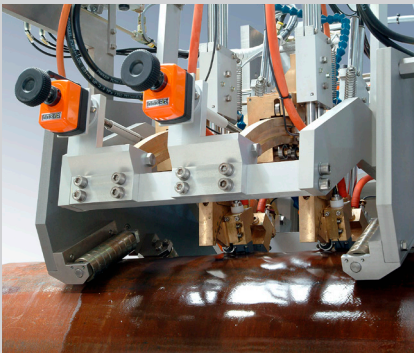
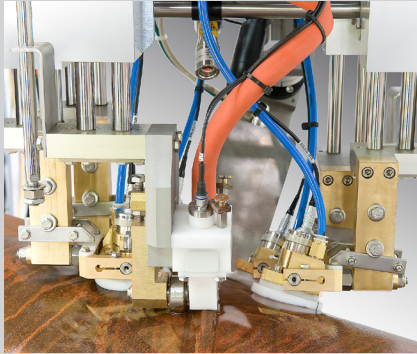
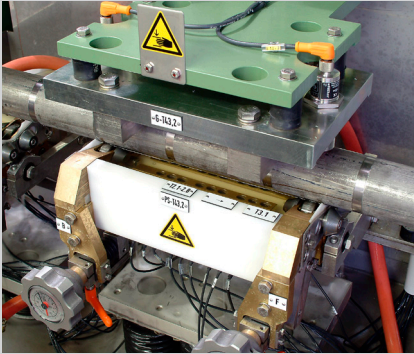
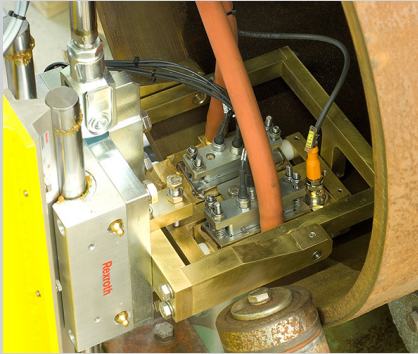
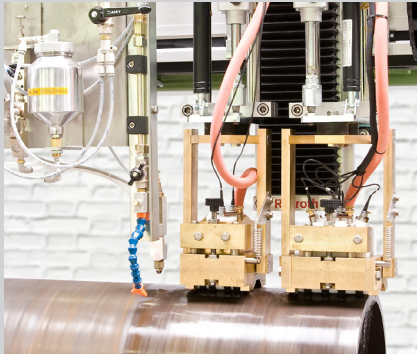
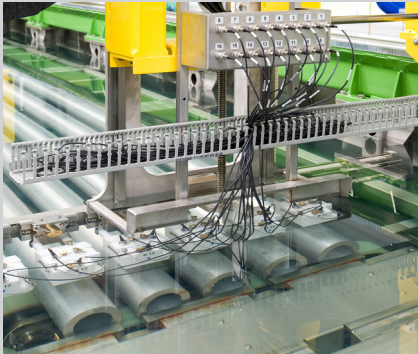


Material Testing for Quality Control



ECHOGRAPH Systems
Automated Ultrasonic Inspection

KARL DEUTSCH

ECHOGRAPH Ultrasonic Testing Systems Company Portrait

KARL DEUTSCH has developed ultrasonic testing equipment since 1951 and has shipped the first automated inspection system in 1965. Many improvements for the **ECHOGRAPH** electronics, the robust testing mechanics and the ultrasonic probes have led to our current state-of-the-art.

The company is located in Wuppertal, a city near Dueseldorf and Cologne, Germany. At the moment 130 highly motivated employees work for the company. Additional 20 employees in international sales offices support our customers worldwide.

KARL DEUTSCH offers a large product range: Portable testing instruments such as ultrasonic flaw detectors, ultrasonic sensors for manual and automated applications, magnetic particle testing systems, crack detection liquids (magnetic particles and dye penetrants) and systems for dye penetrant inspection. Furthermore the portfolio of **KARL DEUTSCH** contains phased array testing systems



Works 1 (erected in 1967, extended in 1972) is the headquarter where the administration, the applications lab and electronics R&D are located. Portable test instruments, sensors and crack detection liquids are produced here.

