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## En 10204 type 3.1 meaning

FYI Extract from BS EN 10204:2004 Metallic products – Types of inspection documents3 Inspection documents based on non-specific inspection.3.1 Declaration of compliance with the order “type 2.1”Document in which the manufacturer declares that the products supplied are in compliance with the requirements of the order, without inclusion of test results.3.2 Test report “type 2.2”Document in which the manufacturer declares that the products supplied are in compliance with the requirements of the order and in which he supplies test results based on non-specific inspection.4 Inspection documents based on specific inspection4.1 Inspection certificate 3.1 “type 3.1”Document issued by the manufacturer in which he declares that the products supplied are in requirements of the order and in which he supplies test results.The test unit and the tests to be carried out are defined by the product specification, the corresponding rules and/or the order. The document is validated by the manufacturer’s authorized inspection representative, manufacturing department.It shall be permissible for the manufacturer to transfer on to the inspection certificate 3.1 obtained by specific inspection on primary or incoming products he uses, provided that the manufacturer traceability procedures and can provide the corresponding inspection documents required.4.2 Inspection certificate 3.2 “type 3.2”Document prepared by both the manufacturer’s authorized inspection representative, independent of the manufacturing department and either the purchaser’s authorized inspection representative or the inspector designated by the official regulations and in which they declare that the products supplied are in compliance with the requirements of the order and in which test results are supplied.It shall be permissible for the manufacturer to transfer on to the inspection certificate 3.2 relevant test results obtained by specific inspection on primary or incoming products he uses, provided that the manufacturer operates traceability procedures and can provide the corresponding inspection documents required. This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources: "Mill test report" metals industry - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (January 2021) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) A mill test report (MTR) and often also called a certified mill test report, certified material test report, mill test certificate (MTC), inspection certificate, certificate of test, or a host of other names, is a quality assurance document used in the metals industry that certifies a material's chemical and physical properties and states a product made of metal (steel, aluminum, brass or other alloys) complies with an international standards organization (such as ANSI, ASME, etc.) specific standards. Mill here refers to an industry which manufactures and processes raw materials. Steel An MTC provides traceability and assurance to the end user about the quality of the steel used and the process used to produce it. Typically a European MTC will be produced to EN 10204.[1] High quality steels for pressure vessel of structural purposes will be declared to 2.1 or 2.2 or certificated to 3.1 or 3.2. (EDIT: type is declared not by chapter in the document, but by type name, so edited the numbering) The MTC will specify the type of certificate, the grade of steel and any addenda. It will also specify the results of chemical and physical examination to allow the purchaser or end user to compare the plate to the requirements of the relevant standards. What is MTC for steel? In steel industry There are mainly two types of MTC in steel industry, as for steel plates or steel pipes, there must be specific inspection scope or lists: MTC EN 10204 3.1 .MTC 3.1 is issued by the manufacturer in which they declare that the products supplied are in compliance with the requirements of the order and in which they supply test results. This is the most common MTC in steel industry, when there is no extra requirement of customer for TPI inspection and witness of production and inspection of tests. MTC EN 10204 3.2 .MTC 3.2 refers to the report prepared by both the manufacturer's authorized inspection representative, independent of the manufacturing department and either the purchaser's authorized inspection representative or the inspector designated by the official regulations and in which they declare that the products supplied are in compliance with the requirements of the order and in which test results are supplied. References ^ BS EN 10204:2004 "Metallic Products - Types of Inspection Documents" ISBN 0 580 44653 0 This metalworking article is a stub. You can help Wikipedia by expanding it.vte Retrieved from " A Mill Test Certificate (MTC) or a Mill Test Report (MTR) is an important component in the transaction between the manufacturer and buyer of steel products such as plates, bars and strips. The MTC will include all specifications of the steel product, including dimensions, sizes, weight, chemical composition, mechanical strength, heat treatment status, test results, traceability, and so on. As the steel is processed into a finished product (vessels, pipe, fittings, couplings, etc.), there may be need to track it to the original MTC, in order to fulfill traceability requirements. One standard often referenced as guidance for such requirements is the EN 10204. The EN 10204 is the European standard for the inspection documents of steel products, including steel couplings, line pipes, fittings, and sucker rods. This article will focus on the EN 10204 standard and explore its importance for steel coupling products. By Davi Correia, Senior Mechanical Engineer The Correct Level of Inspection Imagine a designer is doing the final verification for a new product. Once the numbers have been deemed satisfactory, the manufacturing process may begin as soon as the necessary materials are procured. The purchasing team is to acquire the materials, with the correct properties, that match those used by the designer in their calculations. Ideally, the manufacturer would simply need to reach out to a supplier and ask for the required standard and grade of material. It is not, however, that simple. It is crucial to ensure that the chemical composition and mechanical properties stated on paper are identical to their physical counterparts, which adds further costs to the project. If the design in consideration is for a garden hose or a standard American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) pressure vessel, the general consensus is to not pay for the same level of assurance, although, both products are bound to hold pressure. The level of inspection and traceability needs to be determined and agreed upon for each product. Inspection, Traceability, and the EN 10204 There is an old saying: “You do not get what you expect, you get what you inspect.” The decision of how much inspection and traceability is required for a specific product is determined mostly by standards, national