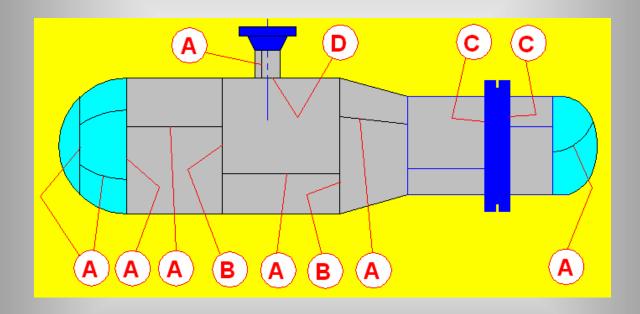
# The meaning of Joint Efficiency



## **ASME UW-3 and UW-12**

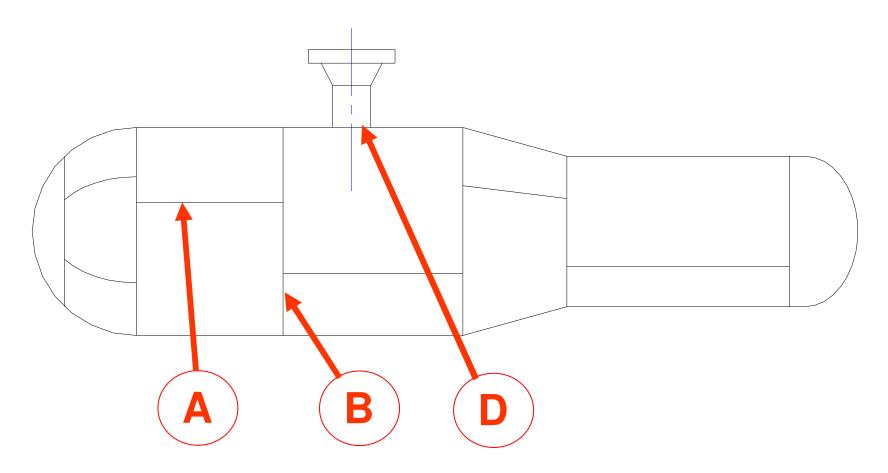
Weld <u>Category</u>
Weld <u>Type</u>

**Joint Efficiency** 

We Must Understand the Meanings of These Terms

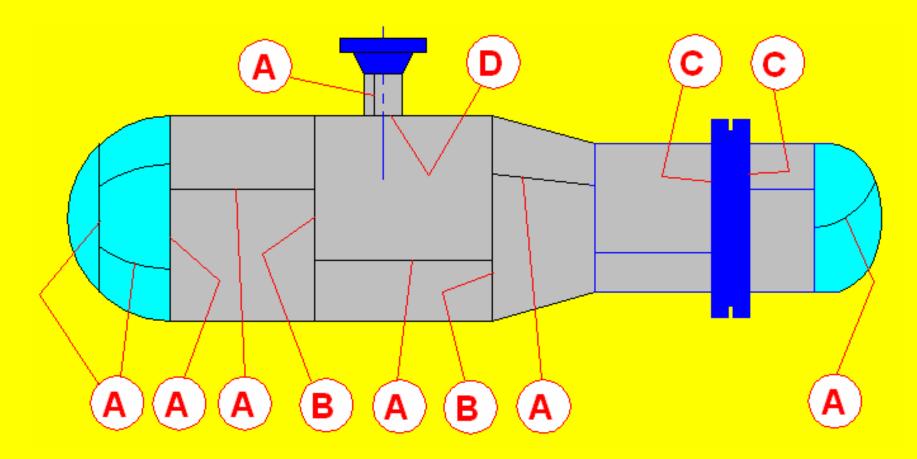
# **Pressure Envelope**

**However Parts Must be Welded Together** 



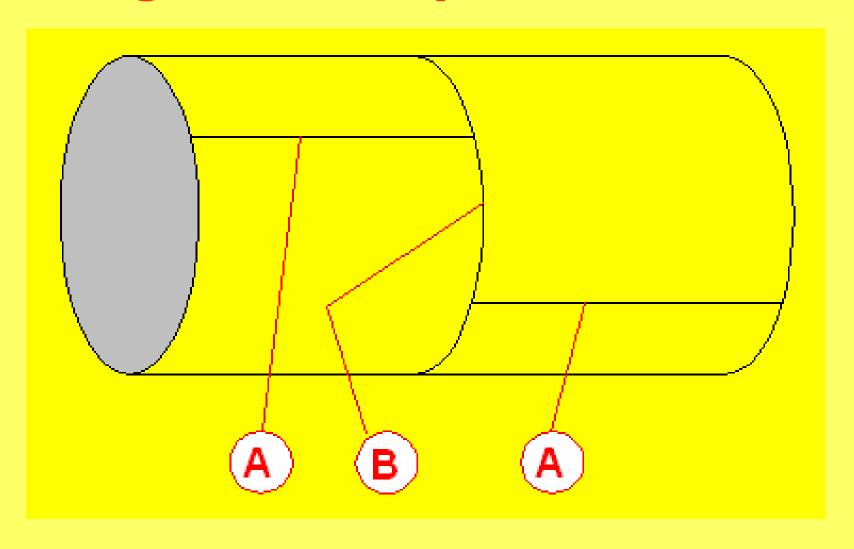
**Location of any Weld is its** *Category* 