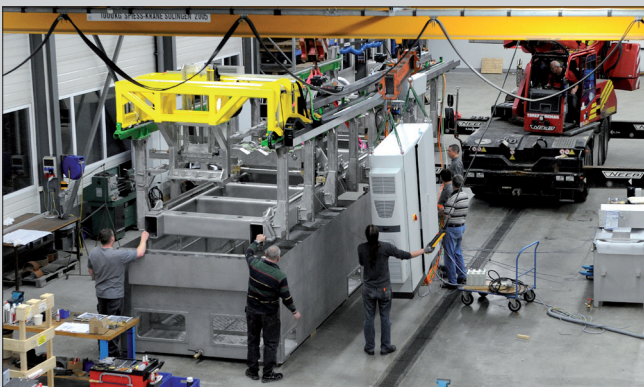
due to a partial ownership of the French company M2M Phased Array Technologies and a joint product development with the BAM in Berlin. A strict quality management system according to DIN EN ISO 9001 is maintained.



Works 2 was built to cater to the systems business. The first workshop hall was built in 1978 and extended in 2004 and 2006. In 2008, a segment of Wuppertal's historic skytrain (inaugurated in 1900) was purchased and newly mounted as an industrial monument.



Staff in the systems workshop of works 2: **KARL DEUTSCH** provides testing systems and machines from a single source with an in-house construction department, a mechanical workshop and a department for producing and programming the Siemens-PLC. In total, 1500 m² are available for the systems assembly.



View into the systems workshop where a large immersion test tank is about to be assembled. The mechanical workshop allows the fabrication of the key components.

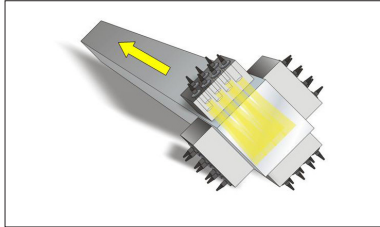


Large testing machines often require complex logistics during assembly. The total workshop area of 1500 m² and two cranes permit also the assembly of large-scale systems.

ECHOGRAPH System Types KNPS STPS HRPS

Ultrasonic Inspection of Billets and Bars

ECHOGRAPH-KNPS: Continuously cast billets are regularly tested with ultrasound during the production process. The testing speed of round or quadratic billets with typical dimensions between 50 and 180 mm is 1 m/s. In this process stage especially the quadratic billets exhibit considerable tolerances (convex or concave surfaces, different edge radii and twisted profiles), which demand a flexible guidance of the probe holders on the billet surfaces. By means of spring systems the sensors can be guided along the profile within a working range of several centimetres. While



Testing of quadratic billets with 28 probes in 4 probe holders

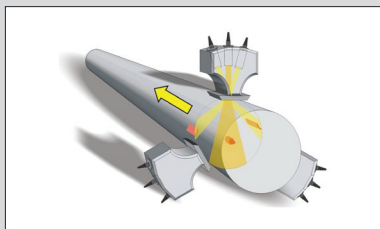
formerly block cast billets were tested with only 2 probes for core defects, nowadays an inspection with the highest possible

coverage of the cross section area is required. Therefore today, typically 28 probes are applied. The typical test sensitivity ranges from 1.5 to 5 mm FBH.

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ECHOGRAPH-STPS: In a further process stage the billets are rolled to bars, which still have black surfaces. The straightness tolerances in this stage require a guiding of the probes on the surface within a range of several millimetres. Coupling is carried out with water jets (squirters). The typical diameters for this inspection task are 10 to 130 mm. The higher

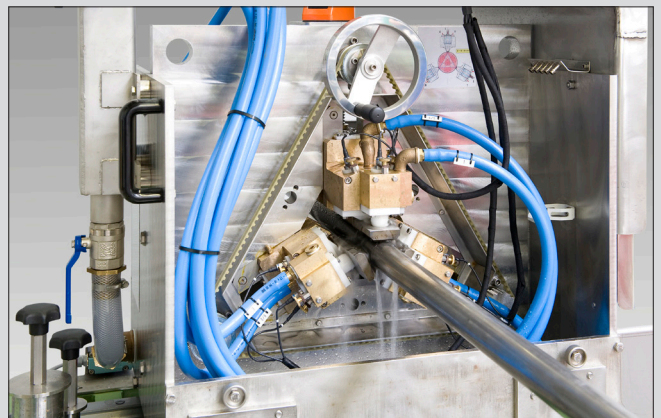


Testing of (e.g. black) bars with 9 probes in 3 probe holders

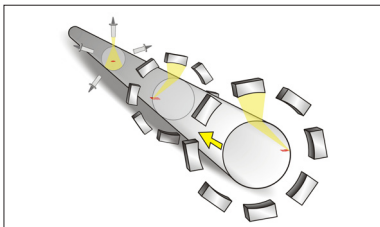
the number of probes, the larger is the covered cross section. This type of system can be equipped with 3 to 15 sensors. The mechanical design enables a very easy and quick

diameter adjustment. The typical testing sensitivities are in the range between 1 and 2 mm FBH.

