

# AEROSPACE MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS

## AMS 2640G

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### MAGNETIC PARTICLE INSPECTION

1. **ACKNOWLEDGMENT:** A vendor shall mention this specification number and its revision letter in all quotations and when acknowledging purchase orders.
2. **APPLICATION:** To detect the presence of small grinding or quenching cracks, seams, non-metallic inclusions, and other imperfections on and immediately below the surface of magnetizable materials.
  - 2.1 When this specification number appears on the drawing or is required by written instructions, magnetic particle inspection shall be performed on parts which have been fully heat treated and whose surfaces have been completely finish machined and electroplated when specified, except that if plating thickness is sufficient to prevent detection of defects, the inspection shall be performed immediately prior to plating. If surface treatments are to be applied, an inspection may be performed before such treatments. If surface treatments are of the type which may cause cracks, then an inspection shall be performed after such treatments, using a magnetic substance with a suitable color. This paragraph shall not be interpreted as prohibiting additional magnetic particle inspections during manufacture of parts.
  - 2.2 Either fluorescent or non-fluorescent magnetic particle inspection may be used unless one or the other is specifically called for on the drawing or in other inspection procedure instructions.
3. **WET PROCESS:** Unless otherwise specified, all materials and parts shall be inspected by the wet process, using either the continuous or the residual method as warranted by the particular material or part undergoing inspection.
  - 3.1 **Materials and Control:**
    - 3.1.1 **Liquid Vehicle:** Shall be a light petroleum distillate, unless use of water with a suitable corrosion inhibitor is specifically permitted. The petroleum distillate shall be similar in properties to AMS 3160.
    - 3.1.2 **Magnetic Substance:** Shall be suitable for the purpose and in either paste or powder form; it shall be capable of being satisfactorily dispersed in the liquid vehicle. The concentration of magnetic substance in the suspension shall conform to 3.1.3.1 or 3.1.3.2, as applicable.

- 3.1.3 Suspension: The viscosity of the petroleum distillate vehicle shall never exceed 5.0 centistokes (42.5 SUS) at operating temperature. Suitable means shall be provided for agitating the suspension. The paste suspension shall consist of magnetic substance of adequate concentration in the liquid vehicle to produce clear indications of imperfections with the magnetizing procedure, type of paste, and examining method used.
- 3.1.3.1 Non-Fluorescent Paste Suspension:
- 3.1.3.1.1 When petroleum distillate is used as the vehicle, a concentration of 1.0 - 1.5 oz by weight of solids per gallon of suspension as applied is recommended for the residual method; a concentration of 1.5 - 2.0 oz by weight of solids per gallon of suspension is recommended for the continuous method.
- 3.1.3.1.2 When water is used as the vehicle, a concentration of 2.0 - 3.0 oz by weight of solids per gallon of suspension is recommended for the special water-suspendible paste; a concentration of 0.8 - 1.2 oz by weight of solids per gallon of suspension is recommended when the paste usually used with petroleum distillate is used with a wetting agent.
- 3.1.3.2 Fluorescent Paste Suspension: When either petroleum distillate or water is used as the vehicle, a concentration of 0.10 - 0.20 oz by weight of solids per gallon of suspension is recommended with either the special water-suspendible paste or the paste usually used with petroleum distillate.
- 3.1.4 Test of Suspension: Suspension shall be tested as often as necessary to maintain proper control; the following is a satisfactory method.
- 3.1.4.1 After not less than 30 min. continuous pump circulation of the suspension, fill a 100 ml graduated cylinder, cone, or centrifuge tube to the 100 ml mark with the suspension directly from the hose or other device used for pouring it over the part in making a test, demagnetize, and let stand for 30 min., or until the solid matter is apparently all down. Decant as much of the clear liquid as practicable without loss of magnetic substance. Refill the tube containing magnetic substance, using AMS 3160 solvent or other light hydrocarbon distillate or benzol for petroleum distillate based suspensions and using water for water based suspensions, shake well, and let stand 1 hr to settle out a second time. Read the volume of settled solids in the tube. Convert the volume of settled solids per 100 ml of suspension to ounces of magnetic substance per gallon of suspension by use of the equation  $W = XV$  where:
- W = weight of solids per gal of suspension.  
X = multiplying factor from the table below.  
V = volume of settled solids in 100 ml of suspension.

