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Welding and allied processes — Types of joint preparation —

Part 1:

Manual metal arc welding, gasshielded metal arc welding, gas welding, TIG welding and beam welding of steels

Soudage et techniques connexes — Types de préparation de joints —

Partie 1: Soudage manuel à l'arc avec électrode enrobée, soudage à l'arc avec électrode fusible sous protection gazeuse, soudage aux gaz, soudage TIG et soudage par faisceau des aciers



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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

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The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 44, *Welding and allied processes*, Subcommittee SC 7, *Representation and terms*.

This second edition of ISO 9692-1 cancels and replaces ISO 9692-1:2003, which has been technically revised.

ISO 9692 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Welding and allied processes* — *Types of joint preparation*:

- Part 1: Manual metal arc welding, gas-shielded metal arc welding, gas welding, TIG welding, and beam welding of steels
- Part 2: Submerged arc welding of steels
- Part 3: Metal inert gas welding and tungsten inert gas welding of aluminium and its alloys
- Part 4: Clad steels

Introduction

This part of ISO 9692 defines the parameters characterizing the joint preparation and the collection of frequently recurring values and shapes.

The specifications given in this part of ISO 9692 have been compiled on the basis of experience and contain dimensions for types of joint preparation that are generally found to lead to suitable welding conditions. However, the extended field of application makes it necessary to give a range of dimensions. The dimension ranges specified represent design limits and are not tolerances for manufacturing purposes. Manufacturing limits depend, for instance, on welding process, parent metal, welding position, and quality level. Because of the common character of this part of ISO 9692, the examples given cannot be regarded as the only solution for the selection of a joint type.

Specific fields of application and manufacturing requirements (e.g. pipeline construction) may be covered by selected ranges specified in other standards adapted from this basic part of ISO 9692.

Requests for official interpretations of any aspect of this part of ISO 9692 should be directed to the Secretariat of ISO/TC 44/SC 7 via your national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org.