

A Mine Mill Shell Weld Inspection



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Checked	Brendan Wicks	18/07/2020	
Client	A Mining company	A Mine	
Inspection Date		07/07/2020	
Order Number			

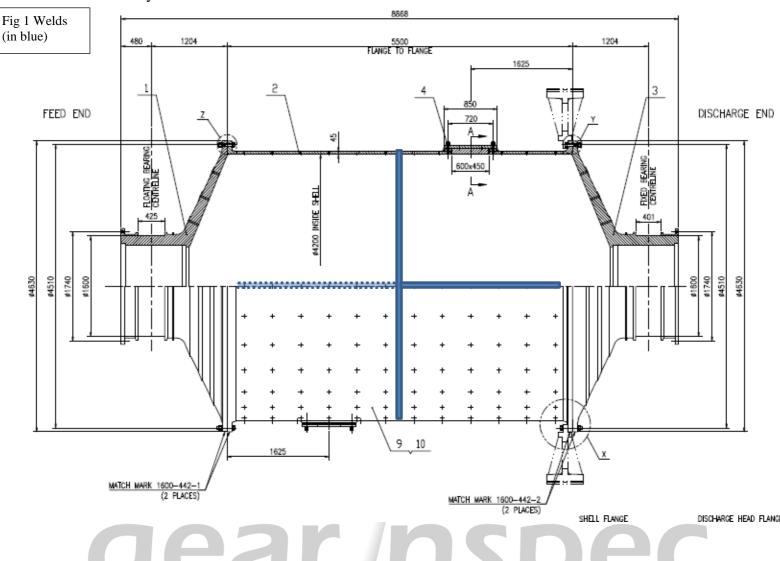


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- a) Inspect Mill shell and central circumferential weld using eddy current array.
- b) Inspect axial welds on the feed and discharge ends of the shell using eddy current array.

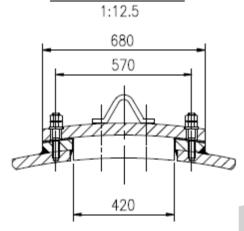


Method:

Eddy current array inspection was carried out using a 053 Sharck eddy current array probe weld inspection probe. The mill shell paint remained in place for this inspection. The welds were inspected in lengths of around 1500mm with a maximum span of 2000 mm The central circumferential weld was inspected over 10 contiguous inspection runs. The axial welds which are 180 degrees apart were each done in contiguous runs of approximately 1400 mm runs.

The welds around the hatches in the shell were requested to be inspected, however, the detail in the drawing provided (section A-A) shows that the shell plate continues below the stiffening / compensation plate that is welded to the shell surface.





SECTION A-A

2. Results:

Eddy current array signals display indicate a number of anomalies – some are apparent even with the paint in place. The exact nature of the anomalies cannot be determined from this inspection.

The stress intensity of the shell cylinder is unknown, however, based on studies done on other mill designs – it is likely to be very low in comparison to the endurance limit of the material.

The Australian welding standard for structures subject to high levels of fatigue loading is AS 1554 part 5.

Table 6.1.2 in the Welding standard **AS 1554 Part 5** gives the following on the permissible levels of imperfections in butt welds as determined by visual and magnetic particle examination of the weld zone:

Cracks: Lack of fusion or incomplete penetration: Undercut – continuous: Undercut intermittent: Shrinkage grooves Root concavity: Overlap: Toe shape: Surface pores:

Not allowed Not allowed Not allowed

Not allowed Not allowed Smoothly blended Not allowed

Recommendations:

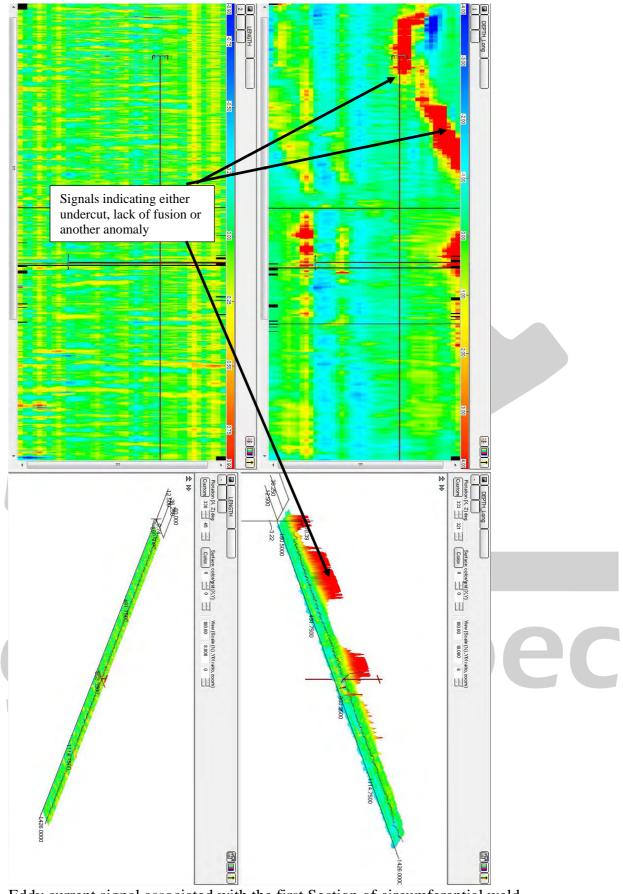
AS 1554 part 5 is very onerous as it assumes both high fatigue cycles and high loading. Mill shells in general terms are not highly stressed; however, as a risk mitigation measure; a visual inspection and removal of stress concentrating features by hand grinding should be carried out.





