Flattening test report

BackHome > BLOG & NEWS > Alloy Steel Pipe History:2018-06-13 Width:3043 Mark:Test flattening smooth steel pipes smooth steel pipes is more boring and tougher in the production process. Smooth steel pipes are one of the most important steel pipes. It is necessary to conduct repeated tests in the production process, to develop and produce, to make pipe performance and use smooth steel pipes, make the most of their various applications and take advantage of engineering and processing. Smooth steel pipe in the development and production process is conducting some tests, here is mainly to explain the flatness test, is a smooth steel pipe factory working room physical and chemical for smooth steel pipe research, more important test. What are the common methods and steps for testing? The leveling test is designed to test the ability of the plastic deformation to end and the breakdown of smooth steel tube deformation under certain conditions without crack defects. The principle is to apply smooth steel tube length along the specified length of the sample or smooth steel end pipe. According to the pressure, the distance between the two pressing plates under the force's work can reach the value stipulated in the relevant product standards. First, the smooth sample 1. Samples of any part of the smooth steel tubes are cut by visual inspection. The sample must be the full part of the loading tube of the pipeline product. 2, the sample length should not be less than 10mm, but

should not exceed 100mm. Allow the edge of the sample to be rounded or combed with yttrium or other methods. Note: If the test results meet the test requirements, the file cannot be performed or written off on the edge of the sample. 3. If you want to test the end of the entire pipe length, please cut along the pipe along the longitudinal axis of the pipeline. The cutting depth should be at least 80% of the outer diameter. Secondly, testing equipment can be performed on global testing machines or pressure testing machines. The test machine must be equipped with two parallel upper and lower pressure plates. The width of the parallel pressure pad must exceed the width of the flat sample, which is not less than 1.6D. The length of the plate is not less than the length of the sample. The lab can flatten the sample to the specified plate dissontage distance. The plate should have sufficient hardness. You can control the speed range required for testing. Keywords: Smooth steel tubes, flattening smooth steel tubes are more boring and tougher in the production process. Smooth steel pipe is a relatively important type of steel pipe. It is necessary to conduct repeated experiments in production, but also to implement development and production, so that the performance and use of pipes meet the habits of using smooth steel pipes and maximize their use for their various applications to take advantage of engineering and cutting. Smooth steel During the development and production of some tests, here is mainly to explain the flatness test, is a physics smooth steel pipe plant and chemistry studio when smooth steel pipe research test is more important. What are the common methods and steps for testing? Flatness testing is the ultimate plastic deformation capability test of smooth steel tubes under given conditions and crushing deformation without crack defects. The principle is to apply the length of smooth steel tubes along the specified length of the sample end or smooth steel tubes. The force is pressed up to the distance between the two plates under the power work up to the value specified by the relevant product standard. First, flatten the sample 1. The sample is cut from any part of the smooth steel pipe that has passed the visual inspection. The sample should be a fully loaded pipe section of the pipe product. 2, the sample length should not be less than 10mm, but not more than 100mm. The edge of the sample is allowed to be rounded or combed with yttrium or other methods. Note: If the test results meet the test requirements, you cannot rotate the edge or skim of the sample. 3. If the test is to be done on the end of the pipe of the entire length of the pipe, cut vertically on the longitudinal axis of the pipe along the sample of the face end of the pipe. The cutting depth should be at least 80% of the outer diameter. Secondly, testing equipment can be performed on a global test ing machine or on a pressure testing device. The test machine must be equipped with two upper and lower parallel plates. The width of the parallel plates should exceed the width of the flat sample, i.e. at least 1.6D. The length of the plate is not less than the length of the sample. The laboratory has the ability to flatten the sample to the specified plate dissontular distance. The plate should have sufficient hardness. The speed range required by the test can be controlled. Flatness tests are usually performed on cut-out samples of tube products and performed by subjecting tube or tube rings to a planned degree of flatness between two parallel plates. The severity of flatness is the measured distance between the plates under a given load that should not be greater than the requirements. A pass/failure test, tube flattening is used to determine whether or not the tube will break when flattening. The tube flattening test reveals the pressure strength of the tested metal tube. Test pass/failure, tube