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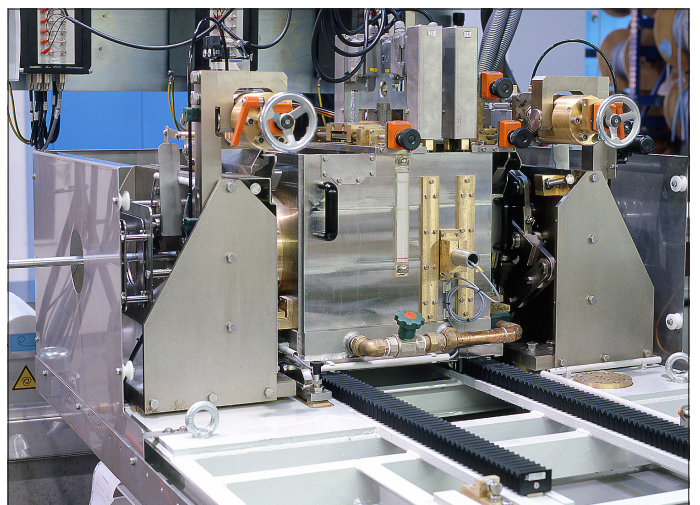
ECHOGRAPH-HRPS: Bars with bright (machined) surfaces are often used as raw material in the automotive and aerospace industry. The cross sections must be completely covered. For this purpose an immersion tank setup is available with typically 21 sensors (16 angle beam probes and 5 straight beam probes). The inspection speed is in the range between 1 and 2 m/s. The good surface



Testing of (e.g. bright) bars with 21 probes in immersion technique

condition allows accordingly higher inspection sensitivities between 0.7 and 1.5 mm FBH. Currently, this testing concept is suitable for diameters from 10 to 90 mm.

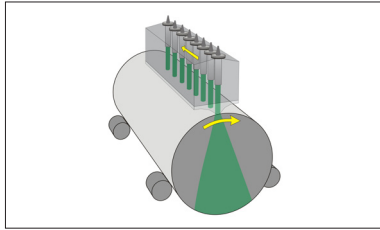
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ECHOGRAPH Systems Types RPTS ALPT TTPS

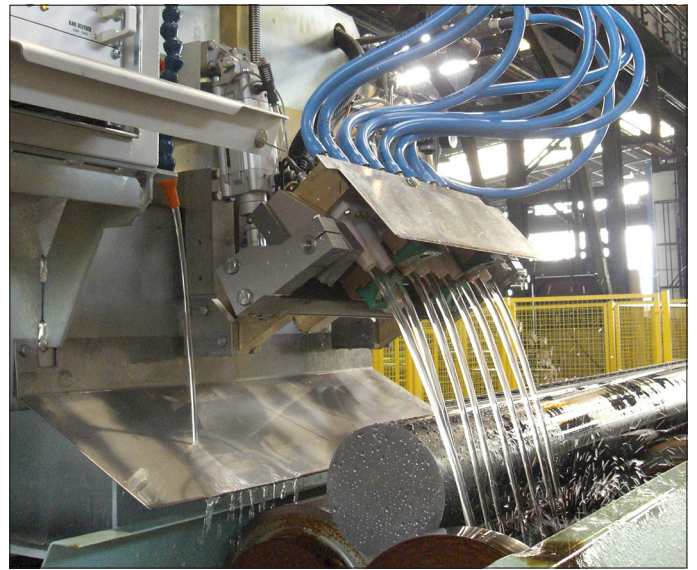
Ultrasonic Inspection of Round Billets

ECHOGRAPH-RPTS: Larger bars or billets with round cross sections are inspected with rotation of the billet and linear feeding of the ultrasonic probes.