First circumferential weld section



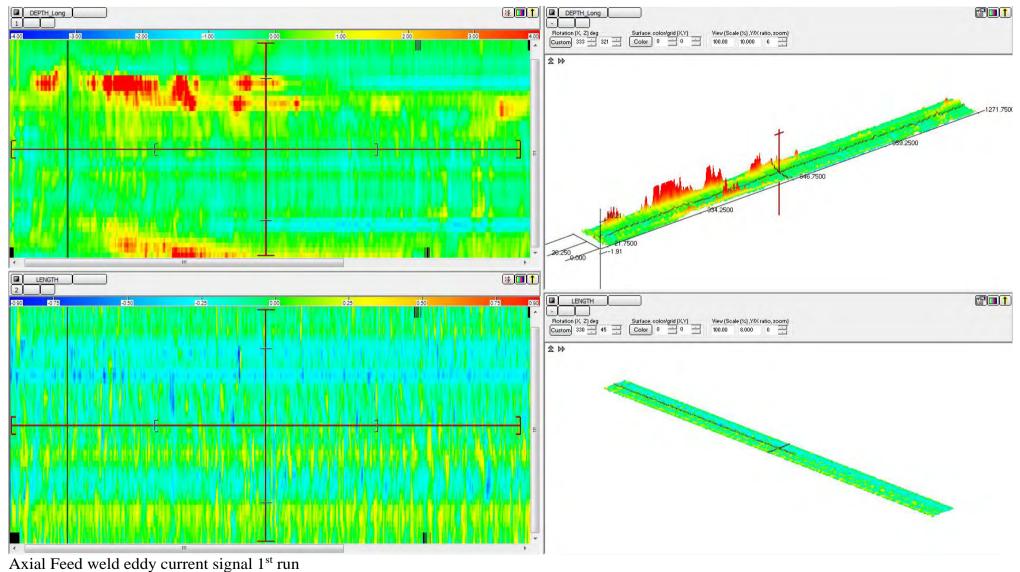


Eddy current signal associated with the first Section of circumferential weld.