# **Weld Categories**

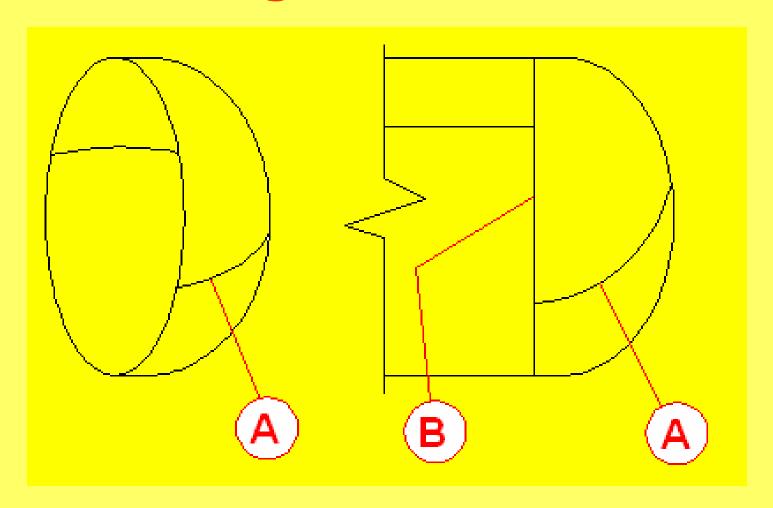


Category = Location

# **Categories in a Cylinderical Shell**

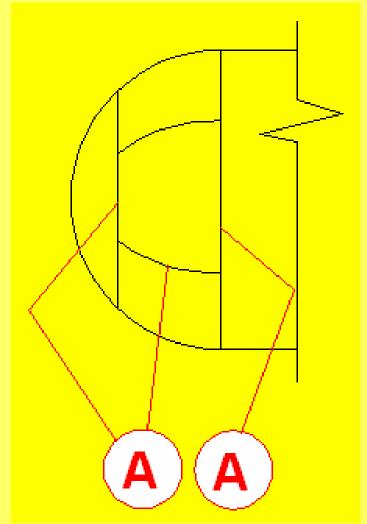


# **Categories in a Head**



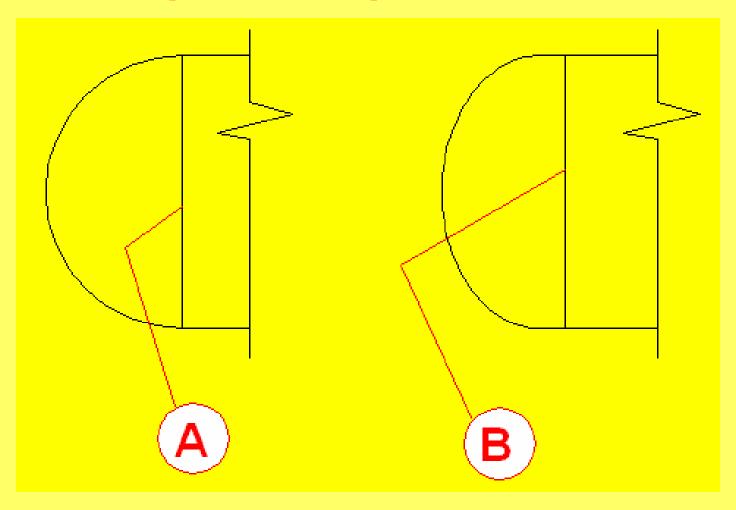
Any Weld Within a Head is Category A

# **Categories in a Head**



Any Weld Within a Head is Category A

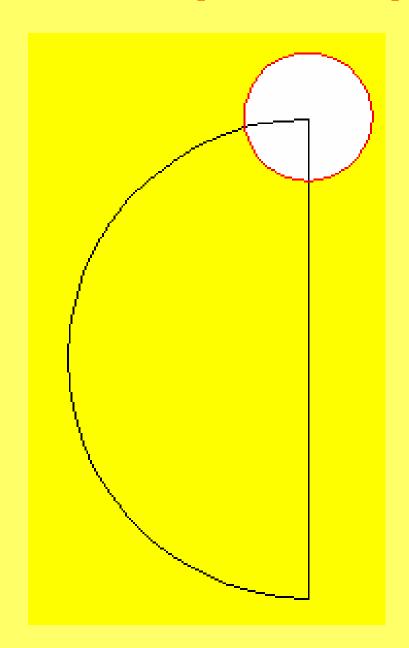
# Difference Between Hemisphere Head and Ellipse / Torispherical Head



**Hemisphere** 

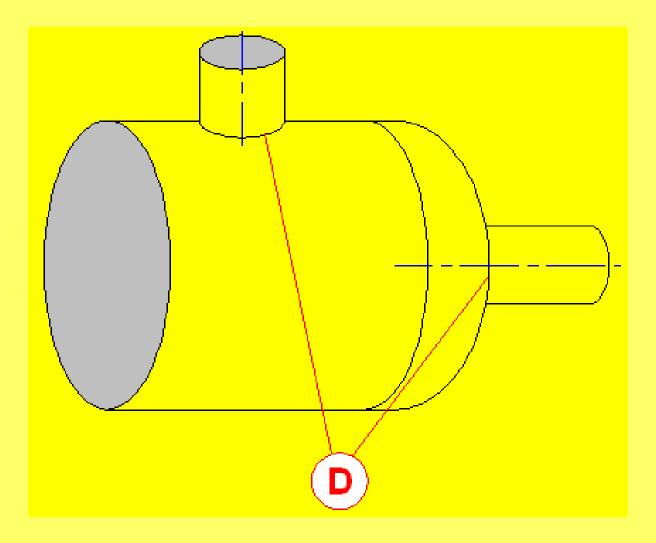
**Ellipse / Torisphere** 

# **Hemisphere - Special Requirements**



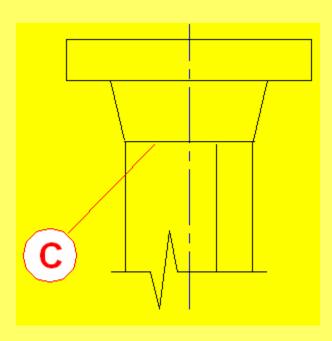
Ii is not Permitted to Have a Straight Flange on a Hemispherical Head

