

Welding
Certification
Guide





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Introduction

Welding certification is a critical element in the provision of assurance of the structural and pressure integrity of fabricated components and systems.

This guide not only provides an overview of the route to welding certification but also provides a comparative review of the requirements of the principal welding codes:

- ASME IX as applied to both weld procedure and weld performance qualifications
- EN ISO 15614 series
- AWS D1 series as applied to both weld procedure and weld performance qualifications
- EN ISO 9606 series as applied to weld performance qualifications.

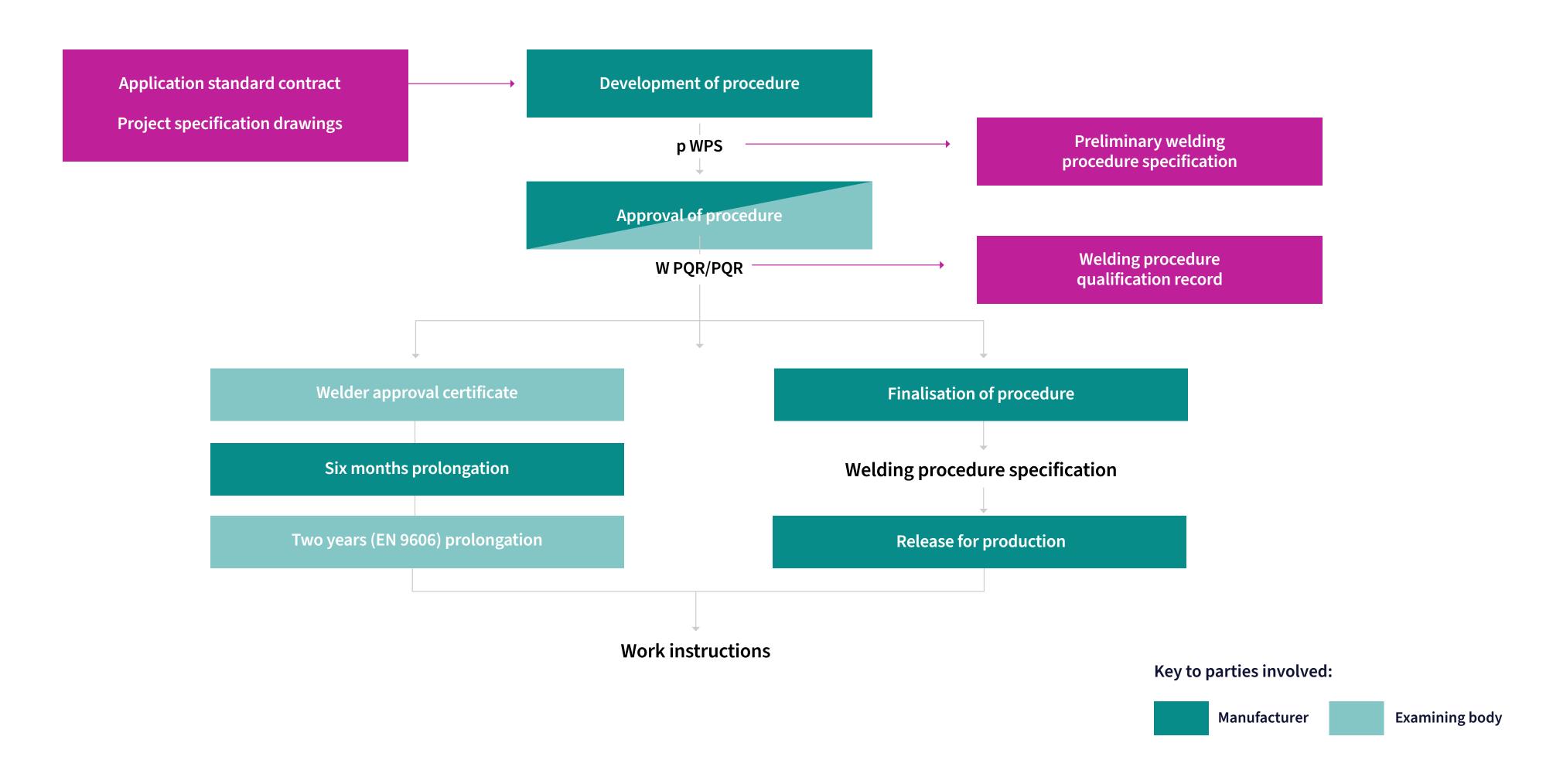
The guide also identifies the applicability of the welding standards to codes of construction and provides examples of where welding standards are modified by such construction codes.