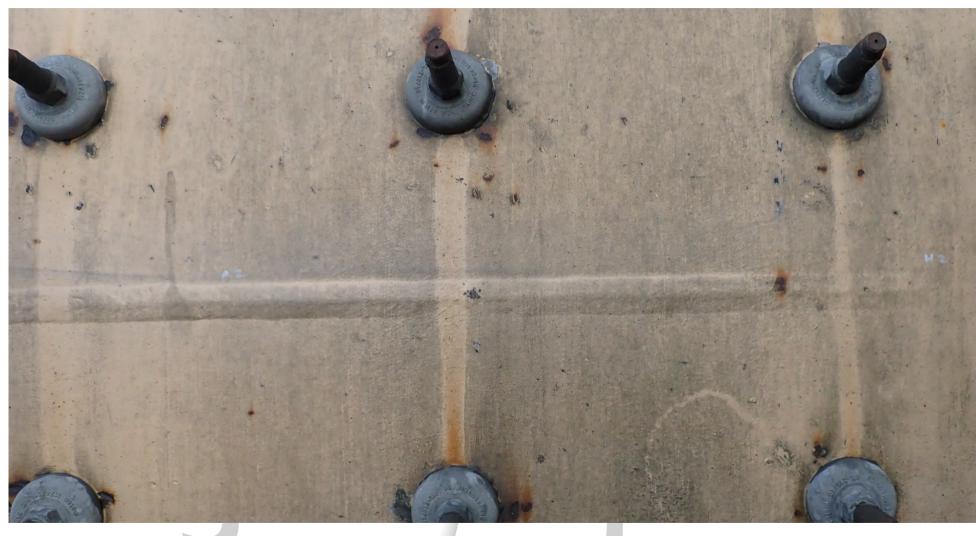






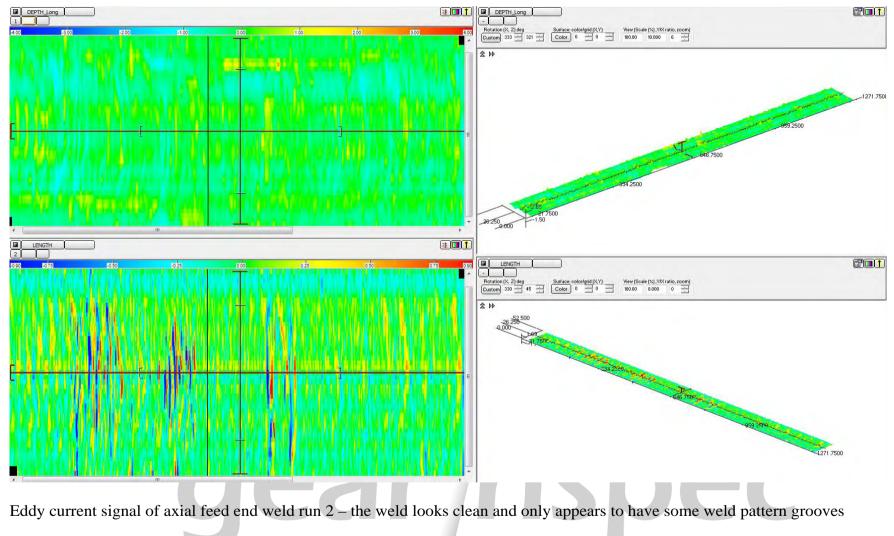






Axial weld feed end run 2



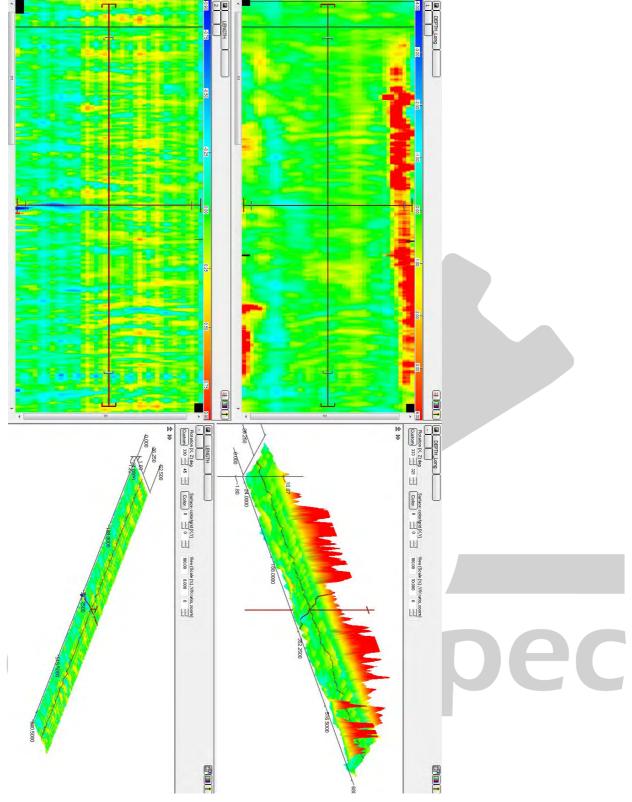






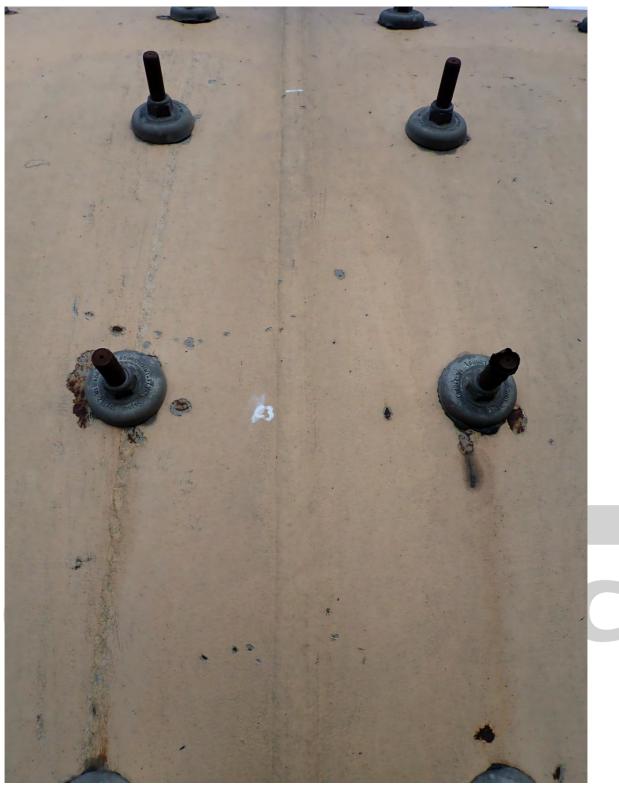
Circumferential weld 2





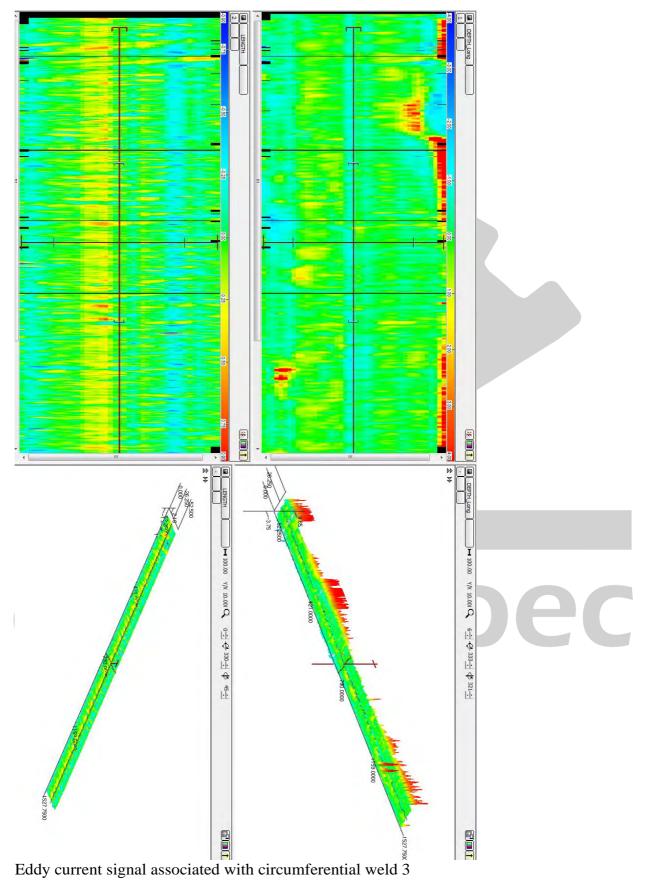
Eddy current array signal associated with the Circumferential weld $\mathbf{2}$