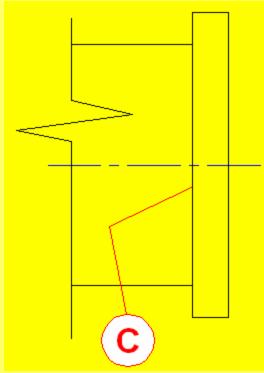
## **Nozzle Installed in a Chamber**

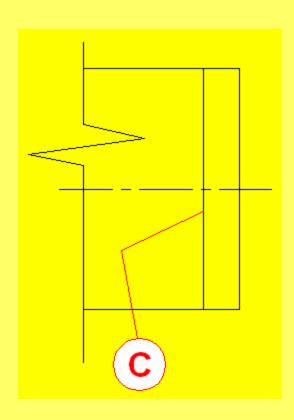


This is a Category D Weld

## **Category C Weld**







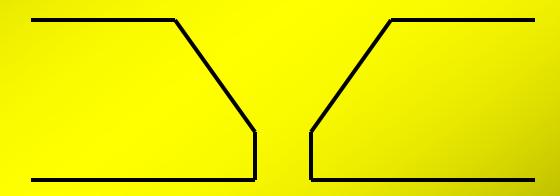
Flange Weld

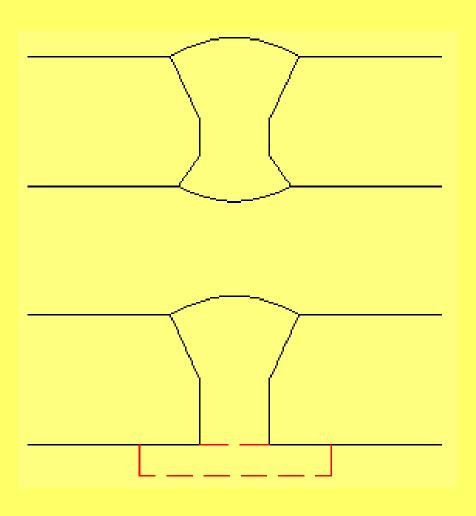
**Tubesheet** Weld

Flat Head Weld

# Weld Type = Joint Geometry

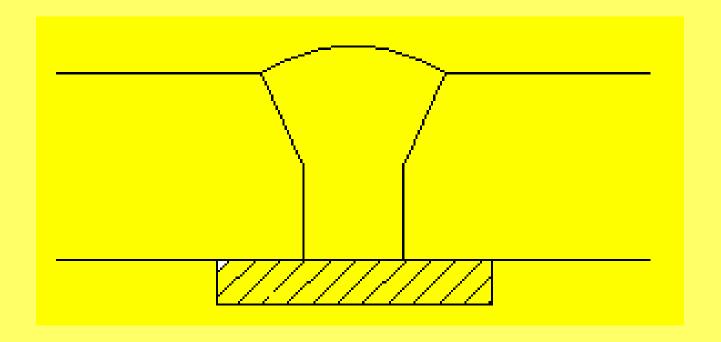
# Is the Method of Welding and Marking the Joint



