and Interpass Cleaning (Brushing, Grinding, etc.) Grinding and Brushing Method of Back Gouging N/A Oscillation Max. 3 veces diametro del electrodo. Contact Tube to Work Distance N/A Multiple or Single Pass (Per Side) Multiple Multiple or Single Electrodes Simple Electrode Spacing ---- Peening N/A Other N/A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reviewed By: |  Vicente Angel Obilat C.A. #229 CVI 14121031 REFLEX 12/1/2017 Miguel Angel Obilat Gironas | Authorized By: |  Yaneth Roza M.C. CP N° 2024-1 CALSICO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| CONSORCIO   JJC SC <small>JJC-SCHRADER CAMARCO</small> | Proyecto PMRT2070-2542 Trabajos Electro Mecánicos Área 1 |  TR <small>TECNICAS REUNIDAS TALARA</small> |
| ESPECIFICACIÓN DE PROCEDIMIENTO DE SOLDADURA (WPS) | 02070-GEN-QUA-CJS-02-109 | Rev: 04 |

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1.4 PQR: CJS-4-4-GT-SM-HT-01

| | | PROCEDURE QUALIFICATION RECORDS (PQR) REGISTRO DE CALIFICACIÓN DE PROCEDIMIENTO | | <small>DOCUMENTO N° 0360-01N-01A-C0-03-002-U3 REVISON 0 FECHA Mayo/2016 Figura 1 De 2</small> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|------------|---|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--|---|--|---------------|-------------------------------------|--|------|------|-------------------------------|---------|----------|--------|----------------------------|-----------|---|-----------|---|-------------|------|---|--|----------------------------|--------|------|-------------------------|---|-----------|-----------|------------------------|------|----------------|-----------|----------|--------|-----------------------------|---------|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|------|----------|--------|------|--------------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|---|------|------------------------|-------------|------|---------|-------|----------------------------|-----------|----------|-------------------------|---|------|----------|------------------------|------|---------|---|--|-----------|----------|------|---|-------------|--------------------|--------|------|---------|----------------|-----------|-----------|----------|---|---|------|---|--------|------|---------|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-------|----------|----------|---------|---------|------|-----------|-----------|----------|------|------|--|----------|--------|------|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|----------|------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------------|--|------|------------|-------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|---|------|----|------|----------|--------------|------|---------|---|-------------------------------------|------------|----------|------|-------|------|----------|--------|---|---------|---|----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|----|------|---------------------|--------|------|---------|-------------|-----------|-----------|----------|-------------------------------------|----------|------|----------|-------------------------------|--------|---------|---|-----------|-----------|----------|------|--|------|----------|--------|------|---------------------|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|------------|----|------|--|--------|------|---------|---|---------------|-----------|--------------|------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|--|--|----------------|----------|--|--|---|------|----------|--------|------|---------|---|-----------|-----------|---------|------|---|------|----------|--------|------|---------|---|-----------|-----------|----------|------|---|------|----------|--------|------|---------|---|-----------|-----------|----------|------|---|------|----------|--------|------|---------|---|-----------|-----------|----------|------|---|------|----------|--------|------|---------|---|-----------|-----------|----------|------|---|------|----------|--------|------|---------|---|-----------|-----------|----------|------|---|------|----------|--------|------|---------|---|-----------|-----------|----------|------|---|------|----------|--------|------|---------|---|-----------|-----------|----------|------|---|------|----------|--------|------|---------|---|-----------|-----------|----------|------|----|------|----------|--------|------|---------|---|-----------|-----------|----------|------|----|------|----------|--------|------|---------|---|-----------|-----------|----------|------|----|------|----------|--------|------|---------|---|-----------|-----------|----------|------|----|------|----------|--------|------|---------|---|----------|-----------|----------|------|----|------|----------|--------|------|---------|---|-----------|-----------|----------|------|----|------|----------|--------|------|---------|---|-----------|-----------|----------|------|----|------|----------|--------|------|---------|---|-----------|-----------|----------|------|----|------|----------|--------|------|---------|---|-----------|-----------|----------|------|
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<td>5.0-7.0</td> <td>****</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>GTAW</td> <td>ER80S-82</td> <td>2.4 mm</td> <td>DCEC</td> <td>178-198</td> <td>—</td> <td>1.37-2.01</td> <td>10.0-12.2</td> <td>5.3-11.0</td> <td>****</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>SMAW</td> <td>ER80S-82</td> <td>3.2 mm</td> <td>DCEP</td> <td>109-119</td> <td>—</td> <td>1.75-2.11</td> <td>21.0-24.5</td> <td>4.8-10.0</td> <td>****</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>SMAW</td> <td>ER80S-82</td> <td>3.2 mm</td> <td>DCEP</td> <td>115-127</td> <td>—</td> <td>1.05-2.50</td> <td>23.5-25.6</td> <td>6.4-13.5</td> <td>****</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>SMAW</td> <td>ER80S-82</td> <td>3.2 mm</td> <td>DCEP</td> <td>118-126</td> <td>—</td> <td>1.72-2.34</td> <td>22.5-25.3</td> <td>6.8-11.1</td> <td>****</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>SMAW</td> <td>ER80S-82</td> <td>3.2 mm</td> <td>DCEP</td> <td>117-127</td> <td>—</td> <td>1.87-3.91</td> <td>22.4-24.6</td> <td>4.0-10.0</td> <td>****</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>SMAW</td> <td>ER80S-82</td> 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border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Weld Pass (s)</th> <th rowspan="2">Process</th> <th colspan="2">Filler Metal</th> <th rowspan="2">Current Type and Polarity</th> <th rowspan="2">Amps (Range)</th> <th rowspan="2">Wire Feed Speed (Inches)</th> <th rowspan="2">Energy or Power (Range)</th> <th rowspan="2">Volts (Range)</th> <th rowspan="2">Travel Speed (inches/min)</th> <th colspan="2">Other (s) (Indicate if any other parameters were used in this technique, see page 1)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Classification</th> <th>Diameter</th> <th colspan="2"></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>GTAW</td> <td>ER80S-82</td> <td>2.4 mm</td> <td>DCEC</td> <td>113-125</td> <td>—</td> <td>1.21-1.36</td> <td>10.0-11.3</td> <td>5.0-7.0</td> <td>****</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>GTAW</td> <td>ER80S-82</td> <td>2.4 mm</td> <td>DCEC</td> <td>178-198</td> <td>—</td> <td>1.37-2.01</td> <td>10.0-12.2</td> <td>5.3-11.0</td> <td>****</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>SMAW</td> <td>ER80S-82</td> <td>3.2 mm</td> <td>DCEP</td> <td>109-119</td> <td>—</td> <td>1.75-2.11</td> <td>21.0-24.5</td> <td>4.8-10.0</td> <td>****</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>SMAW</td> <td>ER80S-82</td> <td>3.2 