Code compliant welding procedures help ensure consistent and safe welding practices for a company's welders. Independent witness and review help to refine the procedures and ensure safety-critical assets are welded safely and achieve the desired quality level the code of construction requires.

Many codes, such as EN 1090-2, EN 13445 and EN 13480 now require compliance with EN ISO 3834 Quality Requirements in Fusion Welding. LRQA can help with training and certification to these standards.

Previous Next

Welding procedure and approval stages



Terminology

Term	Definition
WPS – Weld Procedure Specification	Qualified instructions on how to complete the weld
PQR – Procedure Qualification Record (ASME) & WPQR – Weld Procedure Qualification Record	Record of the welding parameters and test results Range of approval for WPQR
Welders Qualification Test Certificate & Welders Performance Qualification (ASME)	Record of welder test results and ranges of approval
Essential Variable	A parameter that when changed outside its permitted range requires requalification
Supplementary Essential Variable (ASME)	When impact testing is required, treat as an essential variable
Non-essential Variable	A parameter that, when changed, does not require requalification

Ranges of approval

Component	Element
Weld Procedures Welder Qualifications	Weld Procedure range of approval is limited to materials with similar chemical composition and mechanical properties to that used in the PQR
	Welding is within a strict range of parameters for the essential variables recorded during the PQR test
	Range of approval is not as restrictive as procedure testing with fewer essential variables. One welder performance qualification can cover many WPS's

Components of the welding procedure

Weld certification – type	Ranges of approval
Parent Material	Parent Material Type (Grouping) Thickness Diameter (Pipes) Surface condition
Welding Process	Type of process EN codes: 111, 121, 135, 136, 138, 141 etc ASME: SMAW, SAW, GMAW, FCAW, GTAW etc Equipment parameters Amps, Volts, Travel speed Polarity, Heat input
Welding Consumables	Type of consumable/diameter of consumable Brand/classification Heat treatments/storage
Joint Design	Edge preparation Root gap, root face Jigging and tacking Type of backing
Welding Position	Welding positions (e.g. ASME: 1G, 1F, 2G, 2F, 3G etc EN: PA, PB, PC etc)
Thermal Heat Treatments	Preheat, interpass, temps Post weld heat treatments (e.g. stress relieving)

Mechanical properties

Mechanical properties	Definition
Malleability	Ability of a material to undergo plastic deformation under static tensile loading without rupture
Ductility	Ability of a material to undergo plastic deformation under static tensile loading without rupture. Measurable elongation and reduction in cross section area
Toughness	Ability of a material to withstand bending or the application of shear stresses by impact loading without fracture
Hardness	Measurement of a materials surface resistance to indentation from another material by static load
Tensile strength	Measurement of the maximum force required to fracture a materials bar of unit cross-sectional area in tension

Weld test plate tests

Test for required properties	Tests for weld quality
Tensile tests (Transverse Welded Joint, All Weld Metal)	Macro testing
Toughness testing (Charpy, Izod)	Fillet weld fracture testing
Hardness tests (Brinell, Rockwell, Vickers)	Butt weld nick-break testing
Bend testing	NDE (VT, PT, MT, RT, UT)
CTOD (Crack Tip Opening Displacement)	

Welding standards provided in the welding standards such as EN ISO 15

Welding standards

The welding standards provide the minimum requirements for compliance.

Welding standards such as EN ISO 15614, EN ISO 15613, EN ISO 9606 series and ASME IX are supporting standards and they are only used when specified in a code of construction (e.g. PD 5500, EN 13445, EN 13480, ASME VIII Division 1, ASME B31.3, examples of which are detailed in Table 1).

These codes of construction specify when the welding standards apply and may modify the requirements and approval ranges of the welding standards.