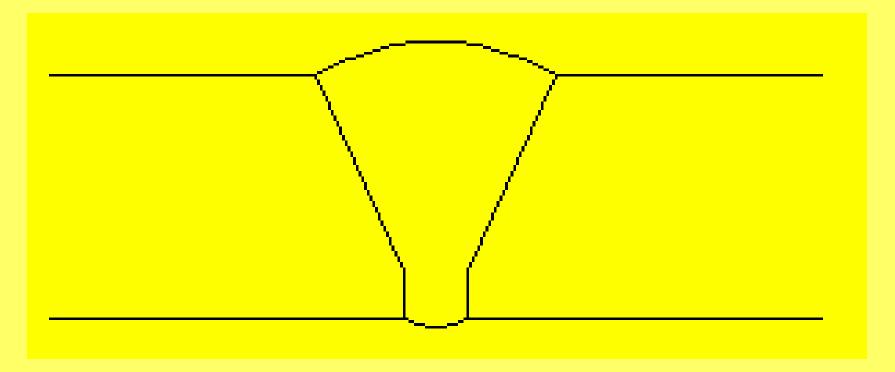


**Welded From Both Sides** 

Welded From One Side
With Removable
Backing



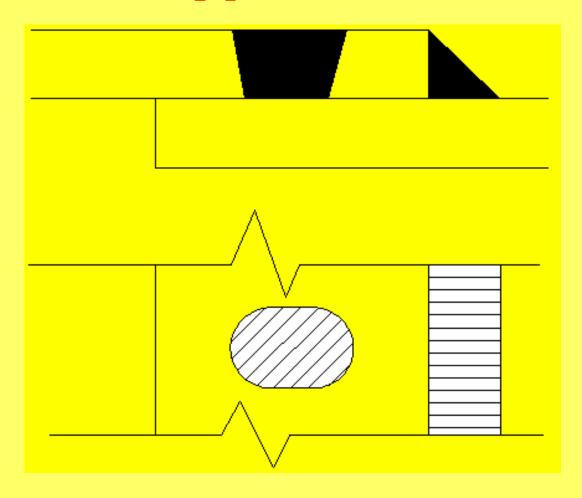
**Backing That Remains in Place** 



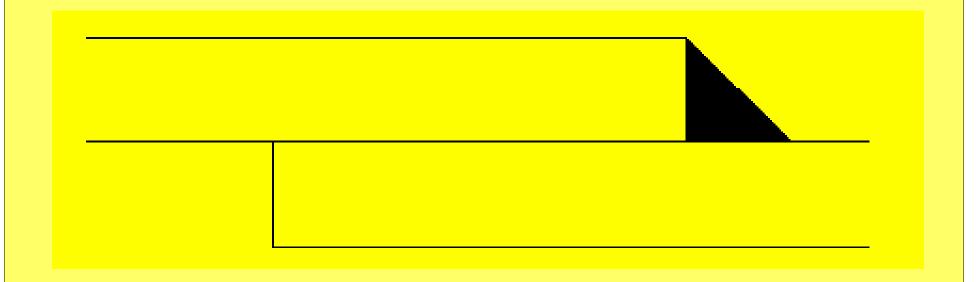
**Welded From One Side Only** 



**Double Fillet Welded** 



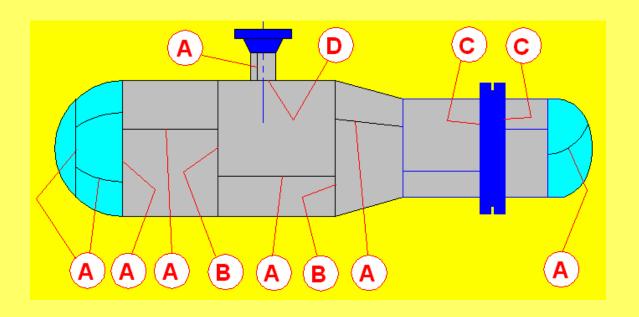
**Single Fillet With Plug Welds** 

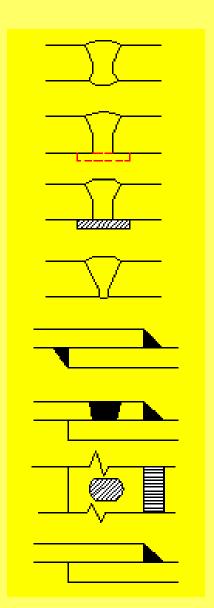


**Single Fillet Weld** 

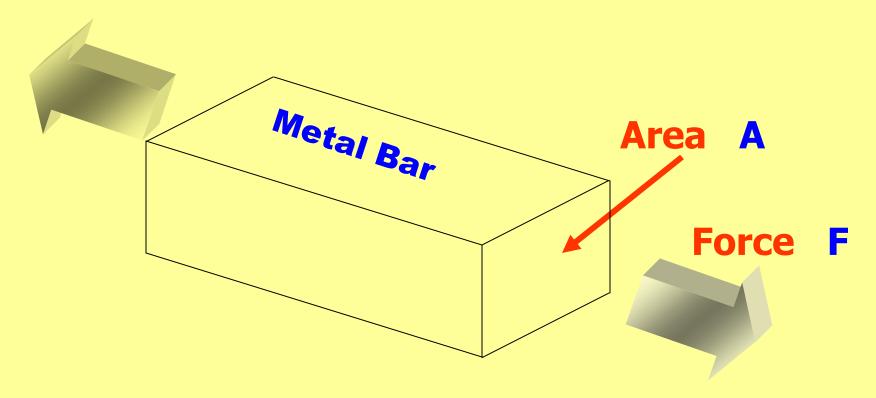
## **Type = Geometry**

## **Category** = **Location**

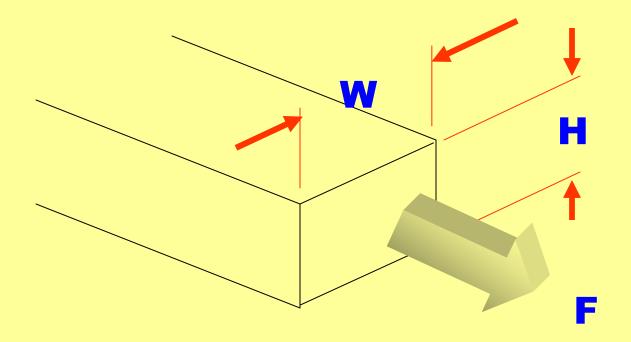




## **Definition of Stress: S**



# **Simple Stress Calculation**



$$S = \frac{F}{A} = \frac{6000 \text{ N}}{15 \times 10 \text{ mm}} = \frac{40 \text{ N/mm}^2}{2}$$