mm</td> <td>DCEP</td> <td>115-127</td> <td>—</td> <td>1.05-2.50</td> <td>23.5-25.6</td> <td>6.4-13.5</td> <td>****</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>SMAW</td> <td>ER80S-82</td> <td>3.2 mm</td> <td>DCEP</td> <td>118-126</td> <td>—</td> <td>1.72-2.34</td> <td>22.5-25.3</td> <td>6.8-11.1</td> <td>****</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>SMAW</td> <td>ER80S-82</td> <td>3.2 mm</td> <td>DCEP</td> <td>117-127</td> <td>—</td> <td>1.87-3.91</td> <td>22.4-24.6</td> <td>4.0-10.0</td> <td>****</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>SMAW</td> <td>ER80S-82</td> <td>3.2 mm</td> <td>DCEP</td> <td>120-128</td> <td>—</td> <td>1.04-2.70</td> <td>22.5-24.5</td> <td>6.0-18.1</td> <td>****</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>SMAW</td> <td>ER80S-82</td> <td>3.2 mm</td> <td>DCEP</td> <td>118-130</td> <td>—</td> <td>1.05-3.22</td> <td>23.2-24.5</td> <td>5.3-18.1</td> <td>****</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>SMAW</td> <td>ER80S-82</td> <td>3.2 mm</td> <td>DCEP</td> <td>118-129</td> <td>—</td> <td>1.11-3.03</td> <td>23.5-25.7</td> <td>5.5-18.0</td> <td>****</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>SMAW</td> <td>ER80S-82</td> <td>3.2 mm</td> <td>DCEP</td> <td>123-135</td> <td>—</td> <td>1.07-3.67</td> <td>23.5-25.3</td> <td>5.0-19.2</td> <td>****</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11</td> <td>SMAW</td> <td>ER80S-82</td> <td>3.2 mm</td> <td>DCEP</td> <td>123-132</td> <td>—</td> <td>1.42-2.46</td> <td>22.0-24.7</td> <td>6.6-13.8</td> <td>****</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12</td> <td>SMAW</td> <td>ER80S-82</td> <td>4.0 mm</td> <td>DCEP</td> <td>130-161</td> <td>—</td> <td>1.25-2.51</td> <td>22.5-24.0</td> <td>7.0-18.5</td> <td>****</td> </tr> <tr> <td>13</td> <td>SMAW</td> <td>ER80S-82</td> <td>3.2 mm</td> <td>DCEP</td> <td>118-124</td> <td>—</td> <td>1.25-2.5</td> <td>23.0-24.8</td> <td>6.4-14.8</td> <td>****</td> </tr> <tr> <td>14</td> <td>SMAW</td> <td>ER80S-82</td> <td>3.2 mm</td> <td>DCEP</td> <td>134-148</td> <td>—</td> <td>1.39-1.75</td> <td>22.5-24.8</td> <td>8.0-13.3</td> <td>****</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15</td> <td>SMAW</td> <td>ER80S-82</td> <td>3.2 mm</td> <td>DCEP</td> <td>121-152</td> <td>—</td> <td>1.59-2.06</td> <td>23.5-25.0</td> <td>8.3-14.3</td> <td>****</td> </tr> <tr> <td>16</td> <td>SMAW</td> <td>ER80S-82</td> <td>3.2 mm</td> <td>DCEP</td> <td>118-132</td> <td>—</td> <td>1.38-2.17</td> <td>23.0-24.4</td> <td>7.6-14.8</td> <td>****</td> </tr> <tr> <td>17</td> <td>SMAW</td> <td>ER80S-82</td> <td>3.2 mm</td> <td>DCEP</td> <td>113-125</td> <td>—</td> <td>1.55-1.90</td> <td>23.0-24.8</td> <td>8.2-12.0</td> <td>****</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | | | | Weld Pass (s) | Process | Filler Metal | | Current Type and Polarity | Amps (Range) | Wire Feed Speed (Inches) | Energy or Power (Range) | Volts (Range) | Travel Speed (inches/min) | Other (s) (Indicate if any other parameters were used in this technique, see page 1) | | Classification | Diameter | | | 1 | GTAW | ER80S-82 | 2.4 mm | DCEC | 113-125 | — | 1.21-1.36 | 10.0-11.3 | 5.0-7.0 | **** | 2 | GTAW | ER80S-82 | 2.4 mm | DCEC | 178-198 | — | 1.37-2.01 | 10.0-12.2 | 5.3-11.0 | **** | 3 | SMAW | ER80S-82 | 3.2 mm | DCEP | 109-119 | — | 1.75-2.11 | 21.0-24.5 | 4.8-10.0 | **** | 4 | SMAW | ER80S-82 | 3.2 mm | DCEP | 115-127 | — | 1.05-2.50 | 23.5-25.6 | 6.4-13.5 | **** | 5 | SMAW | ER80S-82 | 3.2 mm | DCEP | 118-126 | — | 1.72-2.34 | 22.5-25.3 | 6.8-11.1 | **** | 6 | SMAW | ER80S-82 | 3.2 mm | DCEP | 117-127 | — | 1.87-3.91 | 22.4-24.6 | 4.0-10.0 | **** | 7 | SMAW | ER80S-82 | 3.2 mm | DCEP | 120-128 | — | 1.04-2.70 | 22.5-24.5 | 6.0-18.1 | **** | 8 | SMAW | ER80S-82 | 3.2 mm | DCEP | 118-130 | — | 1.05-3.22 | 23.2-24.5 | 5.3-18.1 | **** | 9 | SMAW | ER80S-82 | 3.2 mm | DCEP | 118-129 | — | 1.11-3.03 | 23.5-25.7 | 5.5-18.0 | **** | 10 | SMAW | ER80S-82 | 3.2 mm | DCEP | 123-135 | — | 1.07-3.67 | 23.5-25.3 | 5.0-19.2 | **** | 11 | SMAW | ER80S-82 | 3.2 mm | DCEP | 123-132 | — | 1.42-2.46 | 22.0-24.7 | 6.6-13.8 | **** | 12 | SMAW | ER80S-82 | 4.0 mm | DCEP | 130-161 | — | 1.25-2.51 | 22.5-24.0 | 7.0-18.5 | **** | 13 | SMAW | ER80S-82 | 3.2 mm | DCEP | 118-124 | — | 1.25-2.5 | 23.0-24.8 | 6.4-14.8 | **** | 14 | SMAW | ER80S-82 | 3.2 mm | DCEP | 134-148 | — | 1.39-1.75 | 22.5-24.8 | 8.0-13.3 | **** | 15 | SMAW | ER80S-82 | 3.2 mm | DCEP | 121-152 | — | 1.59-2.06 | 23.5-25.0 | 8.3-14.3 | **** | 16 | SMAW | ER80S-82 | 3.2 mm | DCEP | 118-132 | — | 1.38-2.17 | 23.0-24.4 | 7.6-14.8 | **** | 17 | SMAW | ER80S-82 | 3.2 mm | DCEP | 113-125 | — | 1.55-1.90 | 23.0-24.8 | 8.2-12.0 | **** |
| Organization Name | CONSORCIO COSAPI-IJUS SC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Procedure Qualification Record N° | CIS-4-4-GT-SM-HT-01 | Date | 27/04/2017 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WPS N° | CIS-4-4-GT-SM-HT-01 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Welding Process (es) | GTAW/SMAW | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Type (s) | MANUAL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| JOINTS (QW-402) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TUBERIA Ø = 273.05mm (10"Ø) <i>Nicole Angel Obarza Carrazas CVN 14121031 QC1 EXP 12/12/2017</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <small>(For combinations qualifications, the deposited weld metal thickness shall be recorded for each filler metal and沉积层.)</small> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BASE METALS (QW-403) <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Material Spec.</td> <td colspan="3">ASTM A335</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Type / Grade, or UNG Number</td> <td colspan="3">P11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>P No.</td> <td>Group No.</td> <td>To P No.</td> <td>Group No.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>1</td> <td>4</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Thickness of Test Coupon</td> <td colspan="3">25.4 mm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Diameter of Test Coupon</td> <td colspan="3">273.05 mm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Maximum Pass Thickness</td> <td colspan="3">GTAW = 6 mm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td colspan="3">SMAW = To complete 19.4 mm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Colada: 66017 (Heat N°)</td> <td colspan="3"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Certificate N° 6179/15</td> <td colspan="3"></td> </tr> </table> | | | | | Material Spec. | ASTM A335 | | | Type / Grade, or UNG Number | P11 | | | P No. | Group No. | To P No. | Group No. | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | Thickness of Test Coupon | 25.4 mm | | | Diameter of Test Coupon | 273.05 mm | | | Maximum Pass Thickness | GTAW = 6 mm | | | Other | SMAW = To complete 19.4 mm | | | Colada: 66017 (Heat N°) | | | | Certificate N° 6179/15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Material Spec. | ASTM A335 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Type / Grade, or UNG Number | P11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P No. | Group No. | To P No. | Group No. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Thickness of Test Coupon | 25.4 mm | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diameter of Test Coupon | 273.05 mm | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maximum Pass Thickness | GTAW = 6 mm | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other | SMAW = To complete 19.4 mm | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colada: 66017 (Heat N°) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Certificate N° 6179/15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| POST WELD HEAT TREATMENT (QW-407) <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Temperature</td> <td colspan="3">722.5°C (1332.5°F)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Time</td> <td colspan="3">120 min (2 hr)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td colspan="3">Temperatura Controlada desde 300°C (572°F) Temperatura Libre Ambiente hasta 300°C (572°F) Velocidad de Calentamiento: 100°C/h (212°F/h) Velocidad de enfriamiento: 100°C/h (212°F/h) Según informe TT N° PI-1938-1-17/N°01, D2 (INSPEC-DAC)</td> </tr> </table> | | | | | Temperature | 722.5°C (1332.5°F) | | | Time | 120 min (2 hr) | | | Other | Temperatura Controlada desde 300°C (572°F) Temperatura Libre Ambiente hasta 300°C (572°F) Velocidad de Calentamiento: 100°C/h (212°F/h) Velocidad de enfriamiento: 100°C/h (212°F/h) Según informe TT N° PI-1938-1-17/N°01, D2 (INSPEC-DAC) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Temperature | 722.5°C (1332.5°F) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Time | 120 min (2 hr) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other | Temperatura Controlada desde 300°C (572°F) Temperatura Libre Ambiente hasta 300°C (572°F) Velocidad de Calentamiento: 100°C/h (212°F/h) Velocidad de enfriamiento: 100°C/h (212°F/h) Según informe TT N° PI-1938-1-17/N°01, D2 (INSPEC-DAC) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GAS (QW-408) <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Shielding</td> <td>Gas (es)</td> <td>(Mixture)</td> <td>Flow Rate</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Trailing</td> <td>Argon</td> <td>99.99%</td> <td>16 l/min</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Backing</td> <td>****</td> <td>****</td> <td>****</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>****</td> <td>****</td> <td>****</td> </tr> </table> | | | | | Shielding | Gas (es) | (Mixture) | Flow Rate | Trailing | Argon | 99.99% | 16 l/min | Backing | **** | **** | **** | Other | **** | **** | **** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shielding | Gas (es) | (Mixture) | Flow Rate | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trailing | Argon | 99.99% | 16 l/min | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Backing | **** | **** | **** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other | **** | **** | **** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (QW-409) <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Current</td> <td>DC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Polarity</td> <td>E+/E(-)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Arc</td> <td>109-198 A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tungsten Electrode Size</td> <td>2.4 mm (EW71-2)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mode of Metal Transfer for GMAW (FCAW)</td> <td>****</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Heat Input</td> <td>35.41 kJ/mm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>Min. 31.87 kJ/mm - Max. 44.25 kJ/mm</td> </tr> </table> | | | | | Current | DC | Polarity | E+/E(-) | Arc | 109-198 A | Tungsten Electrode Size | 2.4 mm (EW71-2) | Mode of Metal Transfer for GMAW (FCAW) | **** | Heat Input | 35.41 kJ/mm | Other | Min. 31.87 kJ/mm - Max. 44.25 kJ/mm | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Current | DC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Polarity | E+/E(-) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arc | 109-198 A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tungsten Electrode Size | 2.4 mm (EW71-2) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mode of Metal Transfer for GMAW (FCAW) | **** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Heat Input | 35.41 kJ/mm | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other | Min. 31.87 kJ/mm - Max. 44.25 kJ/mm | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| POSITION (QW-405) <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Position (s)</td> <td colspan="3">6G</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Weld Progression (Uphill, Downhill)</td> <td colspan="3">Ascendente</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td colspan="3">****</td> </tr> </table> | | | | | Position (s) | 6G | | | Weld Progression (Uphill, Downhill) | Ascendente | | | Other | **** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Position (s) | 6G | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Weld Progression (Uphill, Downhill) | Ascendente | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other | **** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TECHNIQUE (QW-410) <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Travel Speed</td> <td colspan="3">Ver Tabla</td> </tr> <tr> <td>String or Wave Bead</td> <td colspan="3">Ambos</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oscillation</td> <td colspan="3">N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Multipass or Single Pass (Per Side)</td> <td colspan="3">Multiple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Single or Multiple Electrodes</td> <td colspan="3">Simple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td colspan="3">****</td> </tr> </table> | | | | | Travel Speed | Ver Tabla | | | String or Wave Bead | Ambos | | | Oscillation | N/A | | | Multipass or Single Pass (Per Side) | Multiple | | | Single or Multiple Electrodes | Simple | | | Other | **** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Travel Speed | Ver Tabla | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| String or Wave Bead | Ambos | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oscillation | N/A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Multipass or Single Pass (Per Side) | Multiple | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Single or Multiple Electrodes | Simple | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other | **** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PREHEAT (QW-406) <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Preheat Temperature</td> <td colspan="3">200°C</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Interpass Temperature</td> <td colspan="3">300°C Max.</td> </tr> </table> | | | | | Preheat Temperature | 200°C | | | Interpass Temperature | 300°C Max. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Preheat Temperature | 200°C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Interpass Temperature | 300°C Max. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PARAMETROS TOMADOS DURANTE SOLDADURA DE PROBETA <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Weld Pass (s)</th> <th rowspan="2">Process</th> <th colspan="2">Filler Metal</th> <th rowspan="2">Current Type and Polarity</th> <th rowspan="2">Amps (Range)</th> <th rowspan="2">Wire Feed Speed (Inches)</th> <th rowspan="2">Energy or Power (Range)</th> <th rowspan="2">Volts (Range)</th> <th rowspan="2">Travel Speed (inches/min)</th> <th colspan="2">Other (s) (Indicate if any other parameters were used in this technique, see page 1)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Classification</th> <th>Diameter</th> <th colspan="2"></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>GTAW</td> <td>ER80S-82</td> <td>2.4 mm</td> <td>DCEC</td> <td>113-125</td> <td>—</td> <td>1.21-1.36</td> <td>10.0-11.3</td> <td>5.0-7.0</td> <td>****</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>GTAW</td> <td>ER80S-82</td> <td>2.4 mm</td> <td>DCEC</td> <td>178-198</td> <td>—</td> <td>1.37-2.01</td> <td>10.0-12.2</td> <td>5.3-11.0</td> <td>****</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>SMAW</td> <td>ER80S-82</td> <td>3.2 