flatness is used to determine the softness of the tube when flattening. In order to perform the test, part of the pipe is settled under a specific load using a tensile machine. An optical examination is then performed to determine the obvious damage to the surface of the tube. If the note consists of damage such as cracking or orange peas, the sample fails the test. If there's no visible To the surface of the tube then, the sample passes. The meddish-infused a burning test is inserted into the sample to expand by 60 degrees from the angle of the glow estuary, which must follow the length adjacent to the spec angle. The expansion of the internal and external diameter also depends on the standard specifications. The values obtained must be no less than the given value mentioned in the specification requirements. After testing, the samples should not have any visible cracks. Tubular flatness and ignition are performed in accordance with mechanical tests ASTM A370-10 of ignition steel products and flatness testing is a key way to verify the quality of welded tubular welding welded welding. Welded tube is the basic component of a variety scaffolding system. The main part of the disc lock scaffolding components, such as standard, and country stress book, are made from a welded tube in different sizes. Generally, the first steel shape will be a flat strip in a tubular profile and then be welded to the tubes. As a result, welding is always the most vulnerable point when the welded tube is used in heavy construction projects. Therefore, our quality condition on welding seam is to have the same mechanical performance as the basic metal while using heavy load. The burning and flatness test helps us to check whether our welded tube has met above requirements or not. The ignition test is that any of the end of the sample is inserted by tapered mandrell with a 60 degree angle at a speed of 20-50mm/min. Until the diameter is extended outside the end to the original 115% without cracks, the sample is qualified. The settlement test has two ways. One is that the outer diameter of the sample is pressed to the original 2/3 when the pressure direction is vertically with the seam welding. The other is that the outer diameter of the sample is pressed to the original 1/3 when the pressure direction is in line with the seam welding. The sample is eligible if it does not crack. Welded pipes from all our ringlock scaffolding arrangements will be sure to go through the tests above the two items. Ringlock scaffolding is widely used in heavy loading projects, such as buildings, bridges, roads and others. Our strict quality inspection removes those hidden risks and ensures the safety of the project. Reference of the ELK: Fall-X-to references of test methods: ISO 8492 references of test methods for which the ELK can indirectly have provided an evaluation of performance Astam A370 this may be solved criteria, which some of the references might receive replace, or U a adam or ISO to be close but not completely equivalent to the referencecriteri criteria. Frequency: For this Committee, there is a risk that the number of registrations is insufficient. The refore, the pre-registration procedure is established as follows: 1 - participants interested in participating in pre-registration using the registration form. The billing is not made for this pre-registration. 2 - When at least 10 potential participants are pre-registered, CompaLab asks both Pre-registered entities to confirm their willingness to participate and what characteristics they are committed to delivering results; 3. If at least 8 participants confirm their intention to participate, cil in question is working. Key characteristics: pass/failure (12 samples provided to flatness with 4 different geometric conditions of increased severity) other properties: internal view of a cautious flattened test: a number of selections may be low for secundary properties, which may make the comparison ineffective between laboratory identification of assigned values (values Real for each attribute: by statistical calculation of the sum of results with the possibility of selection on efficiency criteria (reliability, verification by a reference body, quantity of tests conducted per year), testing for possible collusion, integration of results that were not obtained in reproducible conditions, suppression of technically unverifiable results. Statistical calculation type: For digital results, the statistical calculation will provide a certain value with the uncertainty attached to it, the standard deviation values for frequency and frequency, the limits of bias alerts and the possibility of participant replication, and non-fragmented values of uncertainty in participants' results. Number of products submitted for testing: 2 samplecount per participant: 6 maximum number of operators per post: 1 (it is necessary to order many entries as there are last test triggers) product submitted for testing: For this ILC, products are provided with two different thicknesses with different flatness characteristics for testing. Sample type: Tubes approximate dimensions of samples: tubes: Ø20x1x50 mm - Tubes: Ø20x4x50 mm Specific preparation to be performed by the participant: none (other than the possible necessity of adapting the dimensions of the test sample with co-equipment) price (€) 400 price if paying online (€) 320 roundweight (kg) 2 2 2