### **CALCULATING FORCE**

**CHANGING THE FORMULA AROUND TO FIND FORCE** 

 $FORCE = STRESS \times AREA$ 

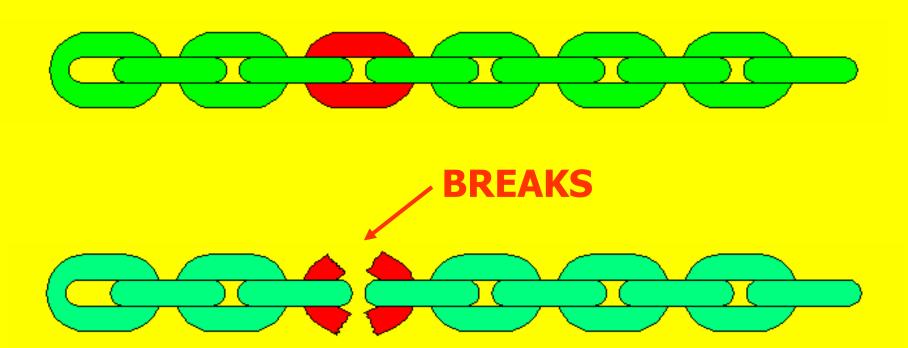
STRESS IS THE SAME AS PRESSURE

FORCE = STRESS x AREA
AND

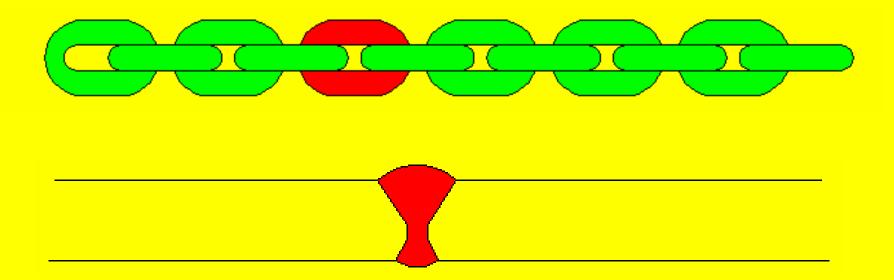
 $FORCE = PRESSURE \times AREA$ 

## **DEFINITION OF JOINT EFFICIENCY E**

### A CHAIN IS AS STRONG AS ITS WEAKEST LINK!



# **Note the Similarity**



The Weld Can Also be the Weakest Link

How Much Faith to we Have in a Weak Link, or the Weld. This is a Matter of Confidence

## **DEFINITION OF JOINT EFFICIENCY E**

QUESTION: HOW CONFIDENT ARE WE IN THE QUALITY OF THE WELD?

IF THE WELD IS WEAKER THAN PARENT METAL WE NOW INTRODUCE JOINT EFFICIENCY E

E = STRENGTH OF THE WELD

STRENGTH OF PARENT METAL

## JOINT EFFICIENCY E

E = STRENGTH OF THE WELD

STRENGTH OF PARENT METAL

IF WELD IS AS GOOD AS PARENT METAL

E = 1.00

IF WELD IS WEAKER THAN PARENT METAL

E = < 1.00

## JOINT EFFICIENCY E

QUESTION: HOW DO WE DETERMINE THE

**QUALITY OF THE WELD** 

### **BY USING RADIOGRAPHY**

## **FOR A TYPE 1 WELD**

FULL RADIOGRAPHY OF JOINT E = 1.00

SPOT RADIOGRAPHY OF JOINT E = 0.85

NO RADIOGRAPHY OF JOINT E = 0.70

**TAKEN FROM TABLE UW-12** 

# JOINT EFFICIENCY 'E' IS DETERMINED BY TWO THINGS:

- 1 WELD TYPE
- 2 DEGREE OF RADIOGRAPHY

THE FULL DETAILS ARE FOUND IN TABLE UW-12 OF ASME

LET US LOOK AT TABLE UW-12.....

## TABLE UW-12 MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE JOINT EFFICIENCIES<sup>1,5</sup> FOR ARC AND GAS WELDED JOINTS

				Degree	Radiographic Exa	
Type No.	Joint Description	Limitations	Joint Category	5	(b) Spot <sup>3</sup>	(c No
(1)	Butt joints as attained by double-welding or by other means which will obain the same quality of deposited weld metal on the inside and outside weld surfaces to agree with the requirements of UW-35.	None	A, B, C, & D		0.85	0.7
(2)	Welds using metal backing strips which remain in place are excluded.  Single-welded butt joint with	ne except in (i elow	A) & D	0.90	0.80	0.6
	backing strip other than those included (1)	e p offset; see -13	A, B, & C	0.90	0.80	0.6
(3)	gile bad jid sti sti	ov in and not over utsi ameter	A, B, & C	NA	NA	0.6
	full et la viri	$a$ ) Longitudinal joints not over $\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick $(b)$ Circumferential joints not over $\frac{5}{8}$ in. thick	A B & C <sup>6</sup>	NA NA	NA NA	0.5
(5)	S e f llet lap joints wi lug welds conforming to UW-17	(a) Circumferential joints <sup>4</sup> for attachment of heads not over 24 in. outside diameter to shells not over $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick	В	NA	NA	0.5
		(b) Circumferential joints for the attachment to shells of jackets not over $\frac{5}{8}$ in. in nominal thickness where the distance from the center of the plug weld to the edge of the plate is not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the diameter of the hole	<b>C</b>	NA	NA	0.5
		for the plug.				