	Steel	Aluminium	
rouping of materials	CEN ISO/TR 15608, 20172 (European), 20173 (US), 20174 (Japan)		
elder qualification	EN ISO 9606-1	EN ISO 9606-2	
elding operator qualification	EN I	SO 14732	
Veld procedure qualification	EN ISO 15614-1	EN ISO 15614-2	
	EN ISO 15607, 156	10, 15611, 15612, 15613	
PS .	EN IS	O 15609-1	
DT personnel	EN	ISO 9712	
/elding coordination	EN I	SO 14731	

	Copper	Nickel	Titanium & Zirconium
Welder qualification	EN ISO 9606-3	EN ISO 9606-4	EN ISO 9606-5
Weld procedure qualification	EN ISO 15614-6	EN ISO 15614-1	EN ISO 15614-5
	Cast Iron	Overlay Welding	Tube to Tube Sheet
Weld procedure qualification	EN ISO 15614-3	EN ISO 15614-7	EN ISO 15614-8

Corrosion tests, HIC & SOHIC Tests



Table 1. Supporting welding standards

Applications	Application code	Weld procedure approval	Welder approval
Pressure vessels	PD 5500	EN ISO 15614	EN ISO 9606
	EN 13445		EN ISO 9606
	ASME Sec. III NB	ASME IX	ASME IX
	(Nuclear)		
	ASME Sec. VIII		
Boilers		EN ISO15614	EN ISO 9606
	EN 12952	2.1.1002002.1	2.1.100 0000
	EN 12953		
Process	EN 13480	EN ISO 15614	EN ISO 9606
pipework	ANSI/ASME B31.1	ASME IX	ASME IX
	ANSI/ASME B31.3	ASME IX	
Structural	AWS D1.1	AWS D1.1	AWS D1.1
fabrication	AWS D1.2	AWS D1.2	AWS D1.2
	AWS D1.6	AWS D1.6	AWS D1.6
	EN 1011	EN ISO 15614-1	EN ISO 9606
		EN ISO 15614-2	BS 4872
			EN ISO 9606-1
Storage tanks	EN 14015	EN ISO 15614-1, -2	
	EN 12285	EN ISO 15614-1, -2	EN ISO 9606-1, 2
	API 620/650	ASME IX	ASME IX

Examples of how welding standards are modified by construction codes and regulatory or contractual requirements

Welding standards can be modified by the requirements of both regulations, end users, and classification societies. As we see it, there are four levels of such requirements, and each can build on and/or include the specifications of the previous levels.

Level 1: Welding Code Requirements

e.g. EN ISO 15614, ISO9606, ASME IX , AWS D1.1

Code requirements to be met as a minimum

Level 2: Regulatory Requirements

e.g. EC Directives (PED, SPV, TPED), ASME Authorisation, Indian Boiler Regulations Can have specific requirements for Examiners, Authorisations, additional testing, specific consumables, etc.

Level 3: Construction Codes

e.g. PD 5500, EN 13445, EN 12952, EN 12953, ASME I, IV, VIII

References National & International Welding Codes and details specific requirements

Level 4: Contractual Requirements

e.g. NORSOK, EEMUA, NACE, purchaser/end user specifications

Can have more onerous requirements than other levels for limits on acceptance criteria, approval ranges, additional or modified essential variables, special testing requirements, repair procedures etc.

Choice of a weld test piece

All the listed welding standards utilise a set of standard test specimens to represent production applications. There is often a desire to produce samples that replicate the production joint and try to use this to qualify weld procedures and operators. Great caution must be used before undertaking this approach as in many instances, the configuration selected does not meet the requirements of the welding standard and it will not be possible to use this test piece to qualify in accordance with the standard.

Choice of welding test piece

The choice of a welding test piece has even greater significance, where the intention is to qualify to two or more standards, as all the requirements of each standard must be satisfied. This includes the types of test samples required and the position within the test piece from where they must be cut. It is not always possible to select a test piece that can be used to satisfy multiple codes to qualify weld procedures and operators.

Weld Procedure Qualifications

Weld Procedure Qualifications demonstrate that the welds produced to a specific set of parameters produce the required mechanical properties in the weld joint to satisfy the design requirements of production items. Each qualification normally provides a range of approval for parameters like materials, thickness, heat inputs and joint configurations.

Each of the welding standards has its own method of grouping materials and welding consumables to reduce the number of tests required. However, they all have different systems and rules which can greatly change the range of approval for the same parameter from one standard to another.

Weld Performance Qualifications

Welder Performance Qualifications follow a similar logic to weld procedure qualifications with ranges of approval based on materials, consumables, process and welding positions. Welder performance tests are aimed at demonstrating the welder's skill in being able to produce a sound weld. Therefore the range of approval and parameters for approval of specific ranges can be significantly different from the range in the procedure qualification for the same parameter.

