

Department of Education

National Capital Region Schools Division Office – Muntinlupa City

SPECIAL PROGRAM FOR TECHNICAL VOCATIONAL EDUCATION [SPTVE] SHIELDED METAL ARC WELDING 9

Quarter 3: Week 6

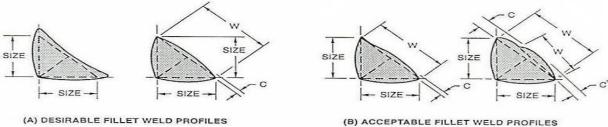
I. Topic: Visual Inspection on Acceptable Weld Profiles

II. Objectives:

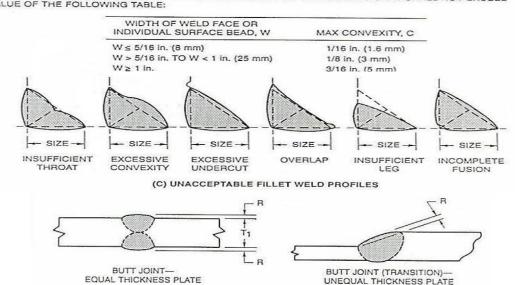
- 1. Illustrate the acceptable fillet weld and butt weld profiles.
- 2. Perform inspection on the finished weldment based on acceptable standard.
- 3. Appreciate the importance of acceptable weld profiles.

III. Brief Introduction of the Lesson:

The external geometry plays an important role in the acceptability of a weld, since weld geometry is directly related to its load resistance, or nominal load capacity. Two factors that influence the external geometry are weld size and profile. Weld profiles represents the overall geometric configuration of the weld bead. Two acceptable weld profile according to AWS Structural Welding Code, are shown below.

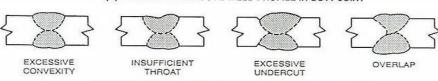


NOTE: CONVEXITY, C, OF A WELD OR INDIVIDUAL SURFACE BEAD WITH DIMENSION W SHALL NOT EXCEED THE VALUE OF THE FOLLOWING TABLE:



NOTE: REINFORCEMENT R SHALL NOT EXCEED 1/8 in. (3 mm). SEE 5.24.4.

(D) ACCEPTABLE GROOVE WELD PROFILE IN BUTT JOINT



(E) UNACCEPTABLE GROOVE WELD PROFILES IN BUTT JOINTS







Department of Education

National Capital Region Schools Division Office – Muntinlupa City

ACCEPTABLE CRITERIA FOR COMPLETED WELDS

1. Butt Welds

- a. No cracks are permitted.
- b. As-welded surfaces are permitted; however, the surface of welds shall be sufficiently free from coarse ripples, grooves, overlaps, abrupt ridges, undercut, and valleys.
- c. The surface condition of the finished welds shall be suitable for the proper interpretation of radiographic and other non-destructive examinations when non-destructive examinations are required. In those cases where there is a question regarding the surface condition on the interpretation of a radiographic film, the film shall be compared to the actual weld surface for interpretation and determination of acceptability.
- d. Undercuts shall not exceed 1/32 in. and shall not encroach on the minimum required section thickness.
- e. For single-welded joints (i.e., butt joints welded from one side), concavity of the root surface shall not reduce the total thickness of the joint, including reinforcement, to less than the nominal thickness of the thinner component being joined. (This applies only when inside surface of the weld is readily accessible or the weld has been radiographed.)
- f. For single welded joints, the excess root penetration shall be limited to the lesser of 1 /8 in. or 25 % of the nominal wall thickness of the thinner component being joined, down to ¼ in. wall thickness. For any nominal wall thickness less than ¼ in., the excess penetration shall be limited to 1 /16 in. (applies only when inside surface of the weld is readily accessible or the weld has been radiographed).
- g. Weld reinforcement greater than the amounts specified in the weld reinforcement table shall be considered unacceptable.

2. Socket and Fillet Welds

- a. As-welded surfaces are permitted; however, the surface of welds shall be sufficiently free from coarse ripples, grooves, overlaps, abrupt ridges, undercut, and valleys.
- b. The surface condition of the finished welds shall be suitable for the proper interpretation of non-destructive examinations.
- c. Socket and fillet welds may vary from convex to concave.

IV. Activities:
Activity 1: Directions: Illustrate the acceptable fillet weld and butt weld profile. Use bond paper for your drawing.

Activity 2: A. Directions: Read the statements carefully and choose the letter of the best answer. Write your answer in a separate sheet of paper.