and international regulations, the level of confidence, and economic factors. As the topic of inspection is vast, it is crucial to shed more light, and look at the common standards used worldwide to define the inspection or certification documents that help attain traceability. The EN 10204 ‘Metallic products – Types of inspection documents’ (October 2004) originated with a German standard (DIN 50049), and covers both metallic and non-metallic materials. The EN 10204 defines four levels of documentation, which can be seen in Table 1. When Type 2 documentation (2.1 and 2.2) is chosen, the end user relies solely on the manufacturer’s quality control capabilities to deliver the properties and composition needed. Type 2.1 provides a statement that indicates that all is well. Type 2.2 provides the same statement, but with the addition of test results that have not necessarily been taken from the samples collected in the batch/run/heat being purchased. EN 10204 calls this a ‘non-specific’ inspection. Types 3.1 and 3.2 provide results from a specific inspection, that is, on the products to be supplied or on test units of the products being supplied. For Type 3.1, the manufacturer’s representative is involved; he or she must be independent of the manufacturing department. For Type 3.2, the manufacturer sends a similar representative, who must liaise with either the purchaser’s representative or an inspector designated by the official regulations. It is clear that certificates Type 3.1 and 3.2 are generally much more expensive than Type 2.1 or 2.2. It is also worth calling attention to the fact that Type 3.2 interrupts the normal flow of the production line. A stop sign is placed on the specified product until the day of the witnessed tests and inspection. The EN 10204 does not state which tests must be performed on each product, nor does it give advice of which is the correct documentation to select; this is the purchaser’s job. The purchaser must perform this analysis beforehand, and provide the supplier with the results. The EN 10204 does define, in a simple manner, the required inspection documents and level of witnessing. Addressing Misconceptions Figure 1: An example of markings on a bolt, which displays a code related to the heat number. Image courtesy of Boulons Plus. It is important to recognize that there are some issues and misconceptions regarding the EN 10204. For example, it is the belief that the EN 10204 Type 3.2 certification requires a batch/run/heat number to be stamped on the final product. This is not necessarily true. The only reference to required markings is in Item 6 (transmission of inspection documents by an intermediary). Here the standard states: “An intermediary shall only pass on either an original or a copy of the inspection documents provided by the manufacturer without any alteration. This documentation shall be accompanied by suitable means of identification of the product, in order to ensure traceability between the product and the documentation.” Therefore, what is ‘suitable’ must be defined in the fabrication standard or the purchase order. Bolts are a good example of this. As per the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) A193, a B7 bolt must be marked only with grade type and manufacturer. The purchaser can further define in the purchase order that the heat number must be marked as well, see Figure 1. Buying Products from Stockists/Stockholders The EN 10204 differentiates between manufacturers and stockists/stockholders. The differences are referred to as intermediary in the standard and the definitions are as follows: Manufacturer An organization that manufactures the respective products according to the requirements of the order and to the properties specified in the referenced product specification. Intermediary An organization which is supplied with products by the manufacturers and which then in turn supplies them without further processing or after processing without changing the properties specified in the purchase order and referenced product specification. For example, a stockist that only cuts or saws a bar is to be considered an intermediary. An intermediary cannot issue certificates as per EN 10204. It can only forward the certificates it already has for products in stock (as seen on Item 6, described previously). There are times, however, when the project requires Type 3.2 certification and the purchaser must buy the materials for a stockist. In this case, a sample can be re-tested with third party witnesses, and certification can be issued as to the ‘intent’ of Type 3.2 by the intermediary. Note that this is not a true Type 3.2 as per EN 10204, and therefore, this type of procedure must be agreed upon between buyer and supplier. Figure 2: Marking on steel plate and comparison with mill certificate. Intermediary must sell plate as received from the mill in order for the Type 3.2 certification from the mill to be valid. Image courtesy of Hosken Steel. EN 10204 for Hoses and Couplings The original intention of the EN 10204 was for it to be applied to raw materials. Since its inception it has become increasingly common to see finished products like industrial hoses require EN 10204 certification, frequently using a combination of types for various parts. For example, Type 3.1 has been required for the metallic pressure-containing parts, and Type 2.1 has been required for the non-metallic parts. In this case, the supplier must present a Type 3.1 certificate for the fitting or coupling, and a Type 2.1 certificate for the packing. As this falls outside the original scope of the standard, it is a good practice to have absolute clarification with what the purchaser requires. If this clarification is not given, a situation may arise where, as a manufacturer, the hose assembler interprets that simply performing the pressure tests with the required witness is sufficient to issue even a Type 3.2 certificate for the assembly. Other possible point of contention is the marking of small parts. There must be absolute certainty about what information must be marked according to each diameter. Figure 2 depicts an example of the marking. Final Take The world of manufacturing today can often rely on complex supply chains. The more complex the supply chain, the harder it can be to clarify for all the involved parts the specifications needed by the end user. The EN 10204 is available to help alleviate some of the burden, although in the end, the surest way to reduce surprises is to have a strong relationship with the suppliers. When we add the pages of some product specifications, they can easily pass for a little book (a chapter for materials, another for fabrication, painting, etc.). Only a supplier who is motivated for the long run can be expected to read this ‘book’ thoroughly and clear all the doubts beforehand. In doing so, it allows for the ability to deliver the products that meet the end user’s necessities. what is en 10204 type 3.1. en 10204 type 3.1 specification. en 10204 type 3.1 certification definition





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