mm</td> <td>DCEP</td> <td>109-119</td> <td>—</td> <td>1.75-2.11</td> <td>21.0-24.5</td> <td>4.8-10.0</td> <td>****</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>SMAW</td> <td>ER80S-82</td> <td>3.2 mm</td> <td>DCEP</td> <td>115-127</td> <td>—</td> <td>1.05-2.50</td> <td>23.5-25.6</td> <td>6.4-13.5</td> <td>****</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>SMAW</td> <td>ER80S-82</td> <td>3.2 mm</td> <td>DCEP</td> <td>118-126</td> <td>—</td> <td>1.72-2.34</td> <td>22.5-25.3</td> <td>6.8-11.1</td> <td>****</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>SMAW</td> <td>ER80S-82</td> <td>3.2 mm</td> <td>DCEP</td> <td>117-127</td> <td>—</td> <td>1.87-3.91</td> <td>22.4-24.6</td> <td>4.0-10.0</td> <td>****</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>SMAW</td> <td>ER80S-82</td> <td>3.2 mm</td> <td>DCEP</td> <td>120-128</td> <td>—</td> <td>1.04-2.70</td> <td>22.5-24.5</td> <td>6.0-18.1</td> <td>****</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>SMAW</td> <td>ER80S-82</td> <td>3.2 mm</td> <td>DCEP</td> <td>118-130</td> <td>—</td> <td>1.05-3.22</td> <td>23.2-24.5</td> <td>5.3-18.1</td> <td>****</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>SMAW</td> <td>ER80S-82</td> <td>3.2 mm</td> <td>DCEP</td> <td>118-129</td> <td>—</td> <td>1.11-3.03</td> <td>23.5-25.7</td> <td>5.5-18.0</td> <td>****</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>SMAW</td> <td>ER80S-82</td> <td>3.2 mm</td> <td>DCEP</td> <td>123-135</td> <td>—</td> <td>1.07-3.67</td> <td>23.5-25.3</td> <td>5.0-19.2</td> <td>****</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11</td> <td>SMAW</td> <td>ER80S-82</td> <td>3.2 mm</td> <td>DCEP</td> <td>123-132</td> <td>—</td> <td>1.42-2.46</td> <td>22.0-24.7</td> <td>6.6-13.8</td> <td>****</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12</td> <td>SMAW</td> <td>ER80S-82</td> <td>4.0 mm</td> <td>DCEP</td> <td>130-161</td> <td>—</td> <td>1.25-2.51</td> <td>22.5-24.0</td> <td>7.0-18.5</td> <td>****</td> </tr> <tr> <td>13</td> <td>SMAW</td> <td>ER80S-82</td> <td>3.2 mm</td> <td>DCEP</td> <td>118-124</td> <td>—</td> <td>1.25-2.5</td> <td>23.0-24.8</td> <td>6.4-14.8</td> <td>****</td> </tr> <tr> <td>14</td> <td>SMAW</td> <td>ER80S-82</td> <td>3.2 mm</td> <td>DCEP</td> <td>134-148</td> <td>—</td> <td>1.39-1.75</td> <td>22.5-24.8</td> <td>8.0-13.3</td> <td>****</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15</td> <td>SMAW</td> <td>ER80S-82</td> <td>3.2 mm</td> <td>DCEP</td> <td>121-152</td> <td>—</td> <td>1.59-2.06</td> <td>23.5-25.0</td> <td>8.3-14.3</td> <td>****</td> </tr> <tr> <td>16</td> <td>SMAW</td> <td>ER80S-82</td> <td>3.2 mm</td> <td>DCEP</td> <td>118-132</td> <td>—</td> <td>1.38-2.17</td> <td>23.0-24.4</td> <td>7.6-14.8</td> <td>****</td> </tr> <tr> <td>17</td> <td>SMAW</td> <td>ER80S-82</td> <td>3.2 mm</td> <td>DCEP</td> <td>113-125</td> <td>—</td> <td>1.55-1.90</td> <td>23.0-24.8</td> <td>8.2-12.0</td> <td>****</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | | | | Weld Pass (s) | Process | Filler Metal | | Current Type and Polarity | Amps (Range) | Wire Feed Speed (Inches) | Energy or Power (Range) | Volts (Range) | Travel Speed (inches/min) | Other (s) (Indicate if any other parameters were used in this technique, see page 1) | | Classification | Diameter | | | 1 | GTAW | ER80S-82 | 2.4 mm | DCEC | 113-125 | — | 1.21-1.36 | 10.0-11.3 | 5.0-7.0 | **** | 2 | GTAW | ER80S-82 | 2.4 mm | DCEC | 178-198 | — | 1.37-2.01 | 10.0-12.2 | 5.3-11.0 | **** | 3 | SMAW | ER80S-82 | 3.2 mm | DCEP | 109-119 | — | 1.75-2.11 | 21.0-24.5 | 4.8-10.0 | **** | 4 | SMAW | ER80S-82 | 3.2 mm | DCEP | 115-127 | — | 1.05-2.50 | 23.5-25.6 | 6.4-13.5 | **** | 5 | SMAW | ER80S-82 | 3.2 mm | DCEP | 118-126 | — | 1.72-2.34 | 22.5-25.3 | 6.8-11.1 | **** | 6 | SMAW | ER80S-82 | 3.2 mm | DCEP | 117-127 | — | 1.87-3.91 | 22.4-24.6 | 4.0-10.0 | **** | 7 | SMAW | ER80S-82 | 3.2 mm | DCEP | 120-128 | — | 1.04-2.70 | 22.5-24.5 | 6.0-18.1 | **** | 8 | SMAW | ER80S-82 | 3.2 mm | DCEP | 118-130 | — | 1.05-3.22 | 23.2-24.5 | 5.3-18.1 | **** | 9 | SMAW | ER80S-82 | 3.2 mm | DCEP | 118-129 | — | 1.11-3.03 | 23.5-25.7 | 5.5-18.0 | **** | 10 | SMAW | ER80S-82 | 3.2 mm | DCEP | 123-135 | — | 1.07-3.67 | 23.5-25.3 | 5.0-19.2 | **** | 11 | SMAW | ER80S-82 | 3.2 mm | DCEP | 123-132 | — | 1.42-2.46 | 22.0-24.7 | 6.6-13.8 | **** | 12 | SMAW | ER80S-82 | 4.0 mm | DCEP | 130-161 | — | 1.25-2.51 | 22.5-24.0 | 7.0-18.5 | **** | 13 | SMAW | ER80S-82 | 3.2 mm | DCEP | 118-124 | — | 1.25-2.5 | 23.0-24.8 | 6.4-14.8 | **** | 14 | SMAW | ER80S-82 | 3.2 mm | DCEP | 134-148 | — | 1.39-1.75 | 22.5-24.8 | 8.0-13.3 | **** | 15 | SMAW | ER80S-82 | 3.2 mm | DCEP | 121-152 | — | 1.59-2.06 | 23.5-25.0 | 8.3-14.3 | **** | 16 | SMAW | ER80S-82 | 3.2 mm | DCEP | 118-132 | — | 1.38-2.17 | 23.0-24.4 | 7.6-14.8 | **** | 17 | SMAW | ER80S-82 | 3.2 mm | DCEP | 113-125 | — | 1.55-1.90 | 23.0-24.8 | 8.2-12.0 | **** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 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| Weld Pass (s) | Process | Filler Metal | | Current Type and Polarity | | | Amps (Range) | Wire Feed Speed (Inches) | | | | | | | Energy or Power (Range) | Volts (Range) | Travel Speed (inches/min) | Other (s) (Indicate if any other parameters were used in this technique, see page 1) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Classification | Diameter | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | GTAW | ER80S-82 | 2.4 mm | DCEC | 113-125 | — | 1.21-1.36 | 10.0-11.3 | 5.0-7.0 | **** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | GTAW | ER80S-82 | 2.4 mm | DCEC | 178-198 | — | 1.37-2.01 | 10.0-12.2 | 5.3-11.0 | **** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | SMAW | ER80S-82 | 3.2 mm | DCEP | 109-119 | — | 1.75-2.11 | 21.0-24.5 | 4.8-10.0 | **** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | SMAW | ER80S-82 | 3.2 mm | DCEP | 115-127 | — | 1.05-2.50 | 23.5-25.6 | 6.4-13.5 | **** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | SMAW | ER80S-82 | 3.2 mm | DCEP | 118-126 | — | 1.72-2.34 | 22.5-25.3 | 6.8-11.1 | **** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | SMAW | ER80S-82 | 3.2 mm | DCEP | 117-127 | — | 1.87-3.91 | 22.4-24.6 | 4.0-10.0 | **** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | SMAW | ER80S-82 | 3.2 mm | DCEP | 120-128 | — | 1.04-2.70 | 22.5-24.5 | 6.0-18.1 | **** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | SMAW | ER80S-82 | 3.2 mm | DCEP | 118-130 | — | 1.05-3.22 | 23.2-24.5 | 5.3-18.1 | **** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | SMAW | ER80S-82 | 3.2 mm | DCEP | 118-129 | — | 1.11-3.03 | 23.5-25.7 | 5.5-18.0 | **** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | SMAW | ER80S-82 | 3.2 mm | DCEP | 123-135 | — | 1.07-3.67 | 23.5-25.3 | 5.0-19.2 | **** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | SMAW | ER80S-82 | 3.2 mm | DCEP | 123-132 | — | 1.42-2.46 | 22.0-24.7 | 6.6-13.8 | **** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | SMAW | ER80S-82 | 4.0 mm | DCEP | 130-161 | — | 1.25-2.51 | 22.5-24.0 | 7.0-18.5 | **** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | SMAW | ER80S-82 | 3.2 mm | DCEP | 118-124 | — | 1.25-2.5 | 23.0-24.8 | 6.4-14.8 | **** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | SMAW | ER80S-82 | 3.2 mm | DCEP | 134-148 | — | 1.39-1.75 | 22.5-24.8 | 8.0-13.3 | **** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | SMAW | ER80S-82 | 3.2 mm | DCEP | 121-152 | — | 1.59-2.06 | 23.5-25.0 | 8.3-14.3 | **** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | SMAW | ER80S-82 | 3.2 mm | DCEP | 118-132 | — | 1.38-2.17 | 23.0-24.4 | 7.6-14.8 | **** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | SMAW | ER80S-82 | 3.2 mm | DCEP | 113-125 | — | 1.55-1.90 | 23.0-24.8 | 8.2-12.0 | **** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