The value of X shall be as follows:

Type of Paste	Type of Vehicle	X
Non-fluorescent, distillate-suspendible	Petroleum Distillate	1.5
Non-fluorescent, distillate-suspendible	Water	1.0
Non-fluorescent, water-suspendible	Water	1.6
Fluorescent, distillate-suspendible	Petroleum Distillate	1.0
Fluorescent, distillate-suspendible	Water	1.0
Fluorescent, water-suspendible	Water	1.0

This test shall not be construed to represent a measure of the total amount of magnetic substance present in the tank, much of which may be lying unmixed on the bottom.

- 3.1.4.1.1 Other methods of test which produce equivalent results may be substituted for the above method.
- 3.1.4.1.2 Water based suspensions shall be tested to ensure presence of corrosion inhibitor and wetting agent by "water break", chemical analysis, or other suitable method.
- 3.1.5 Renewal of Suspension: A suspension shall be discarded and replaced before the vehicle exceeds a viscosity of 50 centistokes (42.5 SUS), or when it becomes discolored by oil or contaminated with lint or other foreign substance to the extent that proper distribution and concentration of the suspension or the intensity, character, or definition of the deposit of the magnetic substance is affected.
- 3.2 Operation: The suspension shall be applied to the magnetized part by flowing from a hose, pouring, or immersion, either while the magnetizing current is flowing (continuous method) or after the part has been magnetized and the current turned off (residual method).
- 4. DRY PROCESS: May be used when permitted by the Inspection and Engineering Departments for special applications where it might offer certain advantages.
  - 4.1 Material: The magnetic substance shall be suitable for the purpose and in the form of a dry powder.
  - 4.2 Operation: The powder shall be sprayed or dusted directly on the part and the part lightly tapped or otherwise vibrated in order to obtain efficient distribution of the powder. Care shall be exercised to avoid excessive use of powder as such use will interfere with effective indication of defects. Care shall be used in removing excess powder to avoid disturbing indications present. The most effective magnetizing method shall be used.

5. PROCEDURE:

- 5.1 Magnetic particle inspection shall be performed on a part in such a manner as to ensure satisfactory detection of all imperfections. A complete inspection test shall consist of one or more distinct magnetizing, inspection, and demagnetizing operations so conducted that the lines of force will be approximately at right angles to any discontinuity that may be in the part.
- 5.2 When the fluorescent magnetic particle process is used, the parts shall be examined in a darkened area under suitable "black light".
- 5.3 The surfaces of all materials and parts shall be properly cleaned to free them from oil, grease, dirt, or other contamination which might interfere with the proper distribution and concentration, or with the intensity, character, or definition of the deposit of the magnetic substance.
- 5.4 Oil holes and other openings which lead to areas from which the magnetic substance cannot be easily removed should be plugged with grease, or similar non-abrasive material readily soluble in engine oil, before the part is magnetized.
- 5.5 Direct current, as produced by batteries, generators, or rectifiers, shall be used for magnetizing unless alternating current is proven to be satisfactory for specific applications.
- 5.6 The magnetic field shall be induced in a part by one or more methods and in various directions. The two methods used to produce such magnetic fields are:  
(1) Bi-Polar or Longitudinal, (2) Circular. The longitudinal method is produced by placing a part between the poles of an electro-magnet or within a solenoid coil. The circular method is produced by passing a high amperage, low voltage current through the part or through a conductor which might be placed through an opening in the part. The magnetic field shall be of suitable intensity and direction to reveal all indications which might be cause for rejection. The magnetic substance shall be applied to the magnetized part by the wet process, unless the dry process has been specifically approved for certain special conditions.
- 5.7 The current used for magnetizing should not be such that saturation results. Size and shape of parts under test shall be considered and current of satisfactory value selected to adequately magnetize various sections of the part. In some cases it may be necessary to magnetize a part by sections to produce the proper flux density and to prevent misinterpretation of the resulting indications. Saturation may be identified by excessive accumulations of magnetic substance at slight changes of section or by pronounced indication of grain flow.
- 5.8 It may be feasible to magnetize several parts simultaneously in the same magnetic field. This may be done by placing several parts in a coil in the same position or by means of a conductor placed through a hole in the parts. An example of this method would be placing a number of nuts, washers, etc., on a bar conductor.