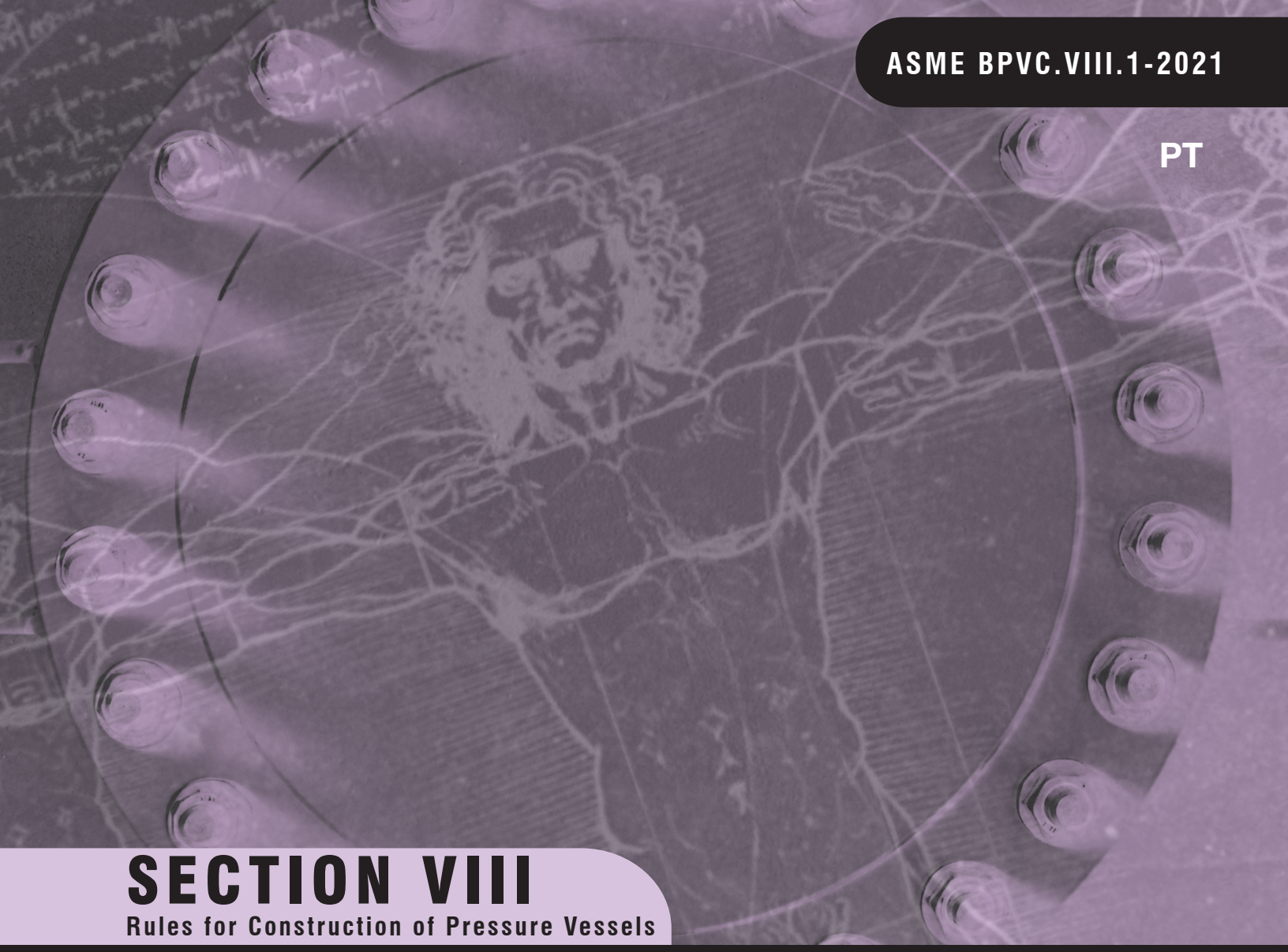

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PT

SECTION VIII

Rules for Construction of Pressure Vessels

2021 ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code

An International Code

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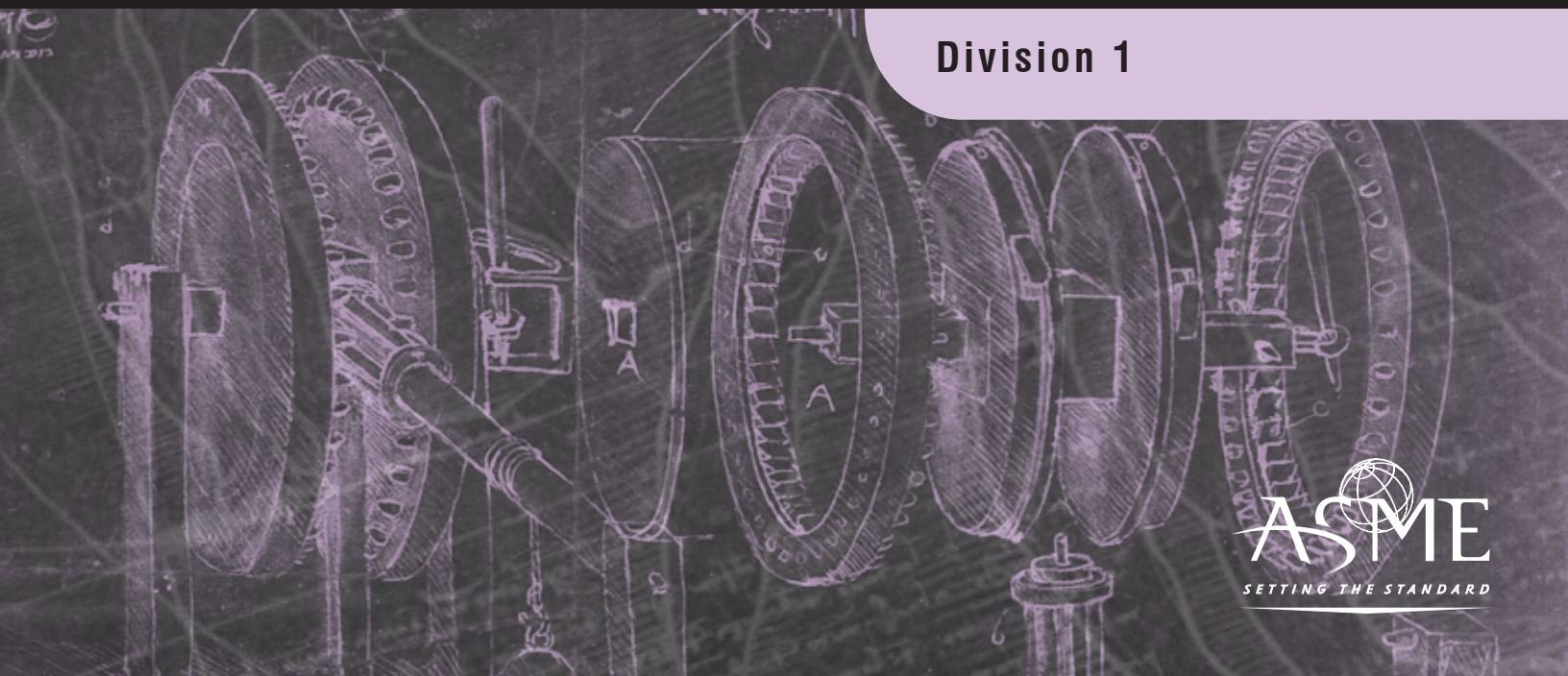

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SETTING THE STANDARD

AN INTERNATIONAL CODE

2021 ASME Boiler & Pressure Vessel Code

2021 Edition July 1, 2021

VIII

RULES FOR CONSTRUCTION OF PRESSURE VESSELS

Division 1

ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Committee
on Pressure Vessels

The American Society of Mechanical Engineers

Two Park Avenue • New York, NY • 10016 USA

MANDATORY APPENDIX 8
METHODS FOR LIQUID PENETRANT EXAMINATION (PT)

NOTE: Satisfactory application of this method of examination requires special skills in the techniques involved and in interpreting the results. The requirements specified herein presume application by suitably experienced personnel.