## TABLE UW-12 MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE JOINT EFFICIENCIES<sup>1,5</sup> FOR ARC AND GAS WELDED JOINTS

				Degree of Radiographic Examination		
Type No.	Joint Description	Limitations	Joint Category	(a) Full <sup>2</sup>	(b) Spot <sup>3</sup>	(c) None
(1)	Butt joints as attained by double-welding or by other means which will obain the same quality of deposited weld metal on the inside and outside weld surfaces to agree with the requirements of UW-35. Welds using metal backing strips which remain in place are excluded.	None	A, B, C, & D	1,00	0.85	0.70
(2)	Single-welded butt joint with backing strip other than those included under (1)	(a) None except as in (b) below (b) rcumferential butt joir plate offset; see UW-13(b) and	A, B, C, & D A, B, &	0.90 0.90	0.80	0.65 0.65
	le-weld se of bac grip	Fig. offset; see UW-13(b) and the fig. of			510	0.60
(4)	Double full fillet lap joint	(a) Longitudinal ts not over $\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick	Α	NA	NA	0.55
		(b) Circumferential joints not over $\frac{5}{8}$ in. thick	B & C <sup>6</sup>	NA	NA	0.55
(5)	Single full fillet lap joints with plug welds conforming to UW-17	(a) Circumferential joints <sup>4</sup> for attachment of heads not over 24 in. outside diameter to shells not over ½ in. thick	В	NA	NA	0.50
		(b) Circumferential joints for the attachment to shells of jackets not over $\frac{5}{6}$ in. in nominal thickness where the distance from the center of the plug weld to the edge of the plate is not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the diameter of the hole for the plug.	C	NA	NA	0.50

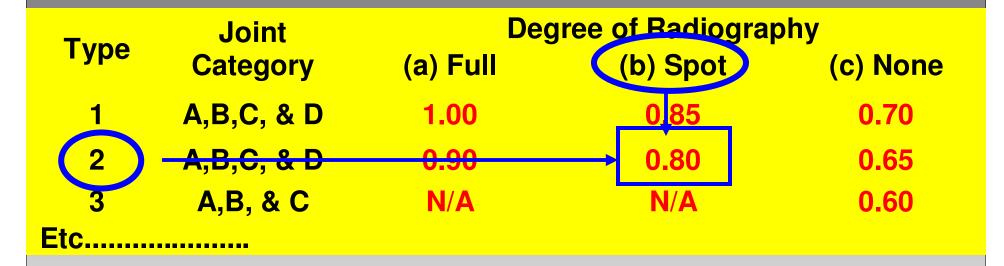
## **TABLE UW-12**

T.vo a	Joint	Degree of Radiography				
Туре	Category	(a) Full	(b) Spot	(c) None		
1	A,B,C, & D	1.00	0.85	0.70		
2	A,B,C, & D	0.90	0.80	0.65		
3	A,B, & C	N/A	N/A	0.60		
Etc						

## THE ABOVE TABLE IS ABBREVIATED

THE TABLE IN THE CODE CONTAINS A LOT OF IMPORTANT INFORMATION - MUST BE CONSULTED

### LET US LOOK AT AN EXAMPLE



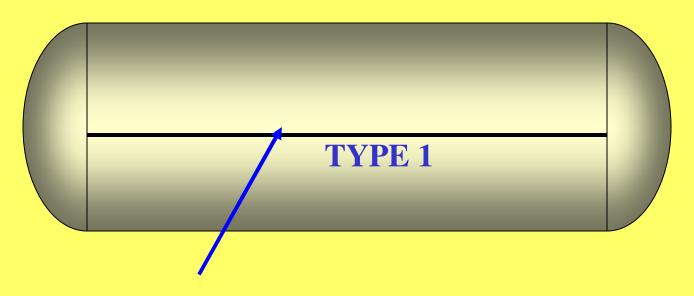
LET US HAVE A TYPE 2 JOINT

**SUBJECT TO SPOT RADIOGRAPHY** 

WHAT IS THE JOINT EFFICIENCY E?

$$E = 0.80$$

### LET US LOOK AT FULL RADIOGRAPHY

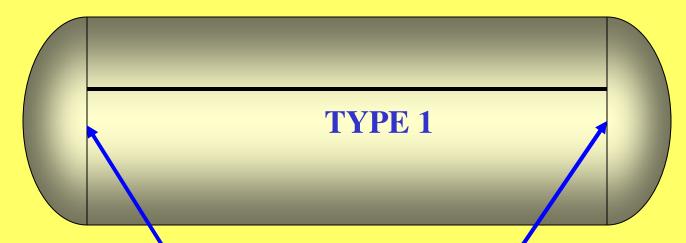


#### SUPPOSE THIS JOINT IS SUBJECT TO FULL RADIOGRAPHY



IS JOINT EFFICIENCY E = 1,00 ?
WE DO NOT KNOW AT THIS STAGE - WHY ?

### LET US LOOK AT FULL RADIOGRAPHY



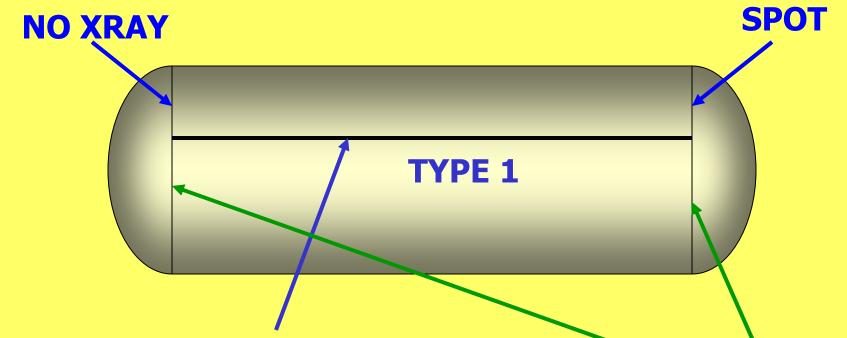
TO GET CREDIT FOR FULL RADIOGRAPY OF A CATEGORY A WELD:

UW-11(A)(5)(B) SAYS:

"...CATEGORY B OR C BUTT WELDS .... SHALL AS A MINIMUM, MEET THE REQUIREMENTS FOR SPOT RADIOGRAPHY....."