P 22

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|---|---|---|
| MODERNIZACION REFINERIA de TALARA PETROPERU, S.A.; | | |
| PETROPERU | | |
| PROJECT: MODERNIZACION REFINERIA DE TALARA | CONTRAC T.R PROJECT N°: 02070 | |
| PURCHASE ORDER No. 02070-25420 | EQUIPMENTS / TAGS No. | |
| DOCUMENT CODE: | DOCUMENT No. | |
| REVIEW RESPONSE BY PURCHASER: | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> REJECTED | <input type="checkbox"/> REVIEWED WITH COMMENTS | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> REVIEWED WITHOUT COMMENTS |
| <input type="checkbox"/> COMMENTS AS NOTED | <input type="checkbox"/> REVIEWED AS BUILT | <input type="checkbox"/> FOR INFORMATION |
| <input type="checkbox"/> VOID | DATE: 27/02/2017 | |
| VENDOR IDENTIFICATION: Consorcio COSAPI-JJC-SC | | |
| DOCUMENT TITLE ESPECIFICACION DE PROCEDIMIENTO DE SOLDADURA (WPS). | | |
| VENDOR DOCUMENT NUMBER 02070-GEN-QUA-CJS-02-118 | Rev. 01 | |

✓ DOCUMENT CONTROL TR



| | | |
|--|--|--|
| CONSORCIO   | Proyecto PMRT2070-2542 Trabajos Electro Mecánicos Área 1 Unidades HTN&RCA-HTD-TGL&RG2 |  TECNICAS REUNIDAS TALARA |
| ESPECIFICACIÓN DE PROCEDIMIENTO DE SOLDADURA (WPS) | 02070-GEN-QUA-CJS-02-118 | Rev: 1 |