A. undercut C. filled grooves

B. no overlaps D. even coarse ripples

2. Undercuts shall not exceed to . .







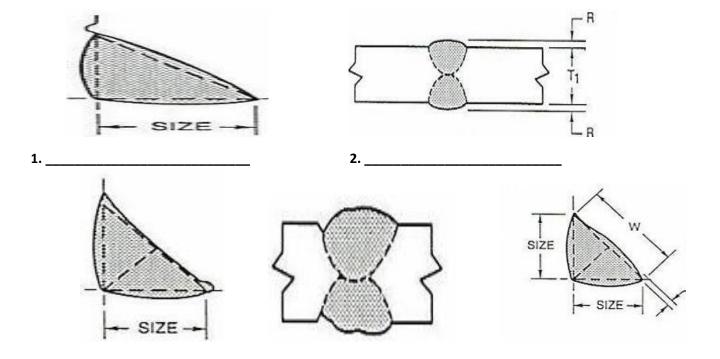
Department of Education

National Capital Region Schools Division Office – Muntinlupa City

	A.	1/8 in.	B. 1/16 in.	C. 1/3	32 in.	D. 1/38 in.		
3.	Excess penetration shall be limited to							
	A.	1/8 in.	B. 1/16 in.	C. 1/32 in.	D. 1/38 in.			
4.	4. The excess root penetration shall be limited to the lesser of							
	A.	1/8 in.	B. 1/16 in.	C. 1/32 in.	D. 1/38 in.			
5.	Your w	eld should be	•					
	A. weld cracked C. wi			with fine ripples				
	В.	slag inclusions	s D. with abrupt ripples					
)ire	ctions: I	Put a check mark	[/] if the staten	nent tells <u>acc</u>	eptable weld	d and cross-o	ut [X] the stateme	

- **B. Directions:** Put a check mark [/] if the statement tells <u>acceptable weld</u> and cross-out [X] the statement if it is <u>unacceptable weld.</u> Write your answer using a separate sheet of paper.
 - ___6. No cracks are permitted.
 - __7. Have an undercut that exceeds 1/32 inch.
 - 8. Even thickness plate.
 - _____9. Root surface shall reduce the total thickness of the joint.
- 10. The finished welds are suitable for the proper interpretation of destructive examination.

Activity 3: Directions: Write <u>acceptable weld</u> or <u>unacceptable weld</u> by examining the weld profiles as shown below. Write your answer in a separate sheet of paper.







Department of Education

National Capital Region Schools Division Office – Muntinlupa City

V. Assessment:

Directions: Write <u>TRUE</u> if the statement is <u>correct</u> and <u>change the</u> <u>underlined word</u> if the statement is <u>false</u>. Use separate paper for your answer sheet.

- 1. Weld should be <u>free</u> from coarse ripples, grooves, overlaps, abrupt ridges, undercut, and valleys.
- 2. Undercuts shall not exceed 1/8 in. and shall not encroach on the minimum required section thickness.
- 3. Concavity of the root surface shall be equal the total thickness of the joint.
- 4. The excess root penetration shall be limited to the lesser of $\frac{1}{32}$ in. or 25% of the nominal wall thickness of the thinner component being joined, down to $\frac{1}{32}$ in. wall thickness.
- 5. The excess penetration shall be limited to 1/16 in.
- 6. The surface condition of the finished welds shall be suitable for the proper interpretation of <u>non-destructive examinations</u>.
- 7. Socket and fillet welds may vary from convex to concave.
- 8. Weld reinforcement greater than the amounts specified in the weld reinforcement table shall be considered unacceptable.
- 9. In cases where there is a question regarding the surface condition on the interpretation of a radiographic film, the film shall be compared to the actual weld surface for <u>interpretation and determination of acceptability</u>.
- 10. When inside surface of the weld is readily accessible, or the weld has been radiographed.

VI. Reflection:

Why students must learn to visually inspect their weldment if it is acceptable weld or not? Can they re-demonstrate for acceptable weld profile when face to face/ hands on will go on? What is the importance of acceptable weld profile after visual inspection?

References:

Public Technical Schools, COMPETENCY-BASED LEARNING MATERIAL, Third Year, Shielded Metal Arc Welding

[Department of Education 2008]

Welding Technology, 2nd Edition, Gower A. Kennedy

Welding Guide Fabrication Shop, Ismael V. Palabrica

Metal Works 1, SEDP Series, Industrial Technology

Basic Manual Metal Arc Welding, National Training Center for Technical Education and Staff Development

Welding Principles and Applications, Larry Jeffus and Harold V. Johnson

Writer: Melchor B. Sierra Validator/s: Mr. Gerry V. Domalanta







Department of Education

National Capital Region Schools Division Office – Muntinlupa City