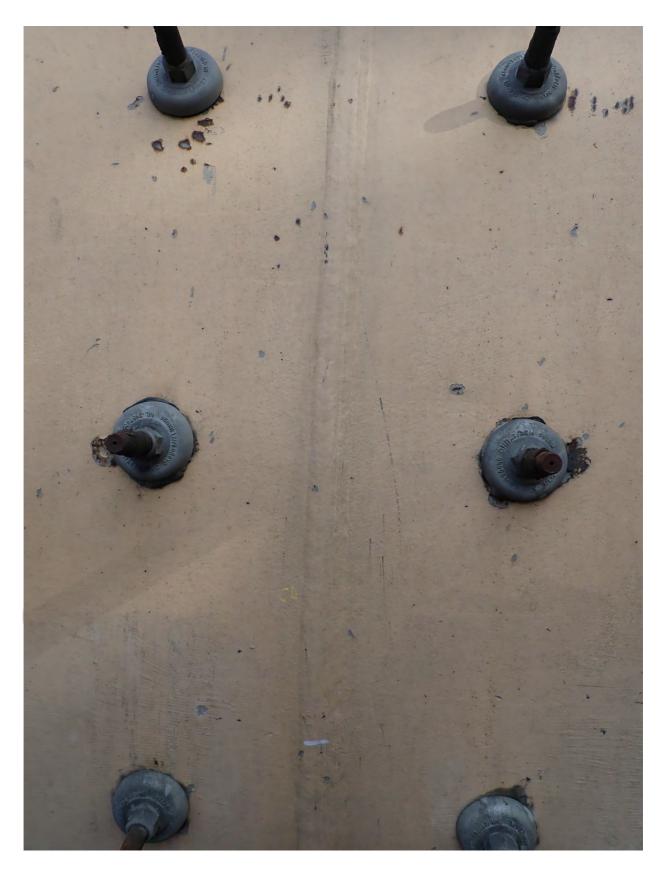


Circumferential weld 3

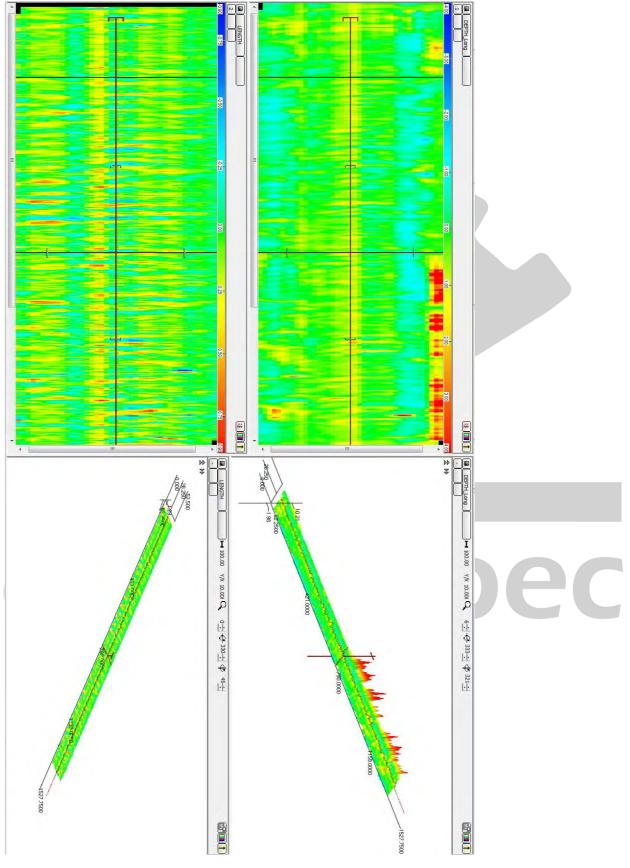












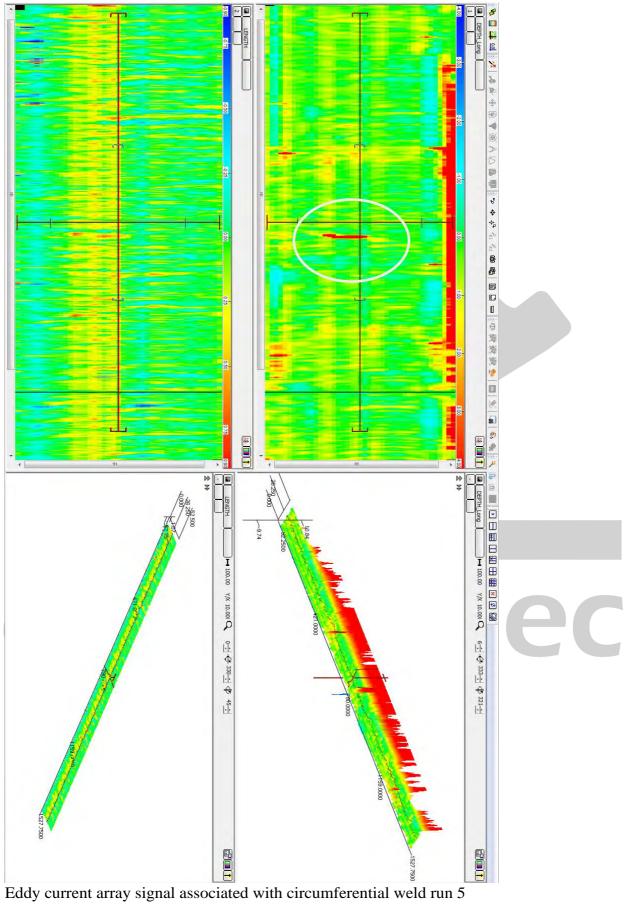


Eddy current array signal associated with weld section C4