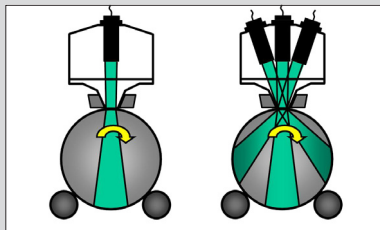


Inspection of billets with rotation of the billet and linear feeding of probes

Several probes are used to increase the test speed. For good surface quality, clean-cut billet ends and reasonable straightness, all probes can be mounted into the same probe holder. The probe holder is fitted to a carriage which travels along a testing portal. The typical billet diameters for such test portals starts at 100 mm, i.e. at a range, where systems with linear throughput would require an extremely high number of probes to fully cover the cross section. The testing sensitivity (from 0.8 mm FBH) depends on diameter, material structure and surface condition.



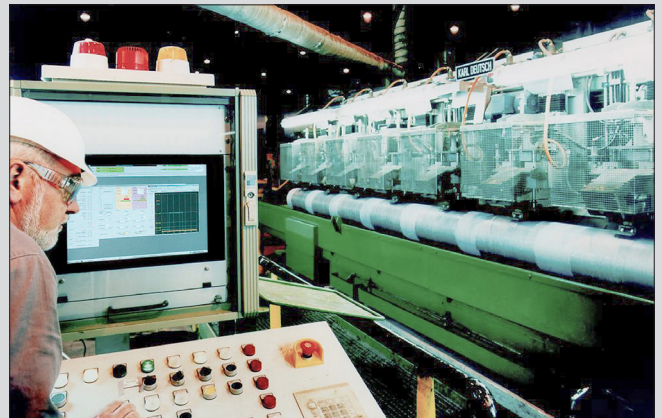
ECHOGRAPH-ALPT: For cast aluminium billets with rough surfaces the probes are mounted into several probe holders which are evenly distributed along the billet.



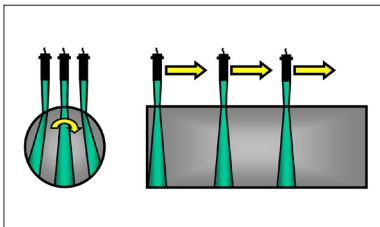
Straight beam and angle beam testing for round billets

Otherwise, the testing concept is similar to the ECHOGRAPH-RPTS system. Straight beam probes are used for the core defect detection. In some cases additional angle beam probes are provided to test the near-surface zones. The testing system in the right picture contains 10 straight beam probes for core defect detection in accordance with

ASTM B 594-90, i.e. 1.98 mm FBH. In addition, 6 angle beam probes detect surface defects in the billet ends.



ECHOGRAPH-TTPS: The highest testing sensitivity can be achieved with an immersion tank testing system because of the best possible coupling conditions.



Immersion testing with 3 straight beam probes and 6 angle beam probes

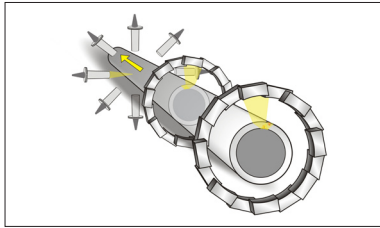
This test tank is designed for aluminium billets in the aerospace industry. The billet diameters range from 172 to 620 mm and the lengths between 0.3 and 2 m. The test sensitivity is 0.8 mm FBH for the straight beam probes. Additional angle beam probes detect surface flaws. The sensitivity adjustment and TCG-curve recording are carried out fully automatically. The test results are given in C-scan format.