Each standard has unique criteria and this can result in significant differences between the ranges of two standards for the same test specimen.

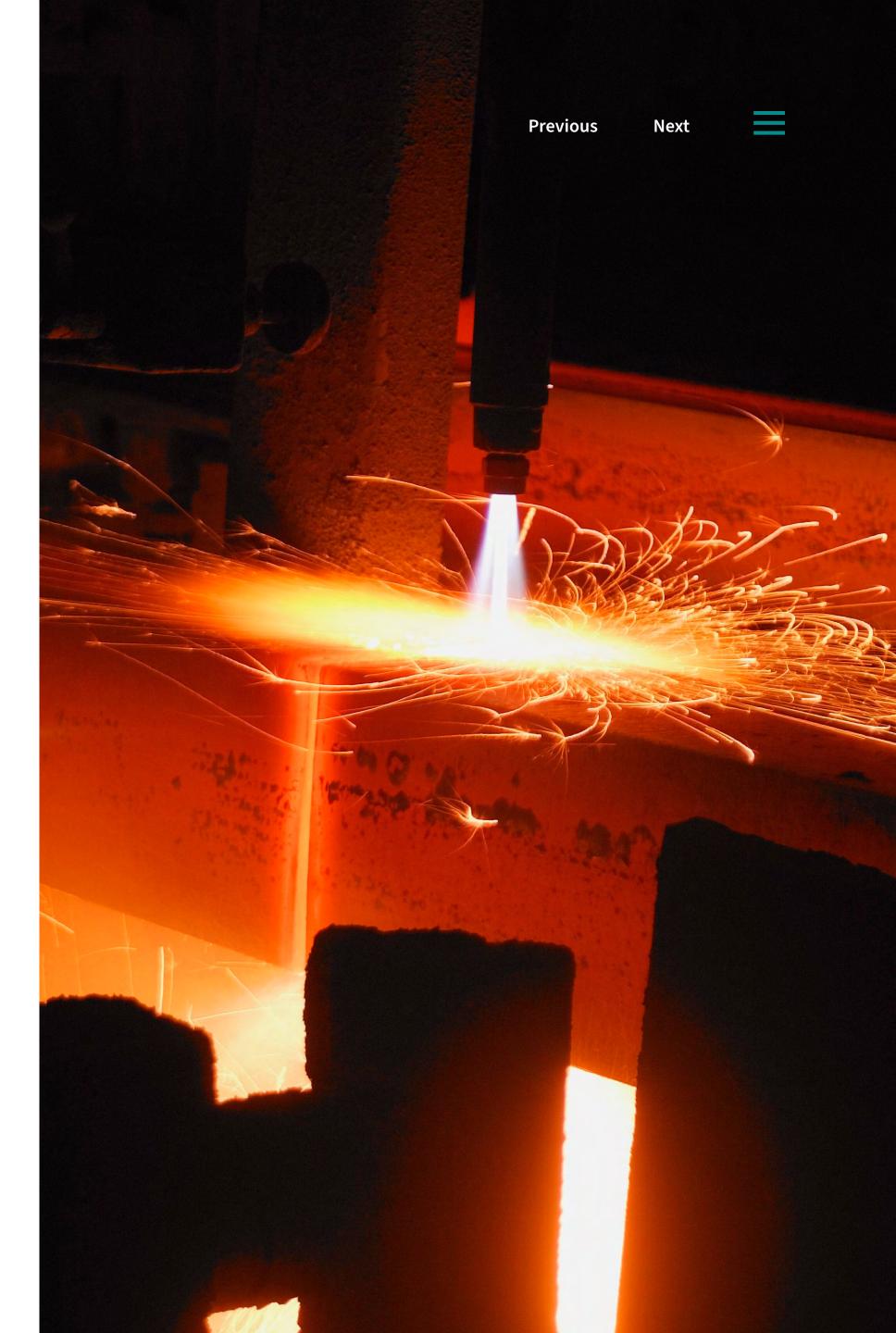


Table 2a. Comparison of basic requirements of EN ISO 15614-1, ASME IX and AWS D1.1 for Weld Procedure Qualification