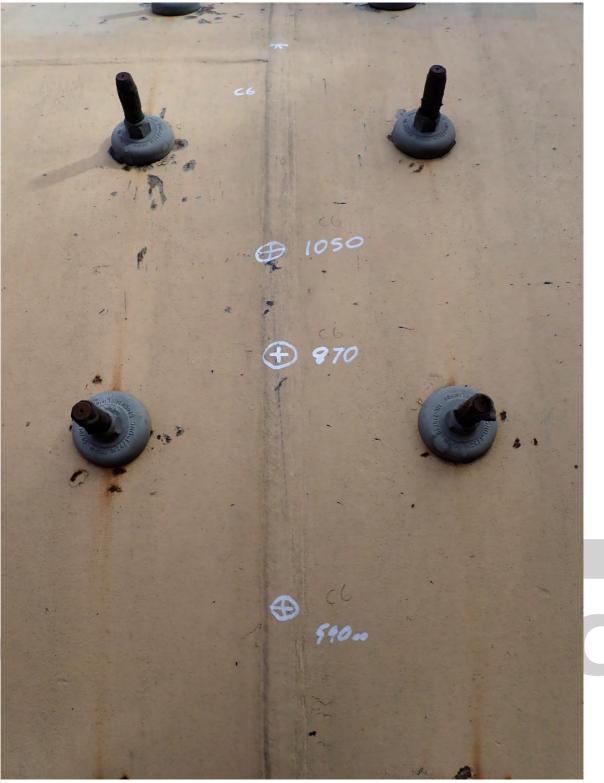
An indication at 825mm into the weld run





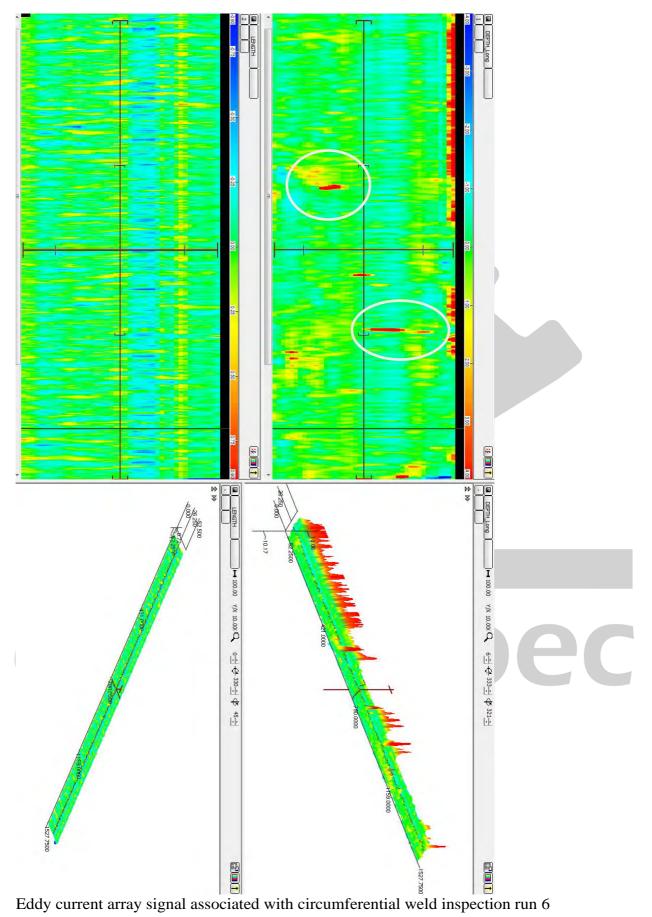
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Circumferential weld run 6