ECHOGRAPH System Types HRPR RPSR RPTR

Ultrasonic Inspection of Seamless Tubes

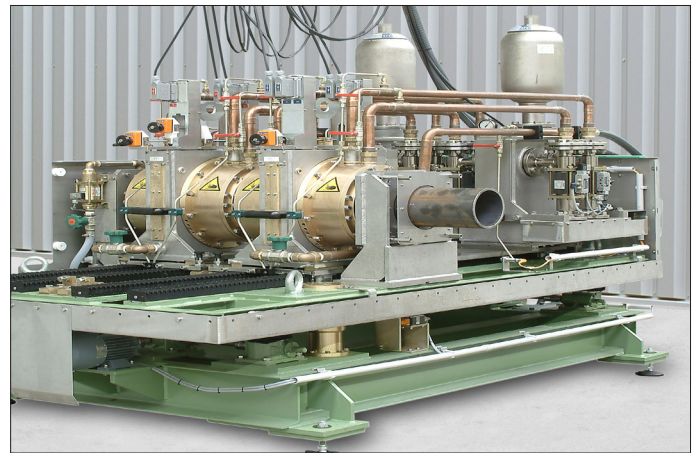
ECHOGRAPH-HRPR: The criterion for the selection of the appropriate testing system is the diameter of the tube. The insonification directions depend on the test requirements. The most important inspection task is the detection of longitudinal defects with an angular insonification in both circumferential directions. The tube is surrounded by 2 probe rings with overlapping sound beams.



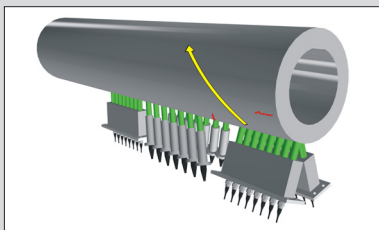
High speed tube testing with stationary probes (40 probes in 3 rings)

A wall thickness measurement is often carried out with 8 straight beam probes. The detection of transverse defects requires additional probe rings. Tubes with diameters between 10 and 180 mm can be inspected with the system ECHOGRAPH-HRPR. The great advantage of this system is the high testing speed of up to 2 m/s. The tubes are linearly moved

without any mechanical rotation of tubes or probes. The detectability of short defects and little mechanical wear is a special feature of systems with stationary probes.



ECHOGRAPH-RPSR: Tubes with larger diameters (e.g. up to 610 mm) can be tested in partial immersion with this system. The probes are positioned below the tube in water-filled chambers and remain in their position, while the tube is moved helically over the test chambers.

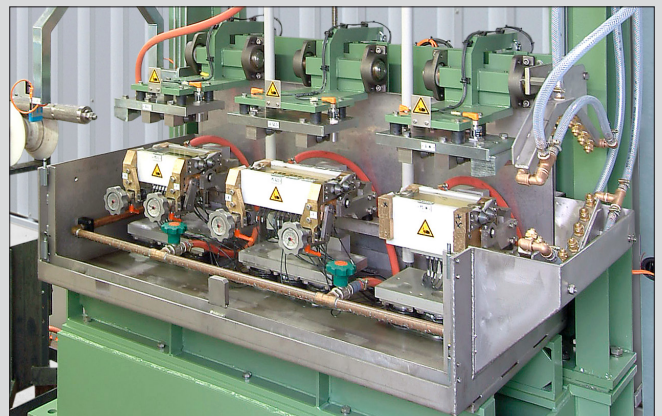


Helical tube testing in partial immersion and three test chambers

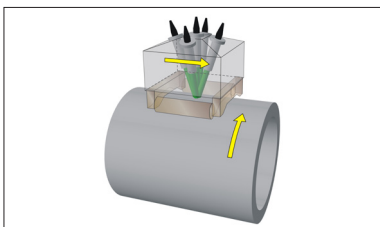
This method also permits a good coupling of larger probes (multi-channel probe batteries or phased arrays).

A tube conveyor must be provided, where the linear and rotational tube movement must work without any slip. Typically, three test chambers are

provided for: a) longitudinal defects, b) transverse or oblique defects and c) wall thickness measurement and laminations.

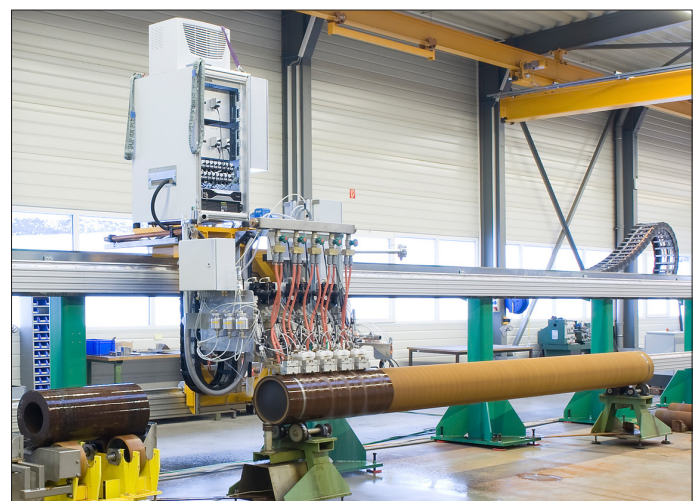


ECHOGRAPH-RPTR: A third possible testing concept is a portal system. This system is best suited for an offline inspection. A conveyor system charges the tubes. After the tube is fed into the portal, it becomes rotated by means of a roller block. The number of probes depends on the required throughput. The probe holders are positioned in the 12 o'clock position and are moved linearly along the tube.