Welding Test Pieces for Procedure Qualification				
Test piece – type	EN ISO 15614-1 Level 2	ASME IX, EN ISO 15614-1 Level 1	AWS D1.1	
late butt weld full enetration	Yes - equal thickness	Acceptable	Acceptable	
Plate butt weld partial penetration	Not acceptable	Acceptable	Not acceptable	
Pipe butt weld full penetration	Yes - equal thickness	Acceptable	Acceptable*	
Pipe butt weld partial penetration	Not acceptable	Acceptable	Not acceptable	
Plate fillet weld	Acceptable	Non-pressure retaining plate and pipe	Yes + butt for weld consumable	
Pipe fillet weld	Acceptable	Non-pressure retaining plate and pipe	Yes + butt for weld consumable	
ull penetration tee utt weld	Acceptable	Not accepted	Groove weld	

Table 2b - part 1. Comparison of basic requirements of EN ISO 15614-1, ASME IX and AWS D1.1 for Weld Procedure Qualification

Welding Test Pieces for Procedure Qualification Butt welds in plate and pipe				
Mandatory	Not specified	Mandatory		
Mandatory	Not required	Not required		
Mandatory	Not required	Mandatory		
Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory		
Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory		
Not required	Not required	ESW and ESG only		
Mandatory	Not required	Not required		
Mandatory	Not required	Not required		
Mandatory for >= 12 base metal	When required by other section	When required by contract docs		
Mandatory for >= 12 base metal tested	When required by other section	FL+1 & FL+5 when required by contract docs		
	Butt welds i EN ISO 15614-1 Level 2 Mandatory Mandatory Mandatory Mandatory Not required Mandatory Mandatory Mandatory Mandatory Mandatory Mandatory Mandatory Mandatory Mandatory Mandatory for >= 12 base metal	Butt welds in plate and pipe EN ISO 15614-1 Level 2 Mandatory Mot specified Mandatory Not required Mandatory Mandatory Mandatory Mandatory Mot required Mot required		

 $^{^{\}star}additional$ special requirements apply for T-, Y-, K- connections.

Table 2b - part 2. Comparison of basic requirements of EN ISO 15614-1, ASME IX and AWS D1.1 for Weld Procedure Qualification

	Welding Test Pieces for Procedure Qualification					
	Fille	t Welds				
Qualification tests – type	EN ISO 15614-1 Level 2	ASME IX, EN ISO 15614-1 Level 1	AWS D1.1			
Visual inspection	Mandatory	Not specified	Mandatory			
Surface NDE (DPI, MPI)	Mandatory	Not required	Not required			
Macro etch	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory			
Hardness survey	Mandatory (for listed groups)	Not required	Not required			

Table 3 - part 1. Comparison of basic requirements of EN ISO 9606-1, ASME IX and AWS D1.1 for Weld Performance Qualification

Testing requirements for performance qualification Butt welds in plate and pipe						
Visual inspection	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory			
Surface NDE (DPI, MPI)	Not required	Not required	Not required			
Volumetric NDE (Radiography/UT)	Mandatory (a)(b)	Option for some processes for	Option except GMAW-S			
Bend tests	Mandatory (a)(b) additional macro	Mandatory plus some	Mandatory for			
Fracture test	Mandatory (a)(b)	Not required	Mandatory for T-, Y-, K connections on box tubing			

⁽a) Either radiography or bend or fracture tests shall be used

⁽b) When radiographic testing is used, then additional bend or fracture tests are mandatory for welding processes 131, 135, 138 and 311



Table 3 - part 2. Comparison of basic requirements of EN ISO 9606-1, ASME IX and AWS D1.1 for Weld Performance Qualification

Testing requirements for performance qualification						
Fillet welds in plate and pipe						
Qualification tests – type	EN ISO 9606-1	ASME IX	AWS D1.1			
Visual inspection	Mandatory	Not specified	Mandatory			
Surface NDE (DPI, MPI)	Not required	Not required	Not required			
Bend tests	Not applicable					
Fracture test	Option	Mandatory plus additional macro	Mandatory for some			

BS EN ISO 3834 quality requirements for fusion welding of metallic material

Compliance with EN ISO 3834 is now mandatory for welding quality management in harmonised European standards for construction products, pressure vessels, pipework and boilers. One of the key elements of EN ISO 3834 is that it requires the manufacturer to demonstrate the competence of their welding coordinators.

LRQA offers accreditation to Part 2, 3 and 4 of the EN ISO 3834 standard:

- Part 2 Comprehensive Quality Requirements
- Part 3 Standard Quality Requirements
- Part 4 Elementary Quality Requirements





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