**CATEGORY B WELDS MUST BE AT LEAST SPOT** 

### **CONSIDER THIS RADIOGRAPHY SETUP**



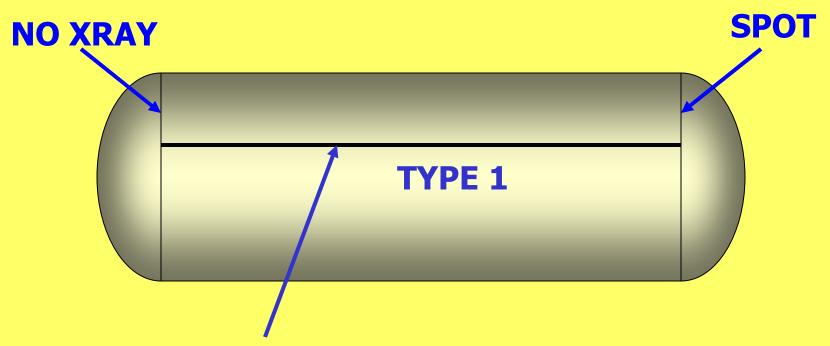
DO WE GET CREDIT FOR FULL RADIOGRAPHY OF THIS
JOINT ?

UW-11(A)(5)(B) SAYS:

**MEANS BOTH WELDS** 

"...CATEGORY B OR C BUTT WELDS .... SHALL AS A MINIMUM, MEET THE REQUIREMENTS FOR SPOT RADIOGRAPHY....."

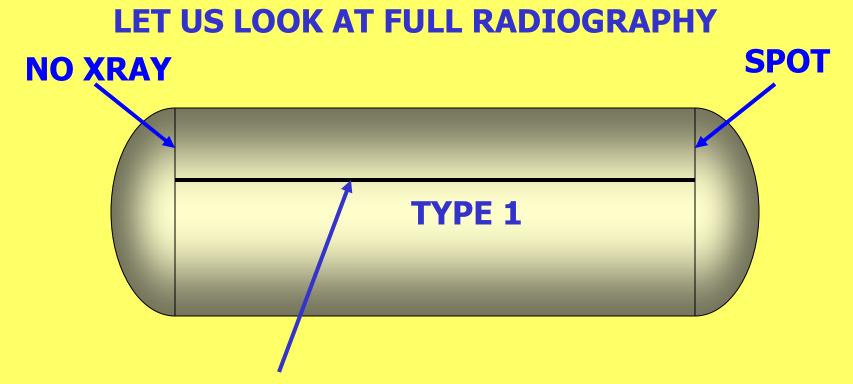
### LET US LOOK AT FULL RADIOGRAPHY



# DO WE GET CREDIT FOR FULL RADIOGRAPHY OF THIS JOINT?

THEREFORE, WE ONLY GET CREDIT FOR SPOT RADIOGRAPHY

THEREFORE.....