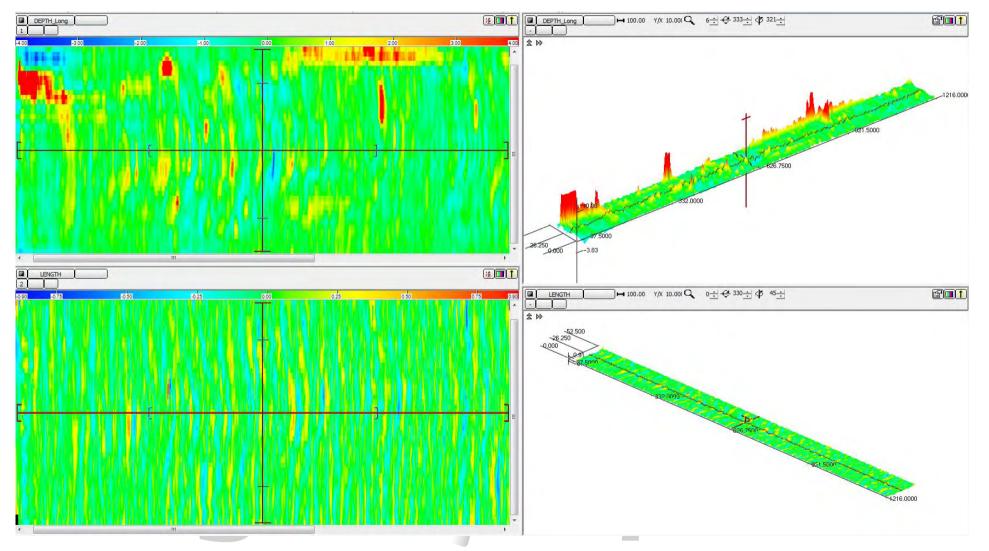
gear/nspec





Axial weld discharge end



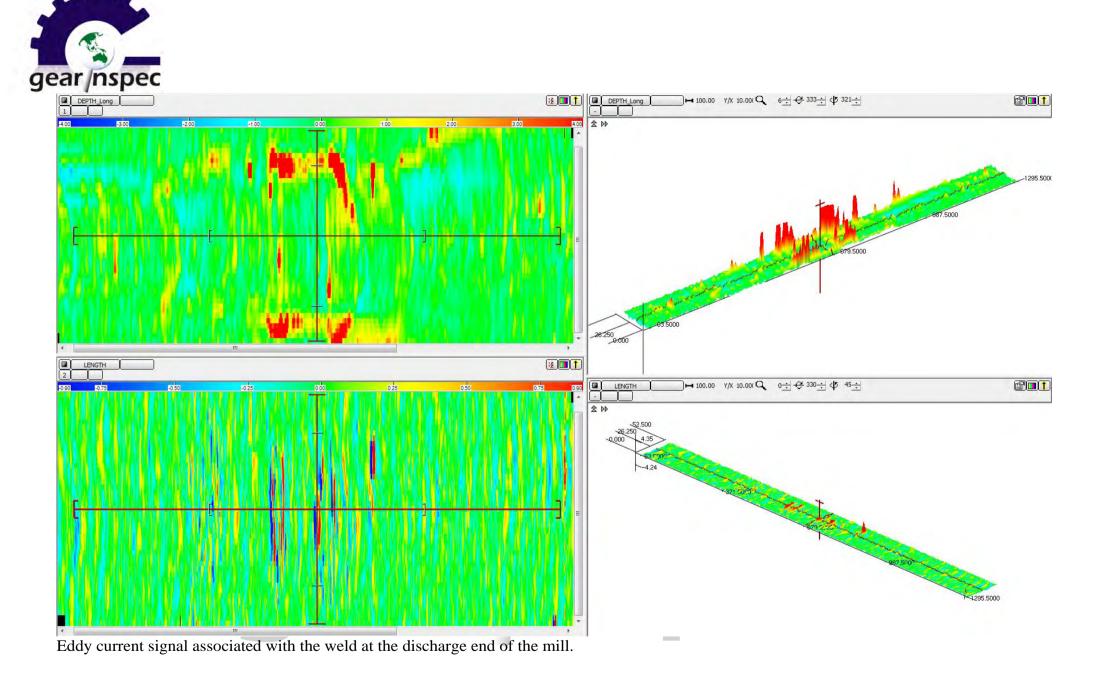


Eddy current signal – reversed from the photo above will change scan direction in future for consistency.