Tube testing with testing portal and multi-probe holders (cluster)

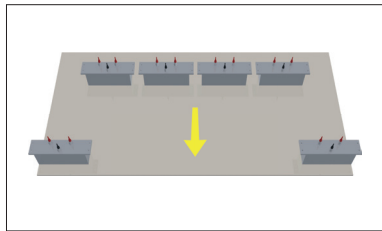
Thus the tube is scanned helically. Typical diameters range from 150 to 750 mm. Again, five incidence directions are employed to cover all relevant defects and to measure the wall thickness.



ECHOGRAPH System Types BAPS SNHF RPTR

Ultrasonic Inspection of Electric Resistance Welded (ERW) Pipes

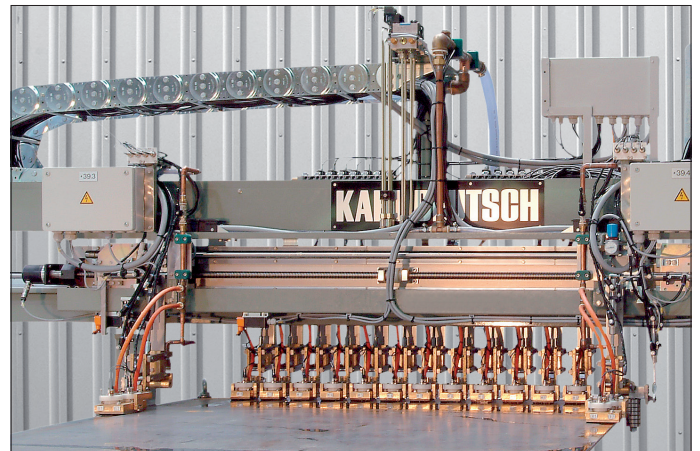
ECHOGRAPH-BAPS: The production of ERW-pipes includes several steps of NDT. The usage of NDT has two major goals:



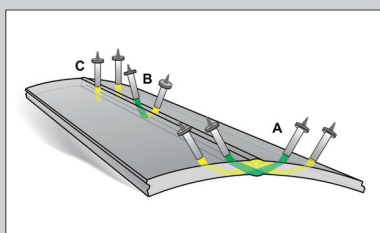
Strip testing with probes for both strip edges and for the strip middle

Early information about the welding procedure as a feedback for the production line and secondly, the final inspection of the finished pipe. Several ultrasonic systems are typically encountered during the production process. A strip tester is often used for testing the pipe body before welding. The strip edges are tested with separate probe holders and 100% ultrasonic coverage. Linear or oscillating test traces for the strip middle probes are possible. This example shows a testing system with 16 probe holders. Dual-element probes must be used due to the low strip thickness. Each probe

uses 1 transmitter and can contain 1 to 3 receiver elements. All probes are mounted to a testing bridge and can be moved offline above a test plate for dynamic and convenient calibration.



ECHOGRAPH-SNHFS: Directly after welding, a first ultrasonic weld inspection is carried out with an online weld testing system. Longitudinal defects are detected with 4 probes



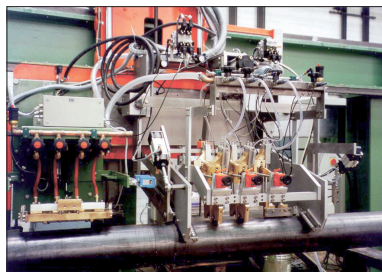
Weld testing with A) longitudinal, B) transverse and C) lamination probes

(2 for external defects and 2 for internal defects). Optional lamination probes inspect the heat-affected zone. An oscillating deburring check using 1 straight beam probe is sometimes added to verify the proper descarfing of the internal pipe wall. Typical testing speeds range between 10 and 35 m/min and correspond to the welding speed. Water

jet coupling eases the inspection of the hot pipe directly after welding (see picture).