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| 1.3 WPS: CJS-5A-5A-GT-SM-HT-01 | 8 |
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| 01 | 13/02/2017 | Emitido para Revisión | Icorporados Comentarios Contratista según Trasmittal T-TRT-CJS-00868 |  |  |  |
|----------|------------|-----------------------|--|---|--|---|
| 00 | 31/01/2017 | Emitido para Revisión | Edición Inicial | IR | YR | DA |
| Rev. No. | Fecha | Propósito de Emisión | Detalles del Cambio | Preparado | Revisado | Chequeado |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| CONSORCIO   | Proyecto PMRT2070-2542 Trabajos Electro Mecánicos Área 1 Unidades HTN&RCA-HTD-TGL&RG2 |  TECNICAS REUNIDAS TALARA |
| ESPECIFICACIÓN DE PROCEDIMIENTO DE SOLDADURA (WPS) | 02070-GEN-QUA-CJS-02-118 | Rev: 1 |

1. WPS: CJS-5A-5A-GT-SM-HT-01

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| CONSORCIO   | Proyecto PMRT2070-2542 Trabajos Electro Mecánicos Área 1 Unidades HTN&RCA-HTD-TGL&RG2 |  TECNICAS REUNIDAS TALARA |
| ESPECIFICACIÓN DE PROCEDIMIENTO DE SOLDADURA (WPS) | 02070-GEN-QUA-CJS-02-118 | Rev: 1 |

1.1 WPS SUMMARY

WPS SUMMARY LIST

| WPS N° | CJS-5A-5A-GT-SM-HT-01 |
|---|---------------------------|
| POR N° | CJS-SA-5A-GT-SM-HT-01 |
| Material Base 1 | PSA |
| Material Base 2 | PSA |
| Proceso | GTAWSNAW |
| Tipo de Junta | A, B, C, D, E, F |
| Espesor del Cupon (mm) | 14.27 |
| Rango de Examen de la Junta Base ASME SECT IX (mm) | 5.0 - 22.54 |
| Rango de Diámetros Junta Base, ASME SECT IX (mm) | -- |
| Clase Resistencia ATVS del Material de Acero | ER90S-B3 |
| Matriz Espesor Saldado Proceso 1 (mm) | 6 |
| Clase Resistencia ATVS del Material de Acero | ER01B-B3 |
| Matriz Espesor Saldado Proceso 2 (mm) | 22.54 |
| Precalentamiento | 200°C |
| PWHT (Altura Termico) | 720°C 120 minutos Min. |
| Prueba de Dureza (HBW) | 225 max |
| Prueba de Impacto | NO |
| Número de Ferrita FN | N/A |

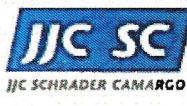
WPS SUMMARY LIST

CJS-5A-5A-GT-SM-HT-01

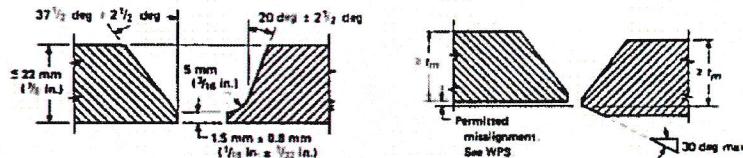
Process containing Hydrogen with a partial pressure of 7 kPa/cm² or Higher

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| CONSORCIO   | Proyecto PMRT2070-2542 Trabajos Electro Mecánicos Área 1 Unidades HTN&RCA-HTD-TGL&RG2 |  TECNICAS REUNIDAS TALARA |
| ESPECIFICACIÓN DE PROCEDIMIENTO DE SOLDADURA (WPS) | 02070-GEN-QUA-CJS-02-118 | Rev: 1 |

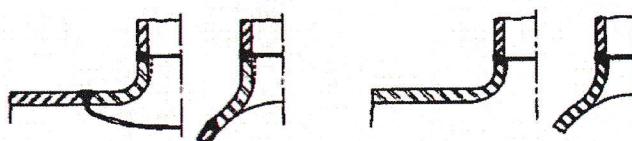
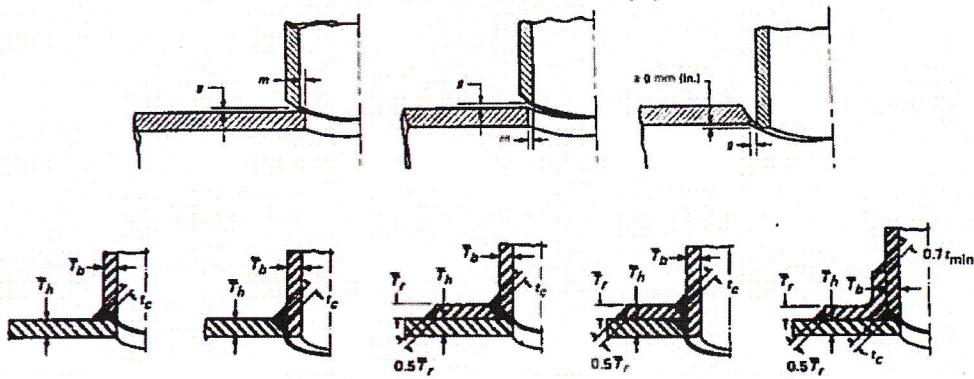
1.2 TIPOS DE JUNTAS

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| CONSORCIO   | Proyecto PMRT2070-2542 Trabajos Electro Mecánicos Área 1 Unidades HTN&RCA-HTD-TGL&RG2 |  TECNICAS REUNIDAS TALARA |
| ESPECIFICACIÓN DE PROCEDIMIENTO DE SOLDADURA (WPS) | 02070-GEN-QUA-CJS-02-118 | Rev: 1 |

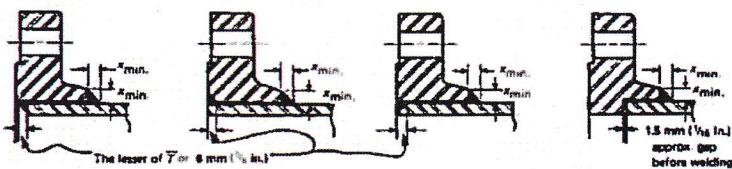
1.2.1 Juntas a Tope (A)



1.2.2 Juntas de Ramales (B)

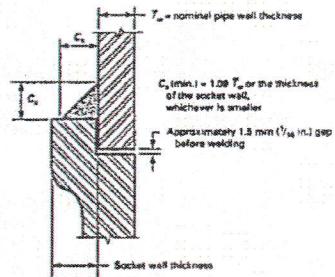


1.2.3 Juntas de Bridas Slip-On y Socket (C)

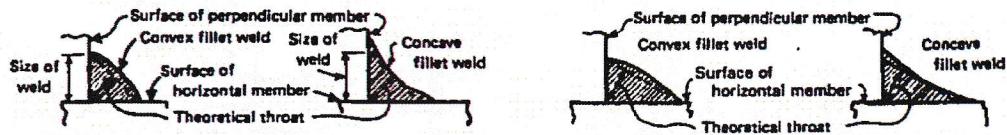


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|---|--|--|
| CONSORCIO   | Proyecto PMRT2070-2542 Trabajos Electro Mecánicos Área 1 Unidades HTN&RCA-HTD-TGL&RG2 |  TECNICAS REUNIDAS TALARA |
| ESPECIFICACIÓN DE PROCEDIMIENTO DE SOLDADURA (WPS) | 02070-GEN-QUA-CJS-02-118 | Rev: 1 |