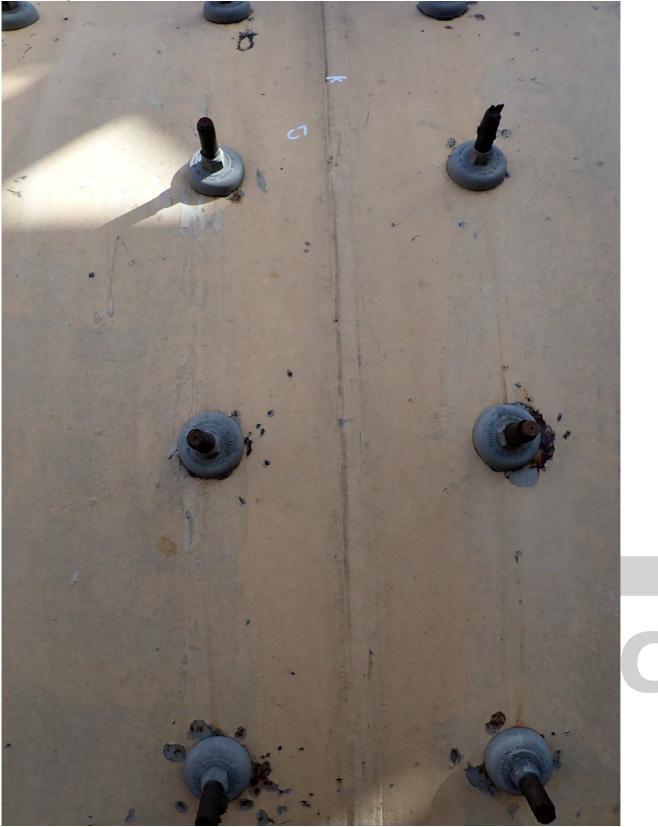




Axial weld discharge end 2nd run

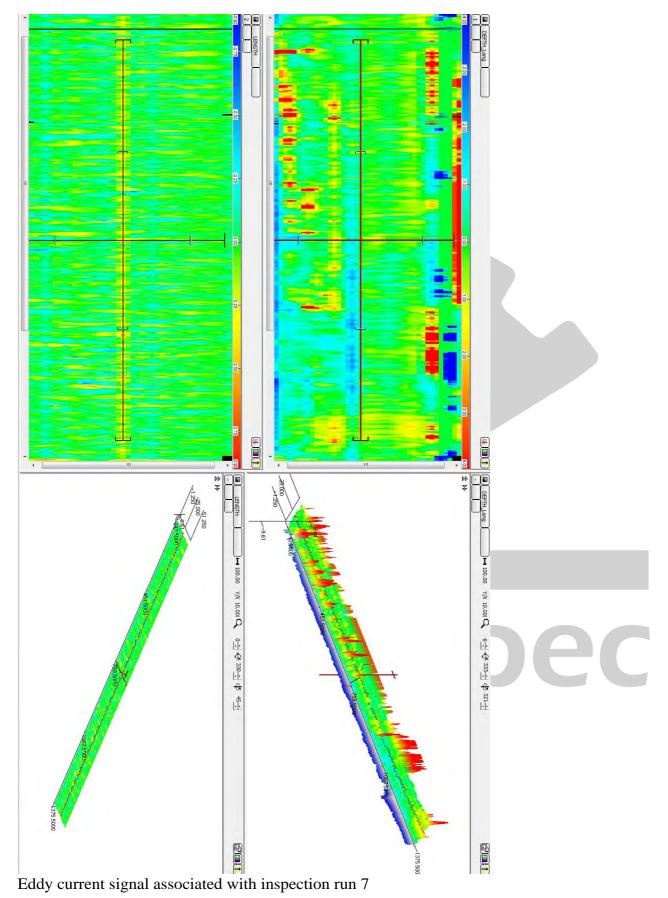




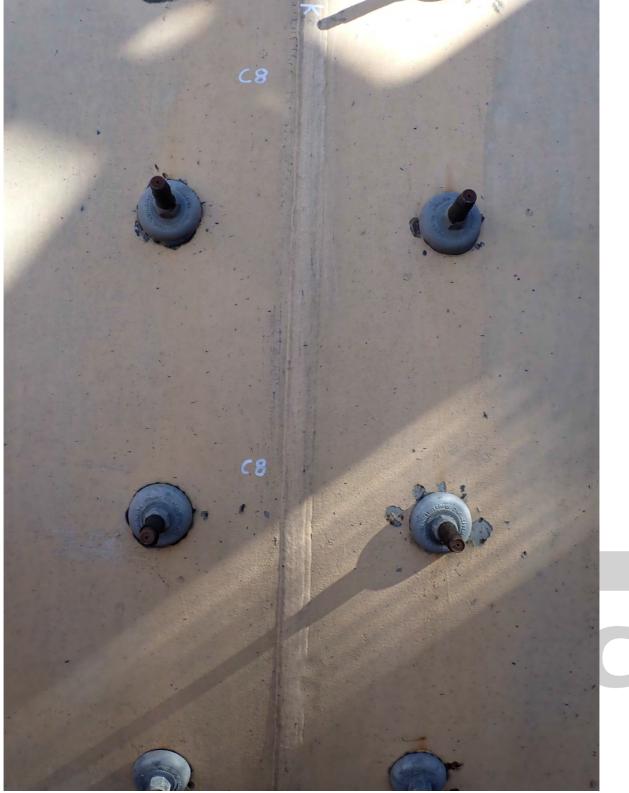


Circumferential weld inspection run 7