ECHOGRAPH-SNHFT: After pipe cutting and the hydrostatic test, the final weld inspection can be carried out with a testing portal



where the weld is turned into the 12 o'clock position. A portal proves advantageous because the weld is inspected without pipe movement, thus avoiding vibrations which could degrade the test results. Almost similar probe configurations are used for the offline weld test. Optional transverse probes can be provided. Water jet coupling for the angle beam probes allows high testing speeds (typically up to 1...1.5 m/s) and therefore an overall high throughput rate. If no strip testing system is employed, the pipe body test can be performed in a separate

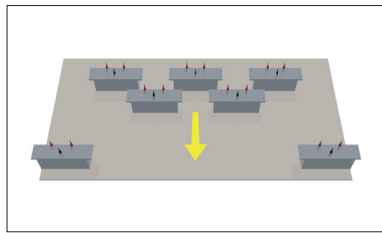
testing system (e.g. ECHOGRAPH-RPTR) or by providing a second full-body probe carriage (small picture, left side).



ECHOGRAPH System Types BAPS SNUS SNUL

Ultrasonic Inspection of Submerged Arc Welded (SAW) Pipes

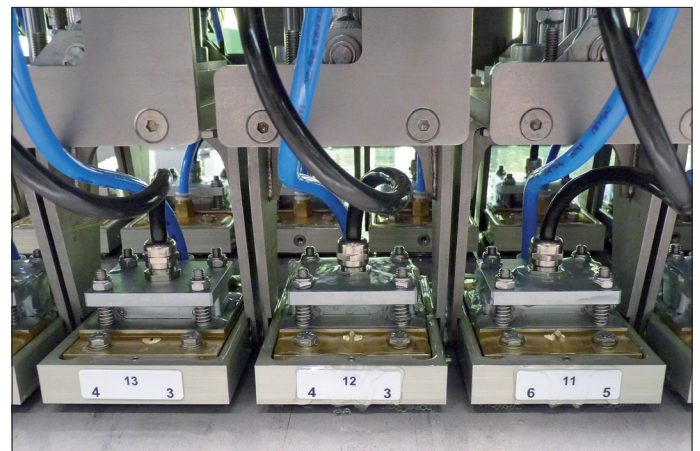
ECHOGRAPH-BAPS: Helically welded as well as longitudinally welded pipes have to be inspected with ultrasound if they are intended to be used for the transport of oil and gas. Helically



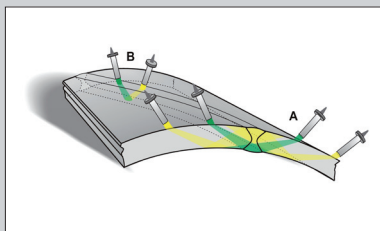
Strip and plate testing configuration with 100% ultrasonic coverage

submerged arc welded pipes (HSAW) are manufactured in a continuous process from a virtually “endless” strip. Consecutive strips are connected by means of a butt weld. The ECHOGRAPH-BAPS strip testing system must be mounted on a rotatable carrier, which is placed directly before the welding machine. The rotation angle corresponds to the pipe weld angle. Recent requirements suggest solutions with high ultrasonic coverage. An overlapping probe arrangement with 100% ultrasonic coverage is shown in

both pictures. The heavy plates for SAW-pipes with longitudinal welds are typically tested in the plate mill with up to 400 testing channels and up to 100 probes.



ECHOGRAPH-SNUS: The wall thicknesses for HSAW-pipes are limited to max. 20 or 25 mm because of the forming processes. Therefore, 4 sensors are typically sufficient for the detection of longitudinal defects.



Angle beam probes for the inspection of HSAW-pipe welds

Also 2 (e.g. on-bead) probes are provided to detect transverse defects. These 6 probes (see small figure) are applied during the first online weld test (e.g. on endless pipe directly behind the welding machine) as well as in the final offline system (for the pipes which are already cut to their final length). The detection of delaminations in the

heat-affected zone and in the pipe ends are additional inspection tasks for the offline test.