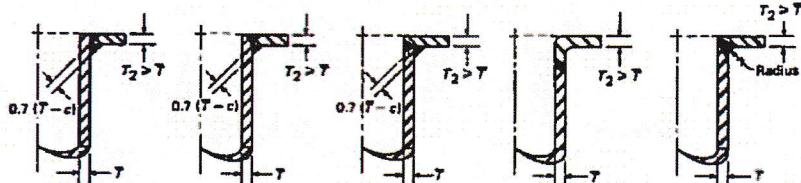
1.2.4 Juntas de Conexiones Socket (D)



1.2.5 Juntas de Filete (E)



1.2.6 Juntas Solapadas (F)



| | | |
|--|--|--|
| CONSORCIO   | Proyecto PMRT2070-2542 Trabajos Electro Mecánicos Área 1 Unidades HTN&RCA-HTD-TGL&RG2 |  TECNICAS REUNIDAS TALARA |
| ESPECIFICACIÓN DE PROCEDIMIENTO DE SOLDADURA (WPS) | 02070-GEN-QUA-CJS-02-118 | Rev: 1 |

1.3 WPS: CJS-5A-5A-GT-SM-HT-01



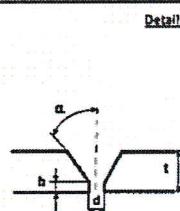
WELDING PROCEDURE SPECIFICATION (WPS)

ESPECIFICACIÓN DE PROCEDIMIENTO DE SOLDADURA

DOCUMENTO N°
03070-GEN-QUA-CJS-02-042.01
REVISIÓN: 0
FECHA: Mayo/2018
Página 1 De 2

FORM QW-482 SUGGESTED FORMAT FOR WELDING PROCEDURE SPECIFICATIONS (WPS)

(See QW-200.1, Section IX, ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Edition 2015)

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|------------|--------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|-------|-----------------|--------------|-----------|---|---|-----|-----------------------|--------|---------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|--------------------------------|--|------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--|--------|-------------|------------------------|--|--------------------------|--------|-----|--|---------------------------------------|--|-------|---|-----------------|---|-----|--------|-------------------|--|--|--|-------|--|--|--|
| Organization Name | Consorcio COSAPI-JJC-SC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Welding Procedure Specification N° | CJS-SA-5A-GT-SM-HT-01 | Date | 30/12/2016 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Revision N° | 1 | Date | 13/02/2016 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Welding Process (es) | GTAW/SMAW | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Type(s) | MANUAL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (Automatic, Manual, Machine, or Semi-automatic) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| JOINTS (QW-402) <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;">Joint Design</td> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">A tape, Ranura bisel Simple V</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Root Spacing</td> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">3 ± 1 mm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Backing:</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Yes</td> <td style="text-align: center;">—</td> <td style="text-align: center;">No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Backing Material (Type)</td> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4" style="text-align: center;">(Refer to both backing and retainers)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Metal</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Nonfusing Metal</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Nonmetallic</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Other</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> </table> | | | | Joint Design | A tape, Ranura bisel Simple V | | | Root Spacing | 3 ± 1 mm | | | Backing: | Yes | — | No | Backing Material (Type) | N/A | | | (Refer to both backing and retainers) | | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Metal | <input type="checkbox"/> Nonfusing Metal | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Nonmetallic | <input type="checkbox"/> Other | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Joint Design | A tape, Ranura bisel Simple V | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Root Spacing | 3 ± 1 mm | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Backing: | Yes | — | No | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Backing Material (Type) | N/A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (Refer to both backing and retainers) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Metal | <input type="checkbox"/> Nonfusing Metal | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nonmetallic | <input type="checkbox"/> Other | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Details  $\alpha = 32.5^\circ \pm 2.5^\circ$ $ha = 1.0 \pm 0.1 \text{ mm}$ $de = 3 \pm 1 \text{ mm}$ $t = 14.27 \text{ mm}$ Φ Cupón: 168.28 mm (6.5") | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Sketches, Production Drawings, Weld Symbols, or Written Description should show the general arrangement of the parts to be welded. Where applicable, the details of weld groove may be specified.</p> <p>Sketches, May be attached to illustrate joint design, weld layers, and bead sequence (e.g. for notch toughness procedures, for multiple process procedures, etc.).</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| * BASE METALS (QW-403) <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>P-Nr. OR</td> <td style="text-align: center;">SA</td> <td>Group No.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">I</td> <td>to P-Nr.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">SA</td> <td>Group No.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">I</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Specification and type/grade or UNS Number to Specification and type/grade or UNS Number OR</td> <td colspan="6"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chem. Analysis and Mech. Prop. to Chem. Analysis and Mech. Prop.</td> <td colspan="6"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Thickness Range:</td> <td colspan="6"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Base Metal:</td> <td>Groove</td> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">$5.0 \leq 2t \text{ (5.0 - 28.54 mm)}$</td> <td>Fillet</td> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">All</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Maximum pass Thickness ≤ 1/2" (13 mm)</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">(Yes)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">—</td> <td style="text-align: center;">(No)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">X</td> <td style="text-align: center;">N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other:</td> <td></td> <td colspan="6"></td> </tr> </table> | | | | P-Nr. OR | SA | Group No. | I | to P-Nr. | SA | Group No. | I | Specification and type/grade or UNS Number to Specification and type/grade or UNS Number OR | | | | | | | Chem. Analysis and Mech. Prop. to Chem. Analysis and Mech. Prop. | | | | | | | Thickness Range: | | | | | | | Base Metal: | Groove | $5.0 \leq 2t \text{ (5.0 - 28.54 mm)}$ | | Fillet | All | | Maximum pass Thickness ≤ 1/2" (13 mm) | | (Yes) | — | (No) | X | N/A | Other: | | | | | | | | |
| P-Nr. OR | SA | Group No. | I | to P-Nr. | SA | Group No. | I | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Specification and type/grade or UNS Number to Specification and type/grade or UNS Number OR | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chem. Analysis and Mech. Prop. to Chem. Analysis and Mech. Prop. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Thickness Range: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Base Metal: | Groove | $5.0 \leq 2t \text{ (5.0 - 28.54 mm)}$ | | Fillet | All | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maximum pass Thickness ≤ 1/2" (13 mm) | | (Yes) | — | (No) | X | N/A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| * FILLER METALS (QW-404) <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">GTAW</td> <td style="width: 50%;">SMAW</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Spec. No. (SFA)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">AS.2B</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AWS No. (Class)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">E9018-B3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F-No.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A-No.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Size of Filler Metals</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2.4 mm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Filler Metal Product Form</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Solido - Varilla</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Supplemental Filler Metal</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Electroda Revestida</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Weld Metal</td> <td colspan="3"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Deposited Thickness:</td> <td colspan="3"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Groove</td> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">Hasta completar 12mm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fillet</td> <td style="text-align: center;">All</td> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Hasta completar 16.6mm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Electrode - Flux (Class)</td> <td colspan="3"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Flux Type</td> <td colspan="3"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Flux Trade Name</td> <td colspan="3"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Consumable Insert</td> <td colspan="3"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td colspan="3"></td> </tr> </table> | | | | GTAW | SMAW | Spec. No. (SFA) | AS.2B | AWS No. (Class) | E9018-B3 | F-No. | 6 | A-No. | 3 | Size of Filler Metals | 2.4 mm | Filler Metal Product Form | Solido - Varilla | Supplemental Filler Metal | Electroda Revestida | Weld Metal | | | | Deposited Thickness: | | | | Groove | Hasta completar 12mm | | | Fillet | All | Hasta completar 16.6mm | | Electrode - Flux (Class) | | | | Flux Type | | | | Flux Trade Name | | | | Consumable Insert | | | | Other | | | |
| GTAW | SMAW | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spec. No. (SFA) | AS.2B | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AWS No. (Class) | E9018-B3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| F-No. | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A-No. | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Size of Filler Metals | 2.4 mm | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Filler Metal Product Form | Solido - Varilla | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Supplemental Filler Metal | Electroda Revestida | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Weld Metal | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Deposited Thickness: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Groove | Hasta completar 12mm | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fillet | All | Hasta completar 16.6mm | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Electrode - Flux (Class) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Flux Type | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Flux Trade Name | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Consumable Insert | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  Master Angle On Line C/02/2018 CVN 14121031 QC1 EXP. 12/1/2017 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