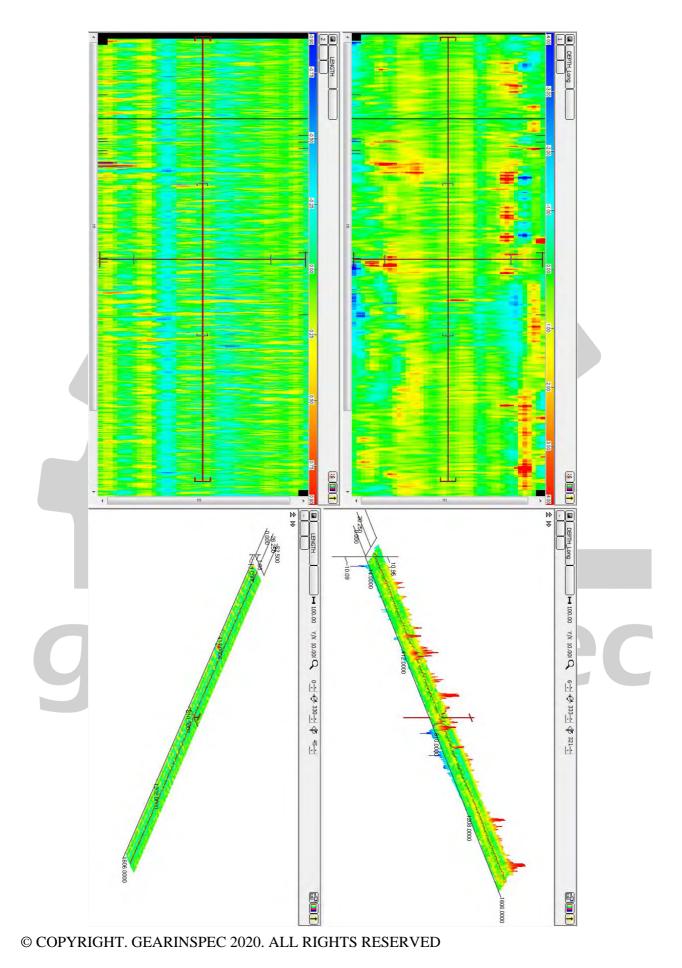






Circumferential weld at inspection run 8



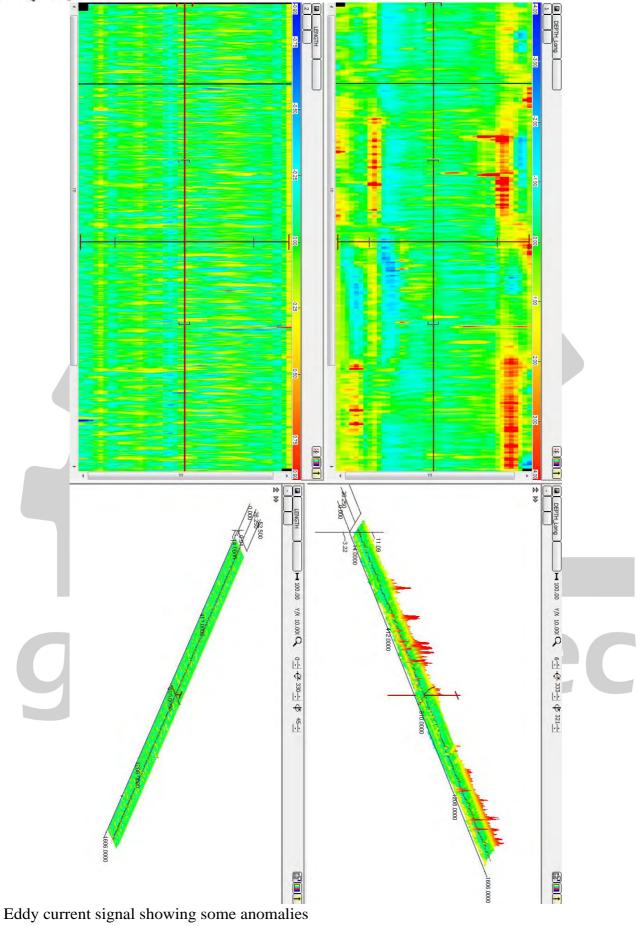






Circumferential weld inspection fun 9









Weld inspection run 10