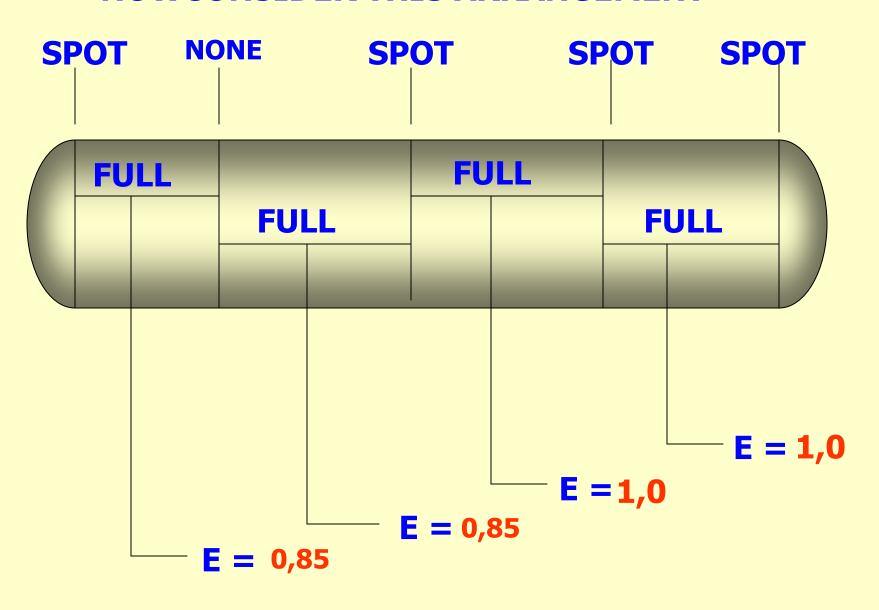


# DO WE GET CREDIT FOR FULL RADIOGRAPHY OF THIS JOINT?

NO, WE ONLY GET CREDIT FOR SPOT RADIOGRAPHY



### **NOWCONSIDER THIS ARRANGEMENT**

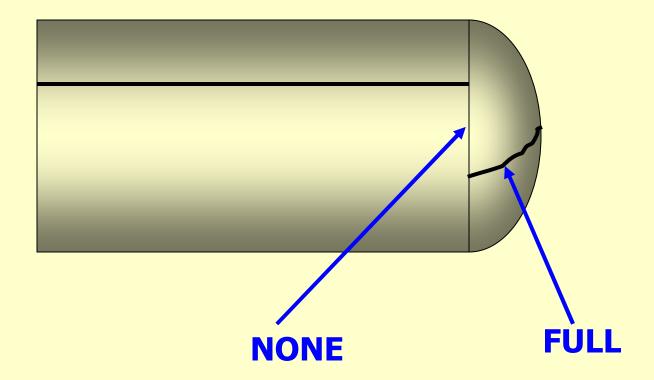


### **REMEMBER UW-11(a)(5)(b)**

TO GET CREDIT FOR E = 1,00 FOR CATEGORY A WELDS

MAKE SURE ALL CATEGORY B WELDS EITHER SIDE OF THE CATEGORY A WELD ARE SPOT RADIOGRPHED

### **CONSIDER THE WELD IN THIS HEAD**



UW-11(a)(5)(b) IS <u>NOTSATISFIED FOR THE HEAD</u> WHICH HAS A CATEGORY A WELD

THUS FOR THE HEAD WELD: E = 0.85

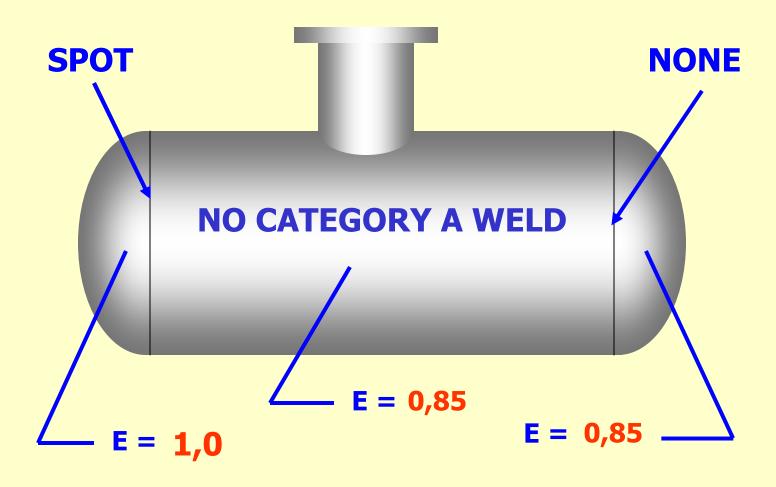


THE SHELL AND HEADS ARE SEAMLESS - WHAT IS THE JOINT EFFICIENCY FOR THE SHELL?



### **UW-12(d) SAYS:**

"SEAMLESS VESSEL SECTIONS OR HEADS SHALL BE CONSIDERED EQUIVALENT TO WELDED PARTS IN WHICH ALL CATEGORY A WELDS ARE TYPE 1.....WHEN THE SPOT RADIOGRAPHY OF UW-11(a)(5)(b) REQUIREMENTS ARE MET....."





YOU WILL MEET MANY SEAMLESS COMPONENTS
SMALL SEAMLESS PRESSED OR SPUN HEADS
CYLINDRICAL SHELLS FROM SEAMLESS PIPE

### WHEN RADIOGRAPHY IS MANDATORY

### IF A VESSEL IS TO CONTAIN A LETHAL SUBSTANCE:

#### **UW-2 SAYS:**

"... ALL BUTT WELDED JOINTS SHALL BE FULLY RADIOGRAPHE, EXCEPT UNDER PROVISION OS UW-2(a)(2) AND UW-2(a)(3) BELOW AND UW-4(a)(4)...."

THIS IS A BIT COMPLICATED, BUT BASICALLY LMEANS THAT ALL THE MAIN CATEGORY A AND B WELDS MUST BE FULLY RADIOGRAPHED.

BUT CATEGORY B AND C WELDS IN NOZZLE AND COMMUNCATING CHAMBERS THAT ARE NOT LARGER THAN 10 INCH NOMINAL PIPE SIZE AND DO NOT EXCEED 1-1/8" THICK ARE EXEMPT

## **CONCLUSIONS**

STRESS = 
$$\frac{\text{FORCE}}{\text{AREA}} \qquad \left(\begin{array}{c} S = - \\ A \end{array}\right)$$

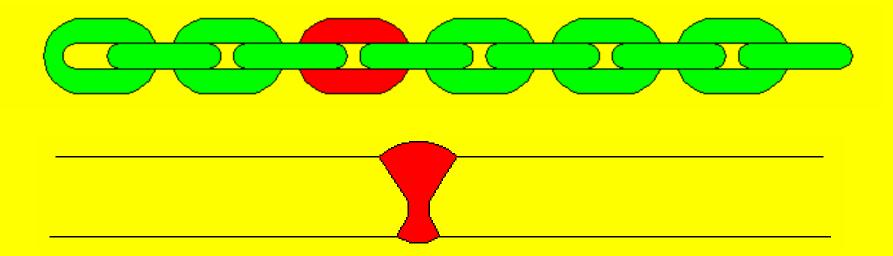
 $FORCE = STRESS \times AREA$ 

**FORCE = PRESSURE x AREA** 

### JOINT EFFICIENCY 'E' DETERMINED BY

- 1 WELD TYPE
- 2 DEGREE OF RADIOGRAPHY

## **CONCLUSIONS**



E = STRENGTH OF THE WELD

STRENGTH OF PARENT METAL

DEGREE OF CONFIDENCE IN WELD QUALITY