



AEROSPACE STANDARD

AS5282™

REV. C

Issued	1998-03
Reaffirmed	2007-02
Revised	2023-02

Superseding AS5282B

Tool Steel Ring for Magnetic Particle Inspection

RATIONALE

AS5282C is the result of a limited scope ballot to clarify the reporting requirements (4.4).

1. SCOPE

1.1 Purpose

This SAE Aerospace Standard (AS) establishes requirements for the manufacture and certification of tool steel rings for magnetic particle inspection.

1.2 Application

These rings are used typically for determining the sensitivity of magnetic particles in accordance with AMS3040 through AMS3046 and to perform magnetic particle system performance checks. Evaluations of the rings are performed using full-wave rectified alternating current through a copper conductor bar.

2. APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS

The following publications form a part of this document to the extent specified herein. The latest issue of SAE publications shall apply. The applicable issue of other publications shall be the issue in effect on the date of the purchase order. In the event of conflict between the text of this document and references cited herein, the text of this document takes precedence. Nothing in this document, however, supersedes applicable laws and regulations unless a specific exemption has been obtained.

2.1 SAE Publications

Available from SAE International, 400 Commonwealth Drive, Warrendale, PA 15096-0001, Tel: 877-606-7323 (inside USA and Canada) or +1 724-776-4970 (outside USA), www.sae.org.

AS7766 Terms Used in Aerospace Metals Specifications

SAE J438 Tool and Die Steels

SAE Executive Standards Committee Rules provide that: "This report is published by SAE to advance the state of technical and engineering sciences. The use of this report is entirely voluntary, and its applicability and suitability for any particular use, including any patent infringement arising therefrom, is the sole responsibility of the user."

SAE reviews each technical report at least every five years at which time it may be revised, reaffirmed, stabilized, or cancelled. SAE invites your written comments and suggestions.

Copyright © 2023 SAE International

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without the prior written permission of SAE.

TO PLACE A DOCUMENT ORDER: Tel: 877-606-7323 (inside USA and Canada)
 Tel: +1 724-776-4970 (outside USA)
 Fax: 724-776-0790
 Email: CustomerService@sae.org
<http://www.sae.org>

SAE WEB ADDRESS:

For more information on this standard, visit
<https://www.sae.org/standards/content/AS5282C/>

2.2 ASTM Publications

Available from ASTM International, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, P.O. Box C700, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959, Tel: 610-832-9585, www.astm.org.

ASTM E18 Rockwell Hardness of Metallic Materials

ASTM E140 Hardness Conversion Tables for Metals Relationship Among Brinell Hardness, Vickers Hardness, Rockwell Hardness, Superficial Hardness, Knoop Hardness, Scleroscope Hardness, and Leeb Hardness

ASTM E1444/E1444M Magnetic Particle Testing

3. TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Material

The ring shall be made from normalized hot rolled 5.5-inch (140-mm) minimum diameter tool steel bar stock, O1 series, conforming to SAE J438, or equivalent.

3.2 Configuration

The ring configuration dimensions, and surface finish shall be in accordance with Figure 1.

3.3 Normalizing

Each bar shall be normalized by heating to 1600 °F ± 100 °F (871 °C ± 56 °C), holding at heat for 60 min/in ± 5 min/in (2.4 min/mm ± 0.2 min/mm) of diameter and air cool to room temperature.

3.4 Annealing

Each ring shall be annealed by heating at 1400 to 1440 °F (760 to 782 °C), holding at heat for 3 hours minimum, cooling at a rate of not more than 50 °F ± 5 °F (28 °C ± 3 °C) per hour to 1200 °F (649 °C), and furnace or air cool to room temperature.

3.4.1 Surface oxidation, caused by annealing, shall be removed by dry blasting using either glass beads or aluminum oxide at 25 to 40 psi (172 to 276 kPa). Following dry blasting, protect part from rust by applying a coating of oil or grease.

