§ 56.97–35 Pneumatic tests (replaces 137.5).

(a) General Requirements. When a pneumatic test is performed, it must be conducted in accordance with the requirements of this section.

(b) Test medium and test temperature.

(1) The gas used as the test medium must not be flammable.

(2) The temperature of the test medium will be that of the available source unless otherwise approved by the Commandant upon review of the metallurgical aspects of the piping materials with respect to its brittle fracture properties.

(c) Check of test equipment before applying pressure. The test equipment must be examined before pressure is applied to ensure that it is tight and that all items that should not be subjected to the test pressure have been disconnected or isolated by valves or other suitable means.

(d) Procedure for applying pressure. The pressure in the system must gradually be increased to not more than one-half of the test pressure, after which the pressure is increased in steps of approximately one-tenth of the test pressure until the required test pressure has been reached.

(e) Examination for leakage after application of pressure. Following the application of pressure for the time specified in § 56.97–35(h), examination for leakage in accordance with § 56.97–30(d) must be conducted.

(f) Minimum required pneumatic test pressure. Except as otherwise permitted in § 56.97–30(f) or § 56.97–40, piping systems must be subjected to a hydrostatic test pressure that at every point in the system is not less than 1.5 times the maximum allowable working pressure.

(g) Maximum permissible pneumatic test pressure. When a system is tested pneumatically, the test pressure must not exceed the maximum test pressure of any component such as vessels, pumps, or valves in the system.

(h) Pneumatic test pressure holding time. The pneumatic test pressure must be maintained for a minimum total time of 10 minutes and for such additional time as may be necessary to conduct the examination for leakage required by § 56.97–30(d).
be maintained for a minimum total time of 10 minutes and for such additional time as may be necessary to conduct the examination for leakage required in §56.97–30(d).

[CGD 73–254, 40 FR 40168, Sept. 2, 1975]

§56.97–38 Initial service leak test (reproduces 137.7).

(a) An initial service leak test and inspection is acceptable when other types of test are not practical or when leak tightness is conveniently demonstrable due to the nature of the service. One example is turbine extraction piping where shut-off valves are not available for isolating a line and where temporary closures are impractical. Others may be systems for service water, low pressure condensate, plant and instrument air, etc., where checking out of pumps and compressors afford ample opportunity for leak tightness inspection prior to fullscale operation.

(b) The piping system must be gradually brought up to design pressure. After inspection of the piping system has proven that the installation is complete and all joints are leak-tight, the piping has met the requirements of §56.97–1.

[CGD 73–254, 40 FR 40168, Sept. 2, 1975]

§56.97–40 Installation tests.

(a) The following piping systems shall be hydrostatically leak tested in the presence of a marine inspector at a pressure of 1 1/2 times the maximum allowable working pressure of the system:

(1) Class I steam, feedwater, and blowoff piping. Where piping is attached to boilers by welding without practical means of blanking off for testing, the piping shall be subjected to the same hydrostatic pressure to which the boiler is tested. The maximum allowable working pressures of boiler feedwater and blowoff piping shall be the design pressures specified in §§56.50–30(a)(3) and 56.50–40(b), respectively.

(2) Fuel oil discharge piping between the pumps and the burners, but not less than 500 pounds per square inch.

(3) High-pressure piping for tank cleaning operations.

(4) Flammable or corrosive liquids and compressed gas cargo piping, but not less than 150 pounds per square inch.


(6) Cargo oil piping.

(7) Fire mains, but not less than 150 pounds per square inch.

(8) Fuel oil transfer and filling piping.

(9) Class I compressed air piping.

(10) Fixed oxygen-acetylene system piping.

(b) Installation testing requirements for refrigeration, fluid power, and liquefied petroleum gas cooking and heating systems may be found in part 58 of this subchapter.

(c) Class II piping systems shall be tested under working conditions as specified in the section on initial service leak test, §56.97–38.


PART 57—WELDING AND BRAZING

Subpart 57.01—Scope

Sec. 57.01–1 Qualifications and production tests.

Subpart 57.02—General Requirements

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57.02–3 Performance qualifications issued by other agencies.

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Subpart 57.03—Procedure Qualifications

57.03–1 General requirements.

Subpart 57.04—Procedure Qualification Range

57.04–1 Test specimen requirements and definition of ranges (modifies QW 202, QW 210, QW 451, and QB 202).

Subpart 57.05—Performance Qualifications

57.05–1 General.

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