ECHOGRAPH-RPS.R
Ultrasonic Inspection of Tubes with Helical Feeding

KARL DEUTSCH
Ultrasonic inspection of tubes with helical feeding

KARL DEUTSCH has developed ultrasonic testing equipment since 1951 and has shipped the first inspection system for seamless tubes more than 40 years ago. Many improvements on the ECHOGRAPH-electronics, the robust testing mechanics and the ultrasonic probes have led to our current state-of-the-art. All components (testing electronics, testing mechanics, ultrasonic probes) are developed and assembled in-house. KARL DEUTSCH maintains a strict quality management system according to DIN EN ISO 9001:2000 which was firstly certified in 1993!

Large tubes with diameters from 15 mm up to 610 mm can be inspected in partial immersion with the ECHOGRAPH-RPS.R testing system. Water-filled test chambers are located underneath the tubes and hold several probe batteries. While the probes remain fixed, the pipes move along the test chambers with a helical motion. Various probe orientations lead to the detection of all flaw types and a measurement of the wall thickness.

For a rotational inspection, the goal is to produce wide test traces for a high throughput rate. This is achieved by using special-made probe batteries which hold several probe elements in one housing while the gaps between the elements should be kept as narrow as possible.

Typical probe configuration for tube inspection in partial immersion and with helical feeding:

L = detection of longitudinal defects
Q = detection of transverse defects
W = wall thickness measurement and lamination detection

In this case, probe batteries are used for the angular testing functions (longitudinal and transverse defects) for a full coverage of the tube. The wall thickness is measured with a single probe which produces a coverage of approximately 10%.
Test chamber for longitudinal defects

Test chamber for transverse (or oblique) defects

Test chamber for wall thickness measurement and lamination detection

View of two test chambers for ultrasonic testing in partial immersion (probes below tube in water filled chamber). The shown testing system uses one chamber for the detection of longitudinal defects. The second chamber is used for transverse or oblique defects. The dials are used for adjusting the incidence angles of the ultrasonic probes.

Examples for the helical tube conveyor which must provide a transportation of the tubes without vibration. The rotational and the linear tube speed must be perfectly adjusted for the respective tube diameter. The angles of the supporting rollers (below the tube) and the pressure rollers (above the tube) with respect to the tube axis are therefore adjustable.
The calibration of the testing system is carried out with tubes carrying artificial defects. Longitudinal and transverse notches on the internal and external tube surface are used for the calibration of the angular testing functions. Flat bottom holes or notches can be used to calibrate the straight-beam probes.

### Specimens

**Seamless or welded tubes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Specification</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Processing stage</td>
<td>rolled, drawn, stretch-reduced, welded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diameter range (D)</td>
<td>25 - 630 mm (in different mechanical setups)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wall thickness (s)</td>
<td>&gt; 1 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s/D-Ratio</td>
<td>&lt; 0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length</td>
<td>&gt; 2.5 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ovality</td>
<td>max. 1% of D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straightness deviation</td>
<td>max. 2 mm/m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface condition</td>
<td>as rolled, no loose scale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tube end condition</td>
<td>machined without burr and without upset ends (e.g. drill pipes)</td>
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</tbody>
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