3.5 Hardness

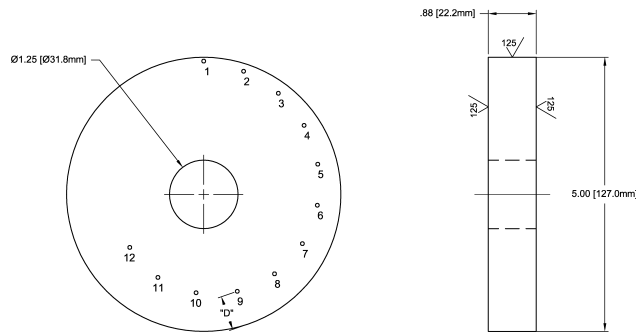
Hardness after annealing shall be 95 HRB maximum, or equivalent, as determined in accordance with ASTM E18.

4. QUALITY ASSURANCE PROVISIONS

4.1 Sensitivity Test

Each ring shall be magnetized using circular magnetization in accordance with ASTM E1444/E1444M applied by three-phase, full-wave, rectified alternating current through a 16 to 24-inch (406 to 610-mm) long and 1.0 to 1.1-inch (25.4 to 27.9-mm) diameter copper internal conductor bar.

4.1.1 The rings may be qualified by recording either the residual leakage field manually with a gauss meter, or automatically by using a magnetic sensor, amplifier, and oscilloscope.



HOLE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
"D" Inches	0.07	0.14	0.21	0.28	0.35	0.42	0.49	0.56	0.63	0.70	0.77	0.84
"D" Millimeters	1.78	3.56	5.33	7.11	8.89	10.67	12.45	14.22	16.00	17.78	19.56	21.34

NOTES:

1. All hole diameters are 0.07 inch \pm 0.005 inch [1.78 mm \pm 0.13 mm].
2. Tolerance on the "D" distance is \pm 0.005 inch [\pm 0.13 mm].
3. All other dimensions are \pm 0.03 inch [\pm 0.8 mm].
4. Holes 10 through 12 are optional.

Figure 1 - O1 tool steel ring for use in magnetic particle system verification and testing of magnetic particles

4.2 Manual Leakage Field Measurement Method

Surface oil or grease shall be removed from each ring before magnetization. Each ring shall be magnetized at 1500 A, in accordance with 4.1. Remove the magnetized ring from the central conductor bar and place it in a fixture (Figure 2). Calibrate the gauss meter in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. The gap between the gauss meter probe face and the ring surface shall be adjusted for a lift-off of 0.001 to 0.0015 inch (0.025 to 0.038 mm). The ring shall rotate smoothly on the fixture rollers without any wobble.

NOTE: If a series of rings are to be evaluated, magnetize and evaluate the rings in a uniform orientation to avoid a reverse in polarity of the leakage field.

- 4.2.1 Rotate the ring or rollers so that hole #1 is centered over the gauss meter probe. Slowly rotate the ring back and forth, past the sensing probe, and record the optimum gauss meter value. Repeat this process at each hole (#2 through #9).

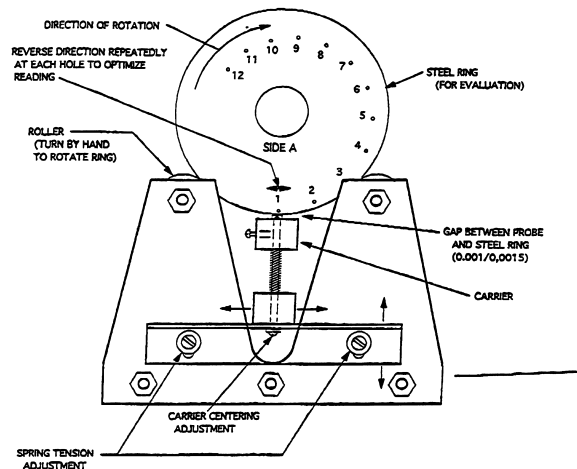


Figure 2 - Schematic of fixture for obtaining manual flux leakage readings