

SVENSK STANDARD

SS-EN 1971-2:2019

Koppar och kopparlegeringar – Virvelströmsprovning av defekter på runda sömlösa rör av koppar och kopparlegeringar – Del 2: Provning med en invändig spole på invändig mantelyta

Copper and copper alloys – Eddy current test for measuring defects on seamless round copper and copper alloy tubes – Part 2: Test with an internal probe on the inner surface



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Standarder

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Utgåva: 2

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Europastandarden EN 1971-2:2019 gäller som svensk standard. Detta dokument innehåller den officiella engelska versionen av EN 1971-2:2019.

Denna standard ersätter SS-EN 1971-2:2011, utgåva 1.

The European Standard EN 1971-2:2019 has the status of a Swedish Standard. This document contains the official version of EN 1971-2:2019.

This standard supersedes the SS-EN 1971-2:2011, edition 1.

EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 1971-2

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Supersedes EN 1971-2:2011

English Version

Copper and copper alloys - Eddy current test for
measuring defects on seamless round copper and copper
alloy tubes - Part 2: Test with an internal probe on the
inner surface

Cuivre et alliages de cuivre - Méthode de contrôle par
courants de Foucault pour le mesurage des défauts des
tubes ronds sans soudure en cuivre et alliages de
cuivre - Partie 2 : Essai avec un capteur interne sur la
paroi interne

Kupfer und Kupferlegierungen - Wirbelstromprüfung
an Rohren zur Messung von Fehlern an nahtlos
gezogenen runden Rohren aus Kupfer und
Kupferlegierungen - Teil 2: Prüfung mit Innensonde auf
der Innenseite

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 4 September 2019.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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European foreword

This document (EN 1971-2:2019) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 133 "Copper and copper alloys", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by May 2020, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 2020.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN 1971-2:2011.

The following modifications were implemented in this new edition of EN 1971-2:

- updated normative references.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organisations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

SS-EN 1971-2:2019 (E)

Introduction

The eddy current test with internal probe described in this document has the objective of detecting potential leaks and serious defects in seamless round copper and copper alloy tubes.

The eddy current test is able to detect material inhomogeneities and their positions throughout the length of tubes. The eddy current signals of material inhomogeneities are compared with reference signals of artificially produced test defects. It is possible to identify these inhomogeneities on the inner and outer surfaces as well as within the tube wall.

Since the distribution of eddy currents decreases as the distance from the test coil increases, the amplitude of defect signals also decreases with increasing distance from the test coil. Thus the eddy current test with internal probe on the inner surface is less sensitive to defects on the outer surface.

The purpose of this European Standard is not to define a method of measuring the actual extent of the material inhomogeneities as the signal amplitude is dependent on, amongst other factors, volume, form and position of the inhomogeneity.

Due to end effects, it is not possible to effectively test the ends of the tubes. The purchaser and the supplier could agree that the end effect may be overcome by cutting to length after testing.