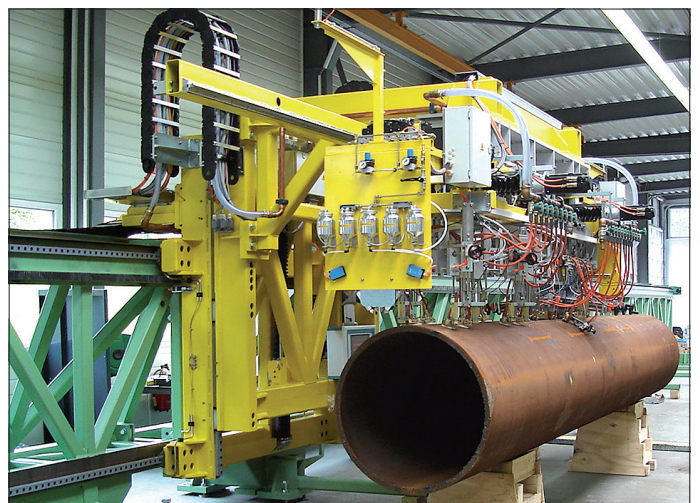


ECHOGRAPH-SNUL: Larger wall thicknesses can be produced in case of longitudinally submerged arc welded pipes (LSAW).



This often requires further tandem probes in order to detect longitudinal lacks of fusion in mid-seam reliably. Transverse probes can be realised on-bead to avoid the cumbersome calibration of the conventional X-setup. Lamination probes cover the heat-affected zone. Two testing concepts are found. Most common is a machine stand and the inspection of a linearly moving pipe (small picture). Higher throughputs and superior test results can be obtained by means of a testing portal with unmoved pipe during test (large picture).

heat-affected zone and in the pipe ends are additional inspection tasks for the offline test.



ECHOGRAPH Systems Types STFL SCHN TTPS

Ultrasonic Inspection of Pressure Cylinders, Rails and other Components

ECHOGRAPH-STFL: This testing system is designed for rough environmental conditions and high throughput. The system is therefore ideally suitable for the manufacturer of gas cylinders. The cylindrical part of the cylinder



is tested in a helical testing trace. Defects of all relevant orientations are detected in one test run. While the cylinder is rotating, the probes are linearly guided along the longitudinal axis of the cylinder. 2 probe holders and 10 probes are typically employed (test principle similar to ECHOGRAPH-RPTR).

ECHOGRAPH-SCHN: The standard configuration of an ultrasonic rail testing system contains 16 probes, where 7 probes are used for the inspection of the rail head, 6 probes for the rail flange and three probes for the rail foot. Straight beam probes are usually chosen. Water jet coupling provides good access to the complex and strongly curved rail profile. The probe holders can be adjusted by hand or fully automatically. The testing speed typically amounts to 1 m/s and the test sensitivity is 1.4 mm FBH.



ECHOGRAPH-TTPS: Bearing rings can be inspected in an immersion tank testing system. The bearings are designated for high-speed trains and therefore the testing sensitivity complies with DIN EN 12080, thus enforcing a 0.5 mm flat bottom hole as calibration reflector which imposes the highest

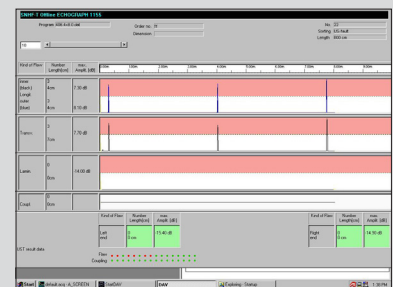


requirements on the mechanical precision. This reflector must be detected with straight beam ultrasonic incidence either by direct defect echo evaluation or by observation of the back wall echo reduction. Four similar straight beam probes are used to increase the throughput. The ring is tested under rotation with helical test tracks.

requirements on the mechanical precision. This reflector must be detected with straight beam ultrasonic incidence either by direct defect echo evaluation or by observation of the back wall echo reduction. Four similar straight beam probes are used to increase the throughput. The ring is tested under rotation with helical test tracks.



ECHOGRAPH 1155 Electronics: The evaluation of the ultrasonic signals is carried out with the digital ECHOGRAPH 1155. This multi-channel ultrasonic electronics is specially designed for automated ultrasonic testing. Four flaw gates, two amplitude thresholds, a programmable TCG (time-corrected gain, sometimes also called DAC for distance amplitude correction) and multiple evaluation parameters are standard. Remote diagnosis and service can be provided via TCP/IP directly from KARL DEUTSCH in Germany. Data exchange with a host computer or an SQL data base is possible as an option.



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