8-1 SCOPE

(a) This Appendix describes methods which shall be employed whenever liquid penetrant examination is specified in this Division.

(b) Section V, Article 6 shall be applied for detail requirements in methods and procedures, unless otherwise specified within this Appendix.

(c) Liquid penetrant examination shall be performed in accordance with a written procedure, certified by the Manufacturer to be in accordance with the requirements of Section V, Article 1, T-150.

(d) Documentation showing that the required examinations have been performed and that the results are acceptable shall be made available to the Inspector.

8-2 CERTIFICATION OF COMPETENCY OF NONDESTRUCTIVE EXAMINATION PERSONNEL

The manufacturer shall certify that each liquid penetrant examiner meets the following requirements.

(a) He has vision, with correction if necessary, to enable him to read a Jaeger Type No. 2 Standard Chart at a distance of not less than 12 in. (300 mm), and is capable of distinguishing and differentiating contrast between colors used. These requirements shall be checked annually.

(b) He is competent in the techniques of the liquid penetrant examination method for which he is certified, including making the examination and interpreting and evaluating the results, except that, where the examination method consists of more than one operation, he may be certified as being qualified only for one or more of these operations.

8-3 EVALUATION OF INDICATIONS

An indication of an imperfection may be larger than the imperfection that causes it; however, the size of the indication is the basis for acceptance evaluation. Only indications with major dimensions greater than $^{1}/_{16}$ in. (1.5 mm) shall be considered relevant.

(a) A linear indication is one having a length greater than three times the width.

(b) A rounded indication is one of circular or elliptical shape with the length equal to or less than three times the width.

(c) Any questionable or doubtful indications shall be reexamined to determine whether or not they are relevant.

8-4 ACCEPTANCE STANDARDS

These acceptance standards shall apply unless other more restrictive standards are specified for specific materials or applications within this Division.

All surfaces to be examined shall be free of:

(a) relevant linear indications;

(b) relevant rounded indications greater than $^{3}/_{16}$ in. (5 mm);

(c) four or more relevant rounded indications in a line separated by $^{1}/_{16}$ in. (1.5 mm) or less (edge to edge).

8-5 REPAIR REQUIREMENTS

Unacceptable imperfections shall be repaired and reexamination made to assure removal or reduction to an acceptable size. Whenever an imperfection is repaired by chipping or grinding and subsequent repair by welding is not required, the excavated area shall be blended into the surrounding surface so as to avoid sharp notches, crevices, or corners. Where welding is required after repair of an imperfection, the area shall be cleaned and welding performed in accordance with a qualified welding procedure.

(a) Treatment of Indications Believed Nonrelevant. Any indication which is believed to be nonrelevant shall be regarded as an imperfection unless it is shown by reexamination by the same method or by the use of other nondestructive methods and/or by surface conditioning that no unacceptable imperfection is present.

(b) Examination of Areas From Which Defects Have Been Removed. After a defect is thought to have been removed and prior to making weld repairs, the area shall be examined by suitable methods to ensure it has been removed or reduced to an acceptably sized imperfection.

(c) Reexamination of Repair Areas. After repairs have been made, the repaired area shall be blended into the surrounding surface so as to avoid sharp notches, crevices, or corners and reexamined by the liquid penetrant method and by all other methods of examination that were originally required for the affected area, except that, when the depth of repair is less than the radiographic sensitivity required, reradiography may be omitted.

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The ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code (BPVC) is a globally recognized and trusted source of technical requirements and guidance for the design and construction of boilers, pressure vessels, and nuclear components. With each new edition, the Code continues to evolve, introducing new technologies and processes to promote safety across pressure equipment applications and disciplines. Developed through a rigorous consensus process and fueled by the foresight of leading industry experts from around the world, the ASME BPVC is an ever-evolving set of standards that meets the needs of a changing world.

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