* Each Base Metal-Filler metal combination should be specified individually.



WELDING PROCEDURE SPECIFICATION (WPS)

ESPECIFICACIÓN DE PROCEDIMIENTO DE SOLDADURA

DOCUMENTO N°
02070-GEN-QUA-CJS-02-042.01
REVISIÓN: 0
FECHA: Mayo/2016
Página 2 De 2

FORM QW-482 SUGGESTED FORMAT FOR WELDING PROCEDURE SPECIFICATIONS (WPS)

[See QW-200.1, Section IX, ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Edition 2015]

WPS No. CJS-SA SA-GT-SM-HT-01 Rev. 1

| POSITIONS (QW-405) | | POSTWELD HEAT TREATMENT (QW-407) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|--|---|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|--------|-------------|----------|-----|-----|---------------|--------|-------------|-------|-----|-----|
| Position(s) of groove: <u>All</u> Welding Progression: <u>Up</u> <u>Yes</u> <u>Down</u> _____ Position(s) of Fillet: <u>All</u> Other: _____ | | Temperature Range: <u>720°C (1328°F) + 20°C (68)</u> Time Range: <u>120 minutos Min. (2 Hrs)</u> Other: <u>De 1°C amb. a 300°C libre, de 300°C a 720°C a 100°C/h</u> <u>De 720°C a 300°C a 100°C/h, de 300°C a 1°C amb libre</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PREHEAT (QW-406) | | GAS (QW-408) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Preheat Temperature, Minimum: <u>200°C</u> Interpass Temperature, Maximum: <u>300 °C</u> Preheat Maintenance: <u>Mantener la temperatura mínima, durante todo el soldado</u> Other: <u>Calentamiento por Resistencias, según procedimientos 02070-GEN-QUA-CJS-02-025</u> <small>(Continuous or special heating, where applicable, should be specified)</small> | | Percent Composition <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Gas (es)</th> <th>(Mixture)</th> <th>Flow rate</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Shielding Argon</td> <td>99.99%</td> <td>7-16 l/min)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Trailing</td> <td>---</td> <td>---</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Backing Argon</td> <td>99.99%</td> <td>5-20 l/min)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>---</td> <td>---</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | Gas (es) | (Mixture) | Flow rate | Shielding Argon | 99.99% | 7-16 l/min) | Trailing | --- | --- | Backing Argon | 99.99% | 5-20 l/min) | Other | --- | --- |
| Gas (es) | (Mixture) | Flow rate | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shielding Argon | 99.99% | 7-16 l/min) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trailing | --- | --- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Backing Argon | 99.99% | 5-20 l/min) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other | --- | --- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (QW-409) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Weld Pass (es) | Process | Filler Metal | Other (e.g., Remarks, comments, Hot Wires Addition, Technique, Torch Angle, etc.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | GTAW | ER90S-B3 | Classification: 2.4 mm Diameter: DCEN Current Type and Polarity: 100-140A Amps (Range): Wire Feed Speed (Range): Energy or Power (Range): 1.26-1.50 (kJ/mm) Volts (Range): 10-12 V Travel Speed (Range): 4-8 (cm/min) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-n | GTAW | ER90S-B3 | Diameter: DCEN Current Type and Polarity: 120-190A Amps (Range): Wire Feed Speed (Range): Energy or Power (Range): 1.20-1.71 (kJ/mm) Volts (Range): 10-12 V Travel Speed (Range): 6-9 (cm/min) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3-n | SMAW | E9018-B3 | Diameter: DCEN Current Type and Polarity: 100-135A Amps (Range): Wire Feed Speed (Range): Energy or Power (Range): 1.40-2.00 (kJ/mm) Volts (Range): 20-25 V Travel Speed (Range): 6-14 (cm/min) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amps and volts, or power or energy range, should be specified for each electrode size, position, and thickness, etc. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pulsing Current: <u>N/A</u> | | Heat Input (max.): <u>Según PQR 19.33 kJ/mm</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tungsten Electrode Size and Type: <u>EWTH-2, 2.4mm (SFA 5.12)</u> | | (Pure Tungsten, 2% Thoriated, etc.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mode of Metal Transfer for GMAW (FCAW): <u>N/A</u> | | (Spray Arc, Short Circuiting Arc, etc.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other: <u>N/A</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TECHNIQUE (QW-410) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| String or Weave Bead: <u>Ambas</u> Orifice, Nozzle, or Gas Cup Size: <u>#4 (6.35 mm) a #10 (15.87mm)</u> Initial and Interpass Cleaning (Brushing, Grinding, etc.): <u>Grinding and Brushing</u> Method of Back Gouging: <u>N/A</u> Oscillation: <u>N/A</u> Contact Tube to Work Distance: <u>N/A</u> Multiple or Single Pass (Per Side): <u>Multiple</u> Multiple or Single Electrodes: <u>Simple</u> Electrode Spacing: <u>—</u> Peening: <u>N/A</u> Other: <u>N/A</u> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  <i>Miguel Angel Obitas Carrasco</i> CFI 10121984 QC1 EXP. 12/1/2017 Miguel Angel Obitas Carrasco | |  <i>J. M. Obitas Carrasco</i> L. T. Técnico Asist. M. Of. MP-304-A-1 CALIDAD | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reviewed By: | | Authorized By: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |