General Disclaimer

One or more of the Following Statements may affect this Document

- This document has been reproduced from the best copy furnished by the organizational source. It is being released in the interest of making available as much information as possible.
- This document may contain data, which exceeds the sheet parameters. It was furnished in this condition by the organizational source and is the best copy available.
- This document may contain tone-on-tone or color graphs, charts and/or pictures, which have been reproduced in black and white.
- This document is paginated as submitted by the original source.
- Portions of this document are not fully legible due to the historical nature of some of the material. However, it is the best reproduction available from the original submission.

Produced by the NASA Center for Aerospace Information (CASI)

NASA TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

NASA TM- 82513

.

ě.

EDDY CURRENT X-Y SCANNER SYSTEM

By George W. Kurtz Materials and Processes Laboratory



February 1983

(NASA-TH-82513) EDDY CURRENT X-Y SCANNER SYSTEM (NASA) 48 p HC A03/HF A01 CSCL 14B **#83-22571**

Jaclas G3/35 03275

NASA

George C. Marshall Space Flight Center Marshall Space Flight Center, Alabama

		TECHNICA	L REPORT STAND	ARD TITLE PAGE
1. REPORT NO. NASA TM-82513	2. OCVERNMENT A	CEBSION NO.	S. RECIPIENT'S C	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE			S. REPORT DATE	
Eddy Current X-Y Scanner System			February 19 6. PERFORMING OR	
7. AUTHOR(S) George W. Kurtz			8, PERFORMINE ORG	ANIZATION REPORT #
S. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND A	DORESS		10. WORK UNIT, NO.	
George C. Marshall Space Flight Ce Marshall Space Flight Center, Alabe			11, CONTRACT OR G	RANT NO.
Marshall Space Flight Center, Alabama 35812			13. TYPE OF REPORT	A PERIOD COVERED
12. SPONSORING AGENCY NAME AND ADDRESS	-		Technical Mer	norandum
National Aeronautics and Space Ad	lministration			
Washington, D.C. 20546			14. SPONSORING AG	ENCY CODE
15. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES			.	
Prepared by Materials and Processes	s Laboratory, Scie	nce and Engineering.		
16. ABSTRACT	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
destructive testing scanning operation covers the technical description and to fulfill this need. The scanner ha intent, which is to scan flat plate an of scanning.	l operational theor s been given limit reas of approxima	ry of the X-Y scanner ed testing and perform	r system designed ms according to it	and built ts design
17. KEY WORDS		18. DISTRIBUTION STAT	EMENT	
Nondestructive Evaluation Nondestructive Testing Scanners		Unclassified -		
19. SECURITY CLASSIF, (of this report)	20. SECURITY CLAS	SIF. (of this page)	21. NO. OF PAGES	22. PRICE
Unclassified	Unc	assified	45	NTIS
MBFC - Form 3292 (May 1969)	Tot s	ale by National Technical Ini	formation Service, Sprin	gfieid, Virginia 22161

.

•

TABLE OF CONTENTS

. **.** .

Page

ş

.

•

.

•

I.	INTRODUCTION.	1
II.	DESCRIPTION AND THEORY OF OPERATION	1
	A. Description	1
III.	OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS	3
	 A. Operation for Horizontal Plate Testing B. Operation for Inclined Plate Testing 	3 4

PRECEDING PAGE BLANK NOT FILMED

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- 27) - No.

٩,

Figure	Title	Page
1.	X-Y scanner	5
2.	X-Y scanner	6
3.	Main slide support	7
4.	Main slide support modification	8
5.	Slide support	9
6.	Slide support modification	10
7.	Saddle	11
8.	Support shaft	12
9.	Corner block	13
10.	Ratchet	14
11.	Retainer	15
12.	Spring, ratchet.	16
13.	BRG. pin	17
14.	Angle, side	18
15.	Corner block	19
16.	Angle, rear.	20
17.	Sean shaft	21
18.	Sean pin	22
19,	Gear, index	23
20.	Angle, front,	24
21.	Sleeve	25

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS (Concluded)

Ś

. H

NAME AND ADDRESS OF A DESCRIPTION

Figure	Title	Page
22.	Positioner	26
23.	Shim	27
24.	Spring	28
25.	Spacer	29
26.	Bracket	30
27.	Bracket	31
28.	Plate	32
29.	Shim	33
30.	Rack	34
31.	Pawl	35
32.	Stanchion	36
33.	Spacer	37
34.	Stiffener	38
35.	X-Y scanner assembly (Sheet 1)	39
36.	X-Y scanner assembly (Sheet 2)	40

ORIGINAL PAGE IS OF POOR QUALITY

TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

EDDY CURRENT X-Y SCANNER SYSTEM

I. INTRODUCTION

The Materials and Processes Laboratory at the Marshall Space Flight Center (MSFC) developed a need for an additional test device to aid in the nondestructive testing of flat plate type structures. This need arose after manual testing of a section of SRB flight hardware proved difficult and time consuming. To fulfill this need the Nondestructive Evaluation Branch within this Laboratory designed and had built a small portable X-Y scanner capable of testing flat plate, primarily utilizing eddy current test probes but adaptable to other type test probes such as ultrasonic. This report presents the technical description and operational details of the scanner.

II. DESCRIPTION AND THEORY OF OPERATION

A. Description

1. General. The X-Y scanner system was developed to enable use of standard eddy current probe-coil detection units of shaft diameters ranging from 1.27 cm (0.5 in.) to 1.91 cm (0.75 in.) for detection of surface or near-surface defects in flat plate. However, any other probe or test device such as ultrasonic, within the diameters given above, could also be employed, if an X-Y scan over a flat surface is desired.

Design of the scanner was based on the concept of a light weight assembly, having great portability, ease of operation, and employing as simple a drive mechanism as could be conceived, for purposes of low cost, ease of fabrication and maintenance, and durability. To achieve the light weight, most of the structure was made of aircraft grade aluminum, with some use of standard angle sections for the frame. A parallelogram-type slide structure was chosen for the slides, using precision ground steel shafting. All sliding parts contained prelubricated sleeve bearings for compactness, low friction, and ease of maintenance.

The system (Fig. 1 and 2) measures 35.56 cm (14 in.) by 38.74 cm (15.25 in.) length by width, and weighs 3.17 kg (7 lb) in its operating condition and 7.93 kg (17.5 lb) with its storage container. The assembly is completely portable and is easily handled by one person. It employs a miniature 12 V motor to drive a continuous or closed loop nelix shaft, which in turn guides a follower attached to the eddy current detector support saddle over an "X" scan path. As the follower reaches the end of the Helix travel and is reversed in direction, the ratchet strikes a cam gear mounted on a shaft carrying a gear engaged to a rod used to index the saddle in the "Y" direction. In this manner of movement, "X" scan is accomplished over a travel of 20.32 cm (8 in.) in approximately 3 sec, while a "Y" index of approximately 1.58 mm (0.0625 in.) is accomplished every two scans in the "X" direction. Travel in the "Y" direction is approximately 20.32 cm (8 in.). Combined X-Y scanning enables a coverage of 412 cm² (64 in.²). Once a scan is completed, the cam gear must be disengaged at the end of the "Y" travel, and the saddle and its support mechanism returned to the start position of "Y" index. A plate area of 412 cm^2 (64 in.²) can be scanned in less than 2 min.

ORIGINAL PAGE IS OF POOR CUALITY

2. Function of Major Components. The functions of the major components are as follows:

a) <u>12 Vdc Motor</u> – This is geared down from its 450 rpm rotation by a 10:1 ratio gear box to drive the eddy current probe support saddle over an "X" direction travel at a velocity of approximately 7.62 cm (3 in.)/sec.

b) <u>Saddle</u> – This component provides the support for the eddy current probes and enables their traverse in the "X" direction. A second purpose is to contain the ratchet that strikes the index cam gear, creating the "Y" direction index. Thirdly, it houses the scan pin which engages the helix machined shaft geared to the dc motor. Lastly, this component supports and positions the potentiometer which is used to record the "X" position of the saddle and eddy current probe.

c) <u>Helix Shaft</u> — This shaft has a continuous helix groove machined in it to a pitch of 2.86 cm (1.125 in.) so that full spirals are created with a closed loop radius at both ends. As this shaft is continuously rotated at 45 rpm by the dc motor it forces the saddle to traverse back and forth in the "X" direction through engagement of the scan pin housed in the saddle body.

d) <u>Main Slide Support</u> – A housing which slides in the "Y" direction, supporting the tubes which guide the saddle and containing the cam gear, rack mating gear, pawl, and related parts comprising the "Y" direction index mechanism. In addition, it is the housing for one end of the helix shaft.

e) <u>Slide Support</u> – At the opposite end of the saddle support tubes from the main slide support, this item also houses the saddle support tubes, and slides over the large "Y" direction support tubes, maintaining the parallelogram of the X-Y scanner design. The potentiometer for recording the "Y" position is supported by this component.

f) <u>Ratchet</u> – This is the part that causes the "Y" direction index by striking the cam gear at the end of the travel of the saddle. It rotates the cam gear a fraction of a complete revolution, leading to an index of approximately 1.58 mm (0.0625 in.) every reciprocation of the saddle. The ratchet is repositioned to its striking position by a flat spring. Shims are used to set the contact area between cam gear and ratchet.

g) <u>Pawl</u> – This small part engages the cam gear and prevents back-lash when "Y" index occurs. It is held in contact with the cam gear by a miniature coil spring.

h) <u>Cam Gear</u> – A specially designed and machined gear that receives the force of the ratchet when contacted, causing it to rotate, and in turn rotating a gear meshed with a rack, on the same shaft. The turning action of the rack gear against the rack causes the main slide support and slide support assembly to index in the "Y" direction.

3. Operating Range, Mechanical. This scanner is designed for operation over flat plate and will scan an area of approximately 412 cm² (64 in.²), equal to 20.32 cm (8 in.) in both X and Y travel, each complete cycle of operation. With limita⁺:ons, it will operate over plate inclined from the horizontal, even to the 90 deg position. This will be limited by weight and configuration of the eddy current probes and attached wiring. Coverage of a 412 cm² (64 in.²) area can be accomplished in approximately 2 min.

4. <u>Operating Parameters, Eddy Current</u>. The saddle, in which the eddy current probe is retained, can readily accommodate probes measuring 1.27 cm (0.5 in.) to 1.91 cm (0.75 in.) diameter. Small probes also can be accommodated if additional spacers are provided. Typical eddy current instrumentation having a light weight, highly flexible probe cable should be employed.

5. <u>Power Requirements</u>. The drive motor operates at 12 Vdc, drawing no load current of 100 mA and full-load current of 500 mA. The 12 V power must be supplied by a separate power supply. Two standard 1.5 V "D" size batteries, mounted on the scanner frame, supply voltage outputs via two position-indicator potentiometers, allowing scan position display on a separate oscilloscope,

6. <u>System Drawings</u>. A complete set of mechanical drawings is enclosed herein. These are reflected by dwg numbers EH13-16 through -23 and EH13-26 through -48.

III. OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

ORIGINAL PAGE IS OF POOR QUALITY

A. Operation for Horizontal Plate Testing

For horizontal plate testing, the operator should proceed as follows:

1) Remove the scanner from its carrying case and place it over the flat plate area to be scanned.

2) Check the plate area for obstructions to scan travel, assuring their absence.

3) Check the general levelness of the scanner, in relation to the plate surface being scanned, adjusting the four stem glides as necessary to assure level, stable positioning.

4) Install the eddy current probe in the saddle and adjust probe to desired height (lift-off) above plate.

5) Assure ON/OFF switch is in OFF position, and connect external 12 Vdc power supply. Adjust to 12 V, if necessary.

6) Conduct normal hookup and adjustment of eddy current testing instrumentation.

-

7) Slide the saddle and main slide support assembly to the extreme "Y" index position opposite the battery side of the frame. Disengagement of the brass index pawl from the index gear will be necessary to enable this movement; hold the pawl away from the cam gear as the assembly is moved to its start position.

8) Position the saddle to the mid-scan position on its support shafts, by manually turning either the Helix shaft or the gear coupling the scan shaft to the dc motor.

9) Assure the Helix shaft grove and both pairs of support tubes are liberally lubricated. Apply a light machine oil or grease, if necessary.

10) Place the ON/OFF switch in ON position and observe scanning motions.

11) Continuously monitor scanning and indexing motions for occurrence of mechanism binding. WARNING - Excessive binding can cause overloading of the motor and result in motor damage!

12) If excessive binding occurs, immediately place ON/OFF switch in OFF position and check for foreign material or insufficient lubricant on the slide mechanisms, scanner/probe to plate interference, or other cause. To restart scanning, repeat step 8) above, and remove the cause of binding before placing the ON/OFF switch back in the ON position. 13) When the end of "Y" travel is reached, the limit switch should shut-off the scanner, however, monitor the operation so as not to allow the scanner to drive to the extreme "Y" position where jamming with the frame may occur. Place the ON/OFF switch in the OFF position once the limit of "Y" travel is reached. Repositioning the scanner to the desired start position per step 8 can then be accomplished and scanning started by placing ON/OFF switch to "ON" position.

B. Operation for Inclined Plate Testing

For inclined plate testing, the operator should proceed as follows:

1) Provide means for fixed positioning of the scanner over the plate area to be tested.

2) Assure that the scanner is oriented such that the "Y" axis travel (index) is in the up direction and the "X" axis (saddle) travel is approximately horizontal.

3) Check the parallelism of the scanner relative to the plate to be scanned.

4) Follow steps 4) through 13) listed previously.

ORIGINAL PAGE 19 OF POOR QUALITY

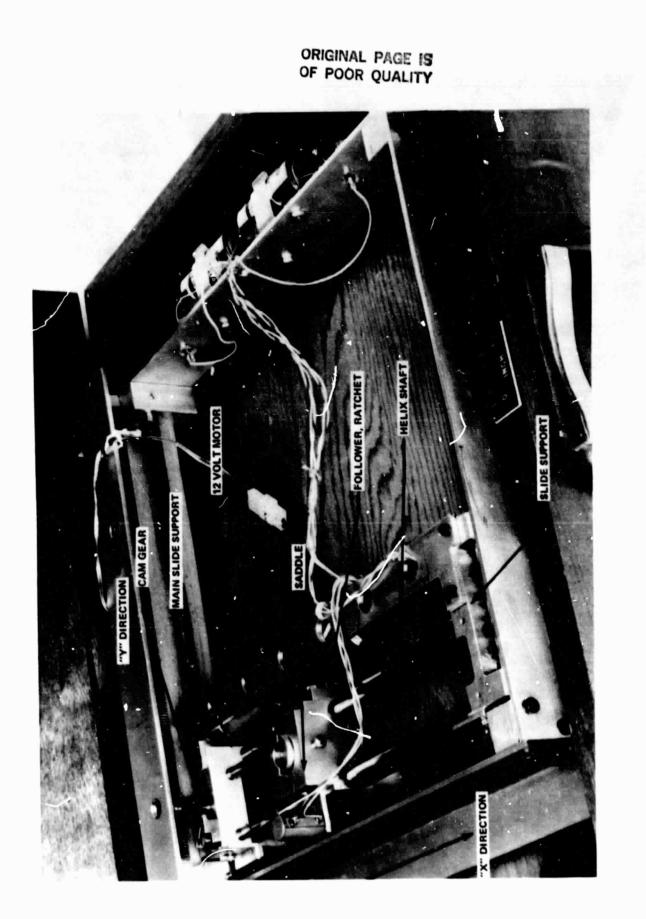


Figure 1. X-Y scanner.

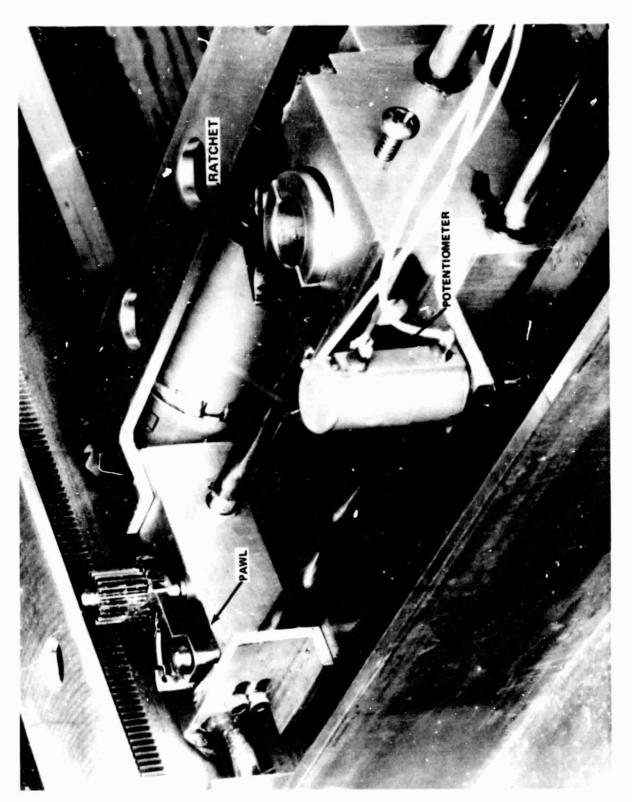
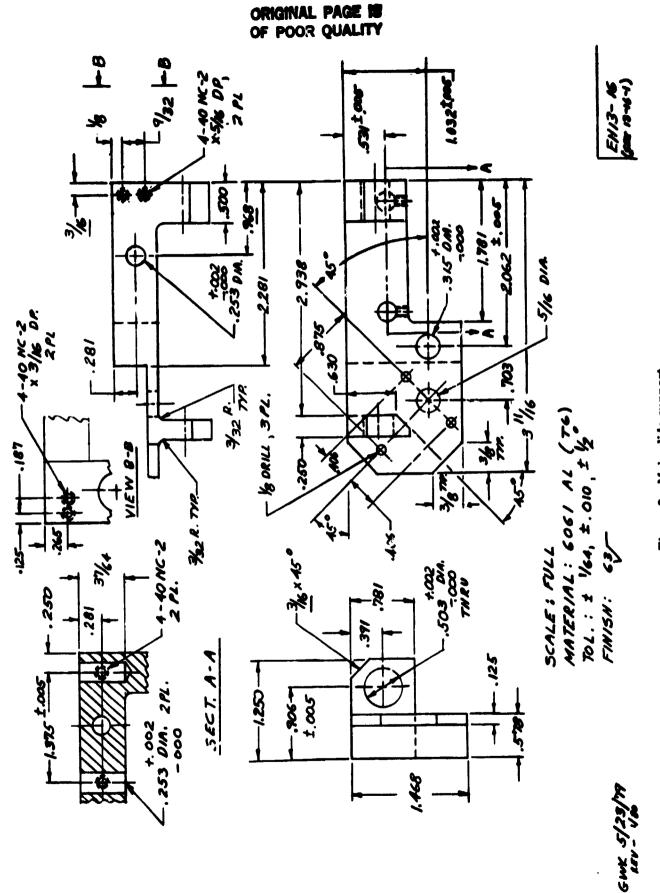


Figure 2. X-Y scanner.

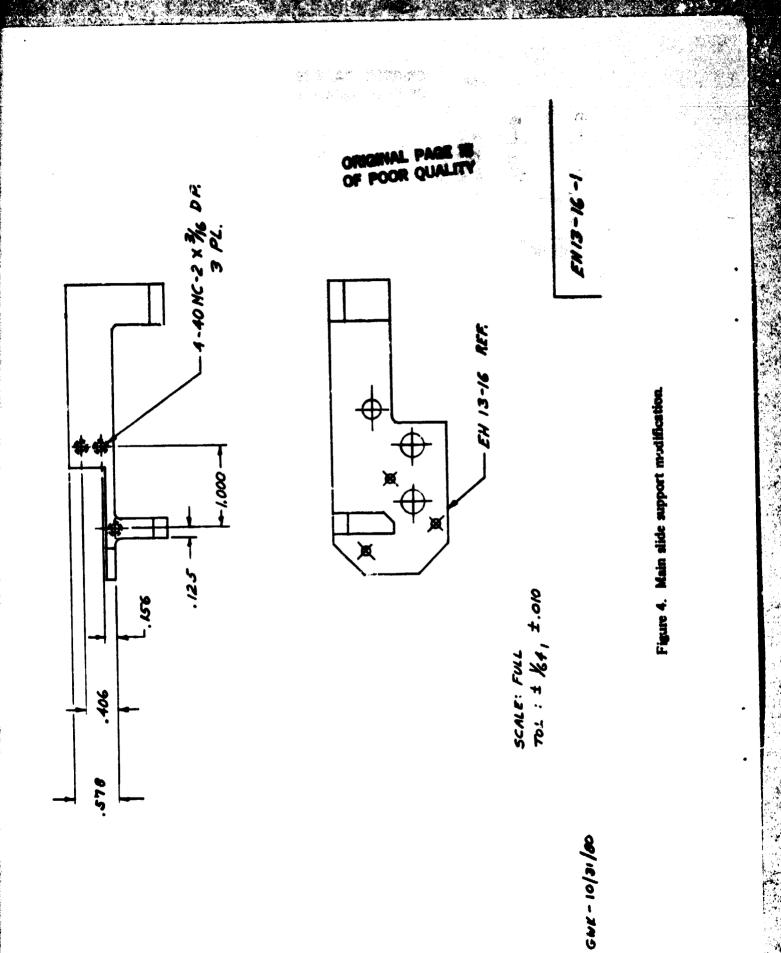
ORIGINAL PAGE IS OF POOR QUALITY

- Walts



RRS.

Figure 3. Main slide support.



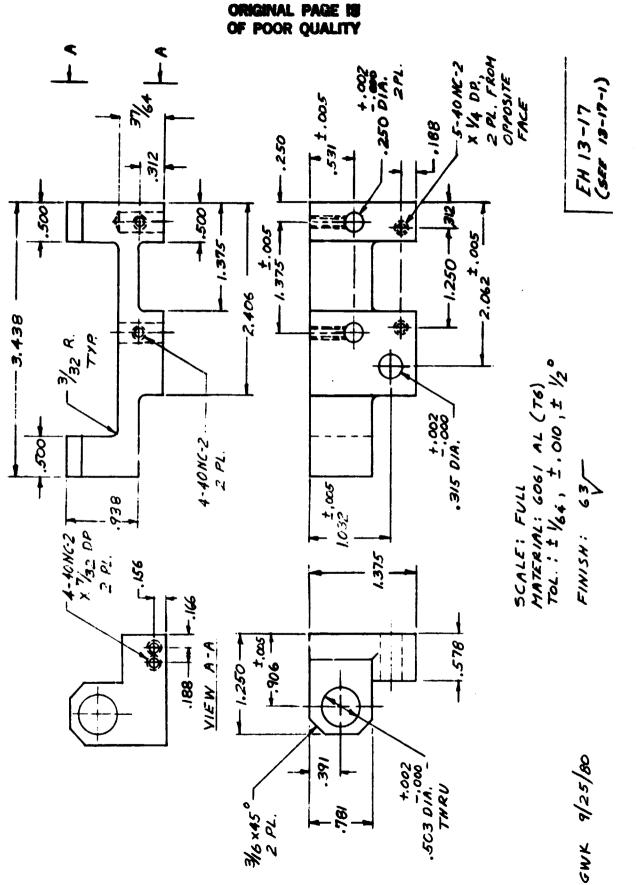


Figure 5. Slide support.

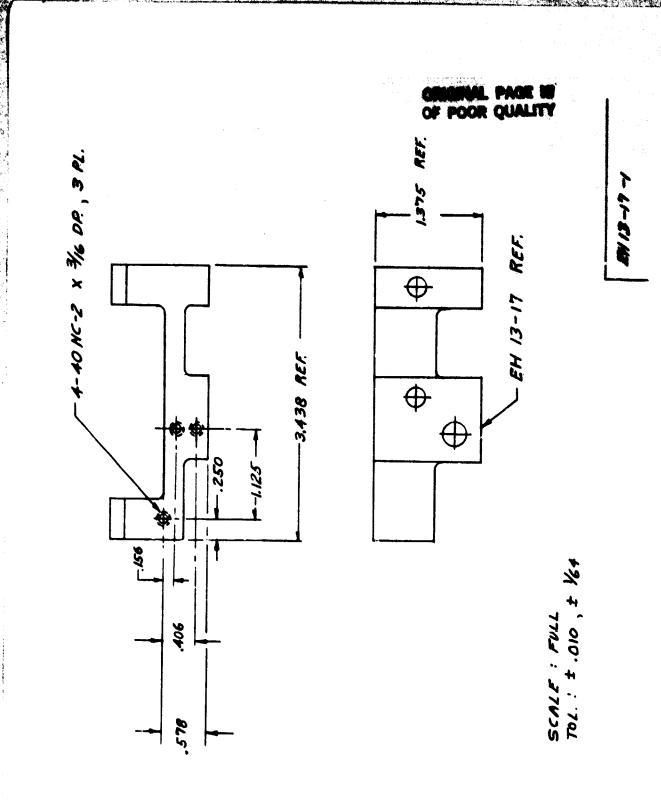


Figure 6. Slide support modification.

6WE - 10/31/80

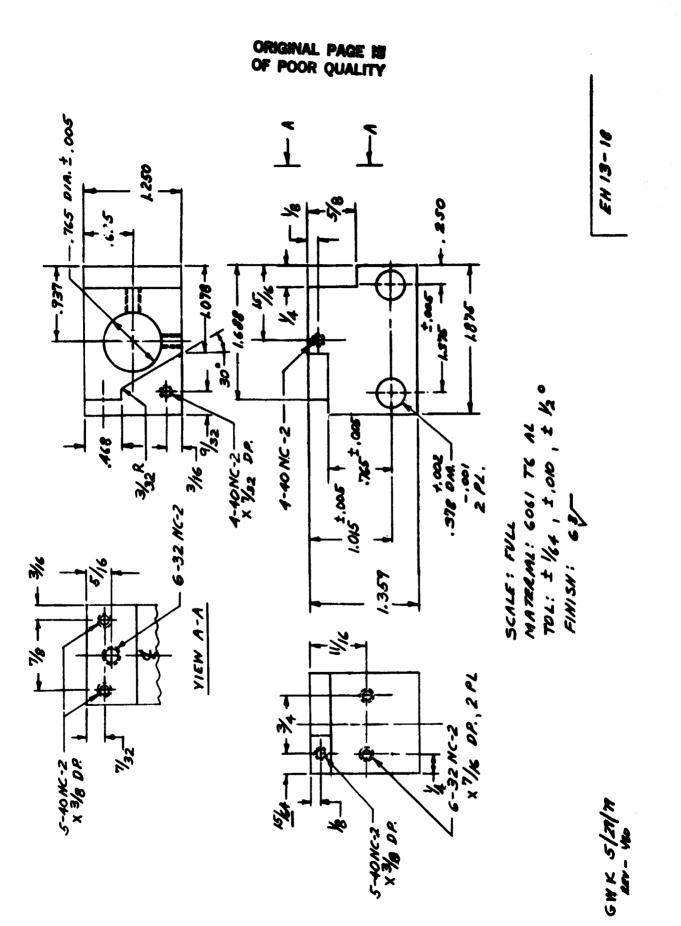


Figure 7. Saddl-

Figure 8. Support shaft.

FNI3-19 , INLESS SPECIFIED 32 + 164 FINISH : .701

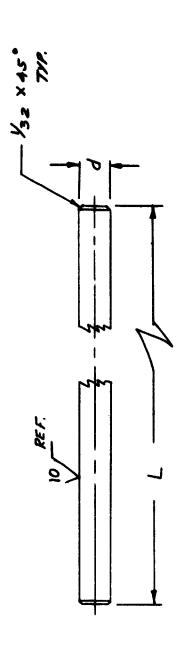
SCALE : NONE MATERIAL : 303 55, PRECISION GROWD SWATING VENDOR = PIC CORP.

OF POOR QUALITY

VENDOR P/N	12 19/32 * A 7- 140	A3- 108
7	12 19/32	10 7/8
q	.37470000	.24970002
シンク	2	2
PART QTY	1-	-2

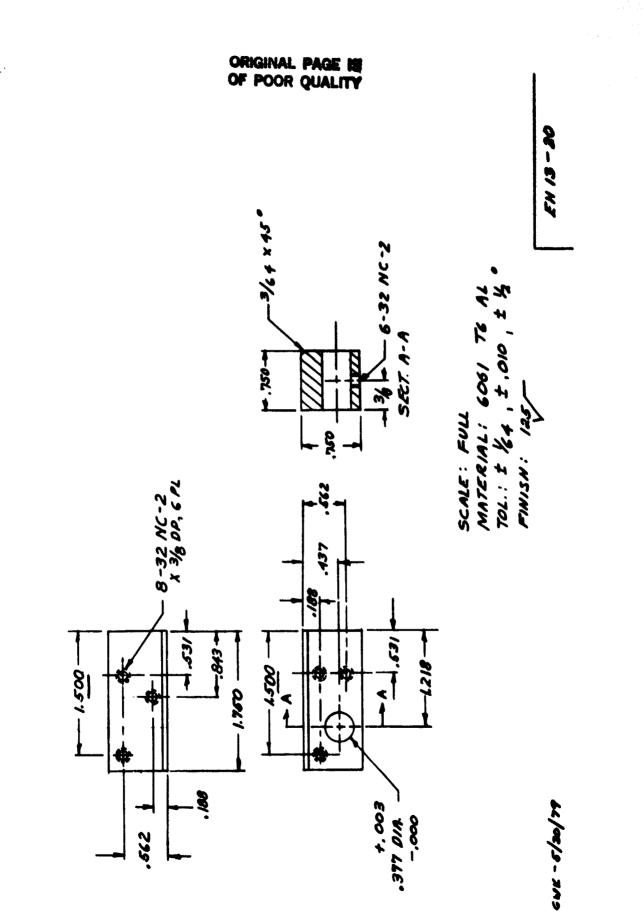
CLOSEST LENGTH TO. DWG REQUIRENENT FINISH MACHME AS REQUIRED.

*



Ĩ,

Ŧ,

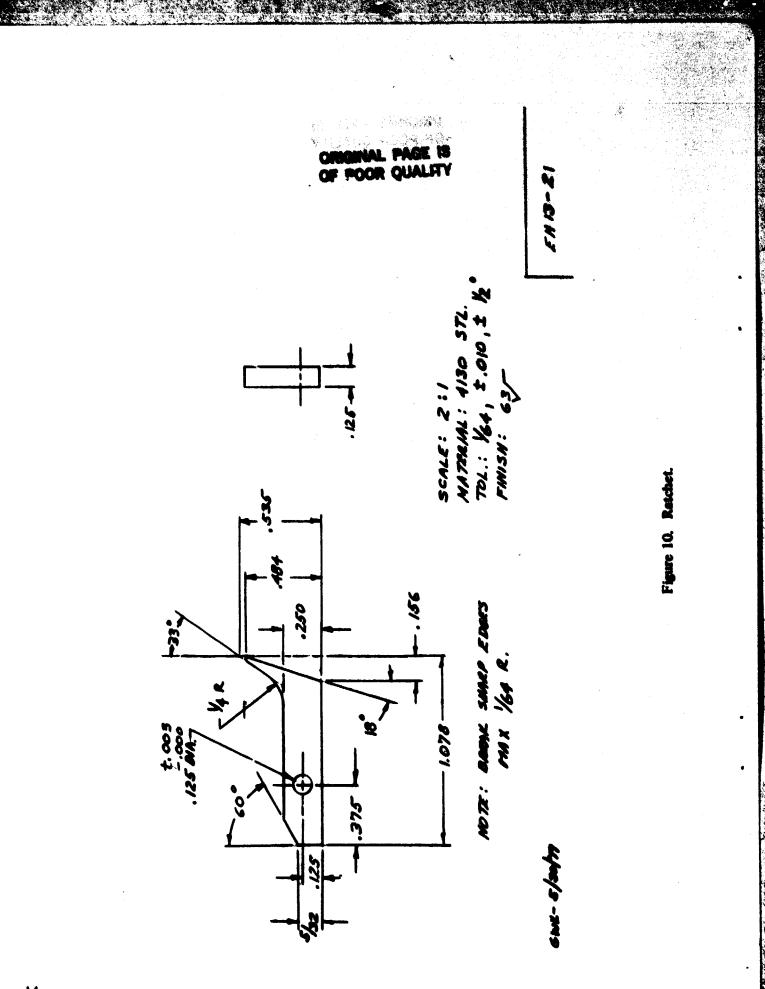


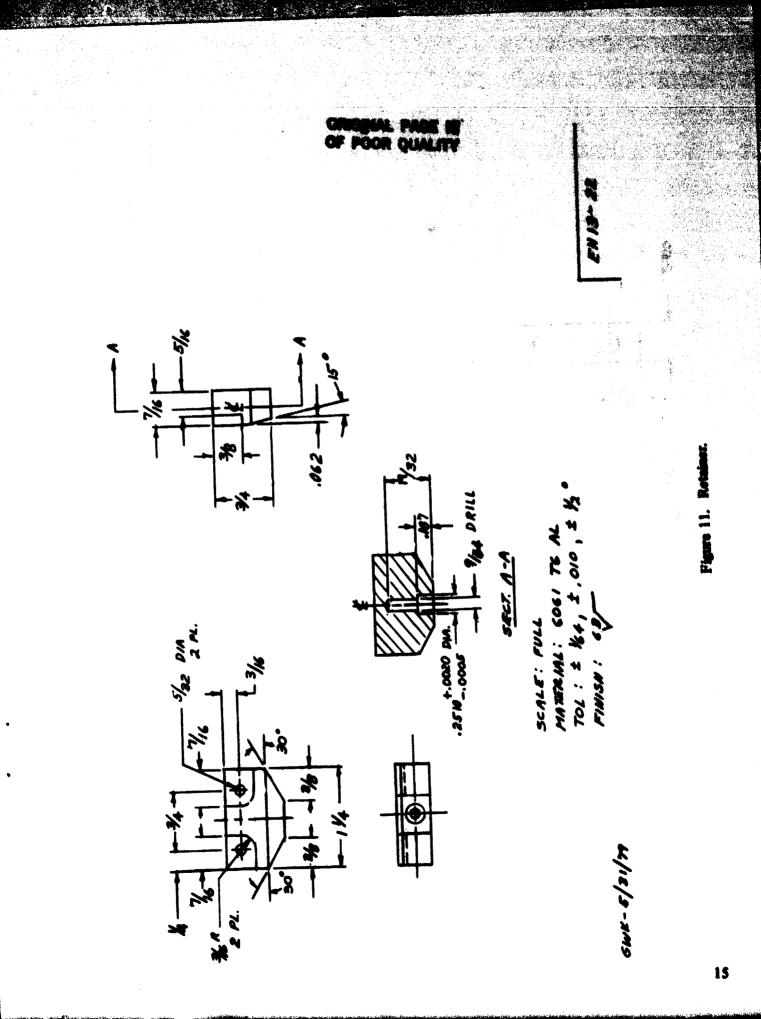
- 11 C

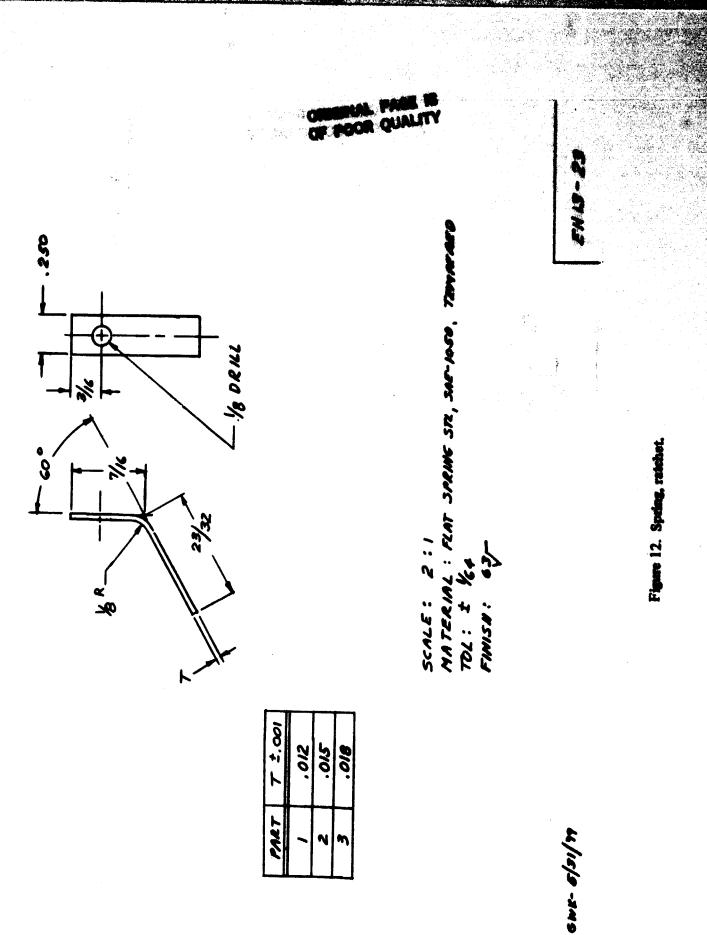
Figure 9. Corner block.

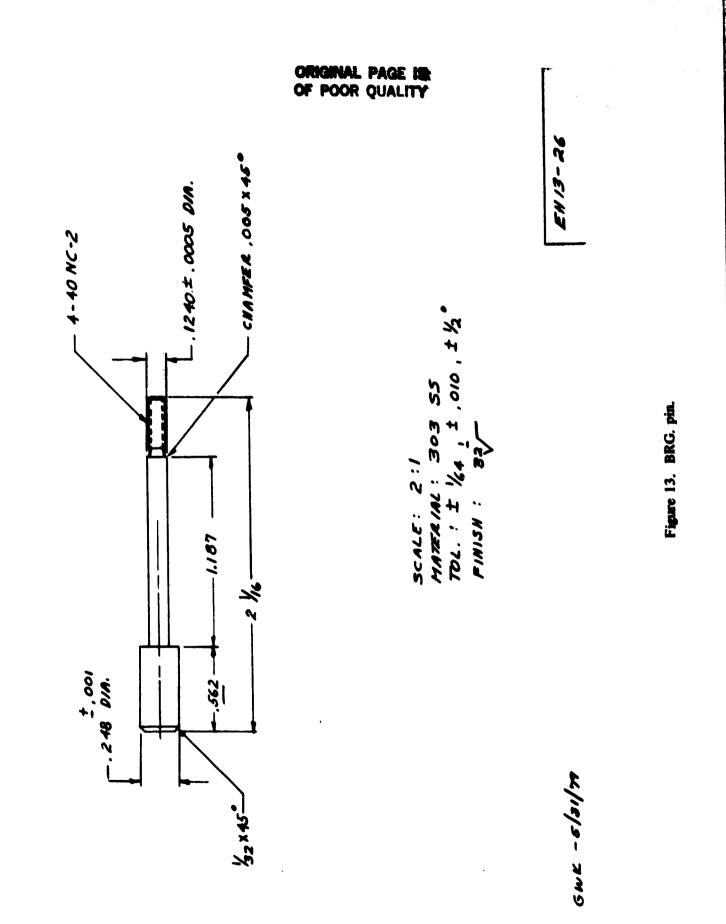
÷,

聖子









1.20.00

¥, 1999 - S.

17

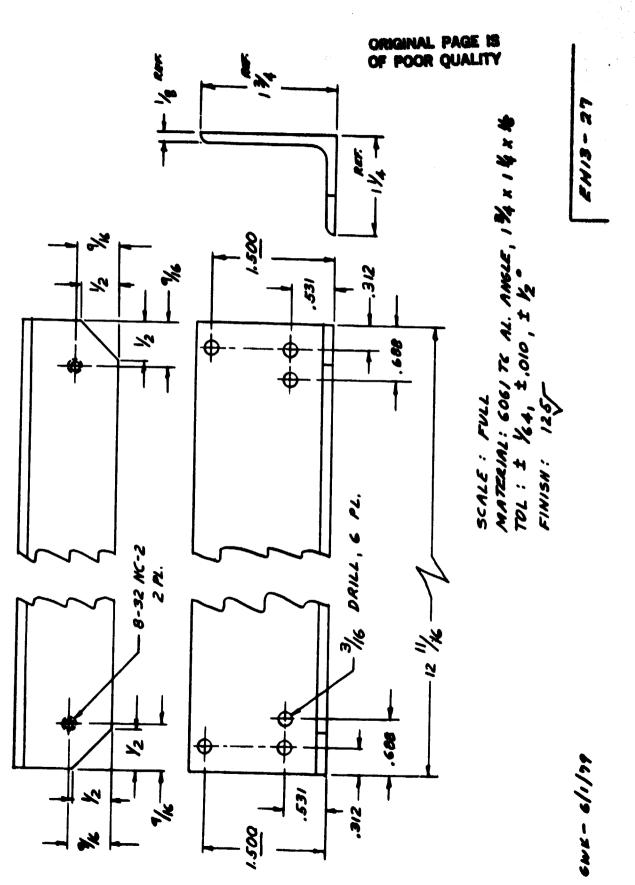


Figure 14. Angle, side.

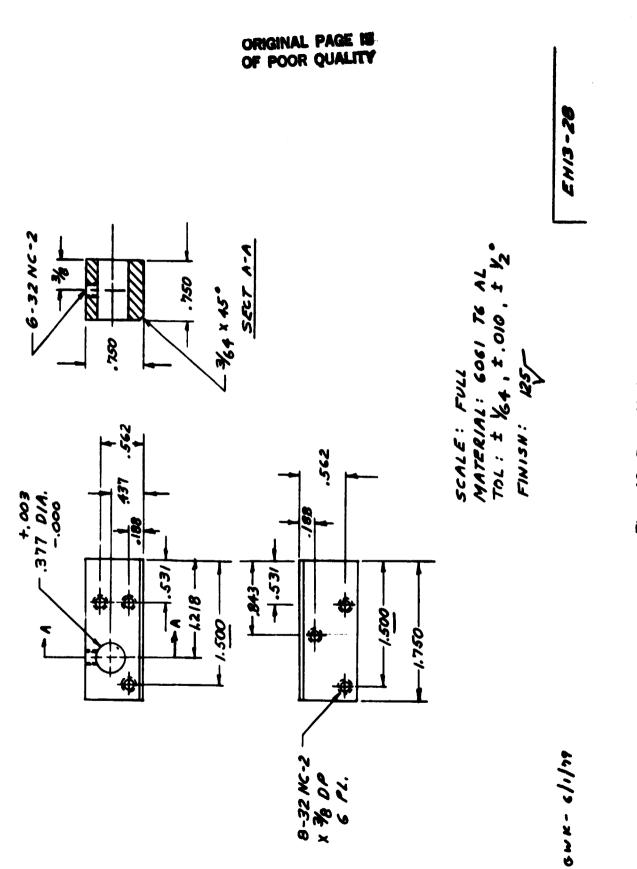
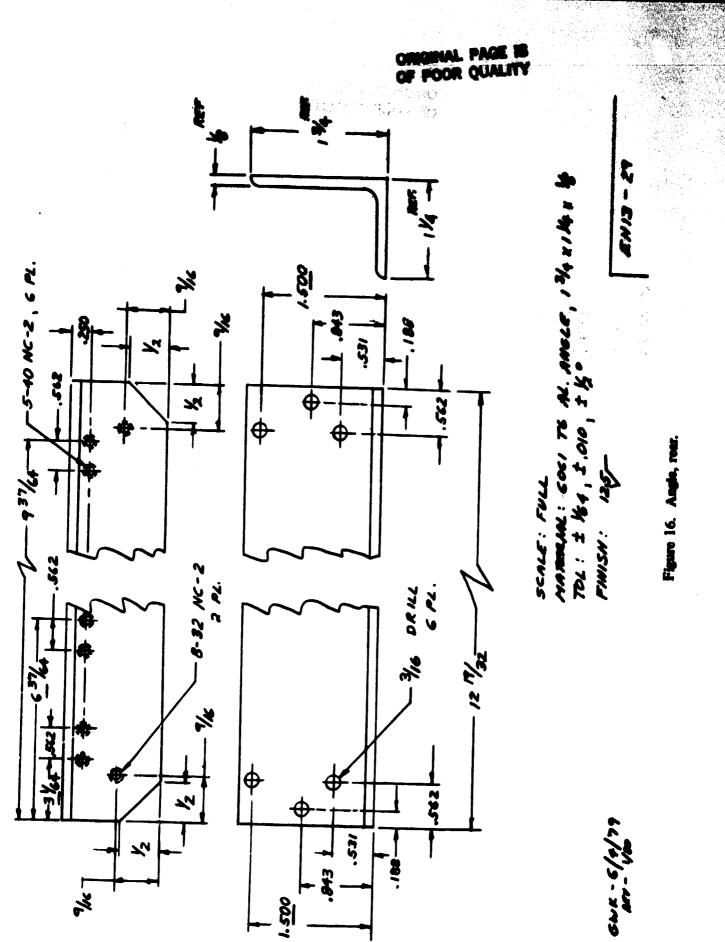
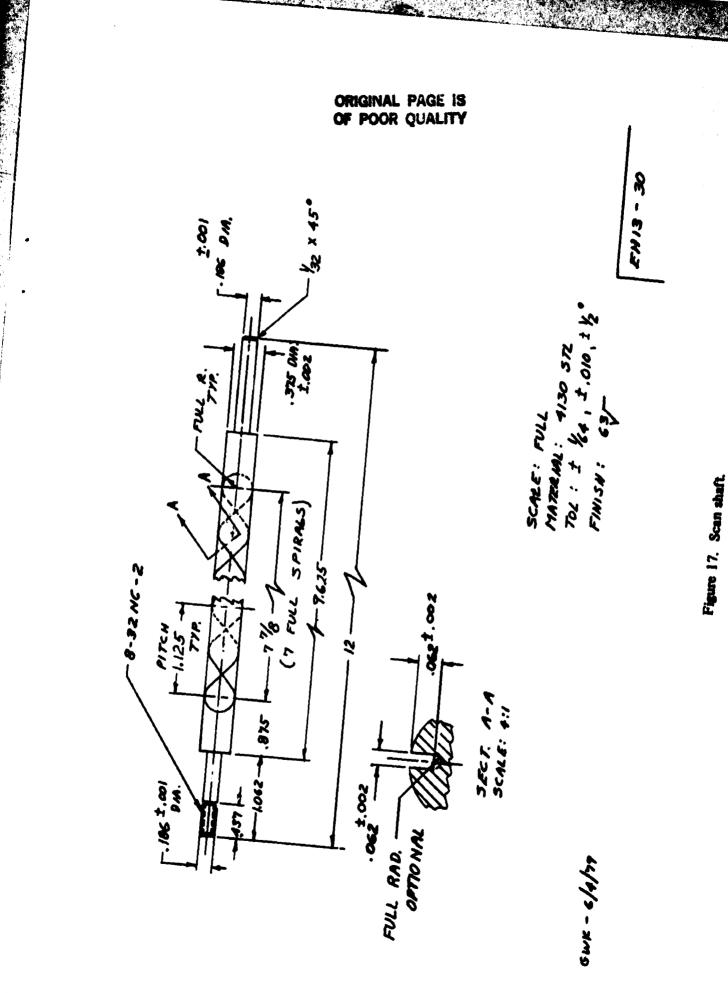


Figure 15. Corner block.





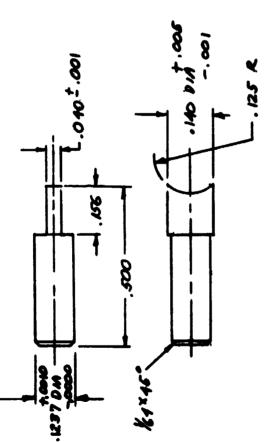


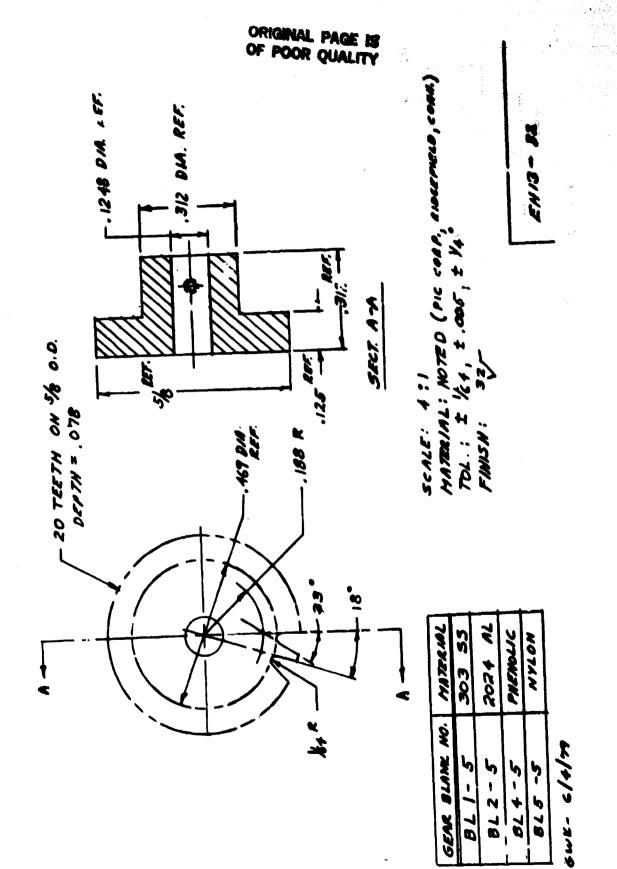




Figure 18. Scar pin.



ORIGINAL PAGE IS OF POOR QUALITY

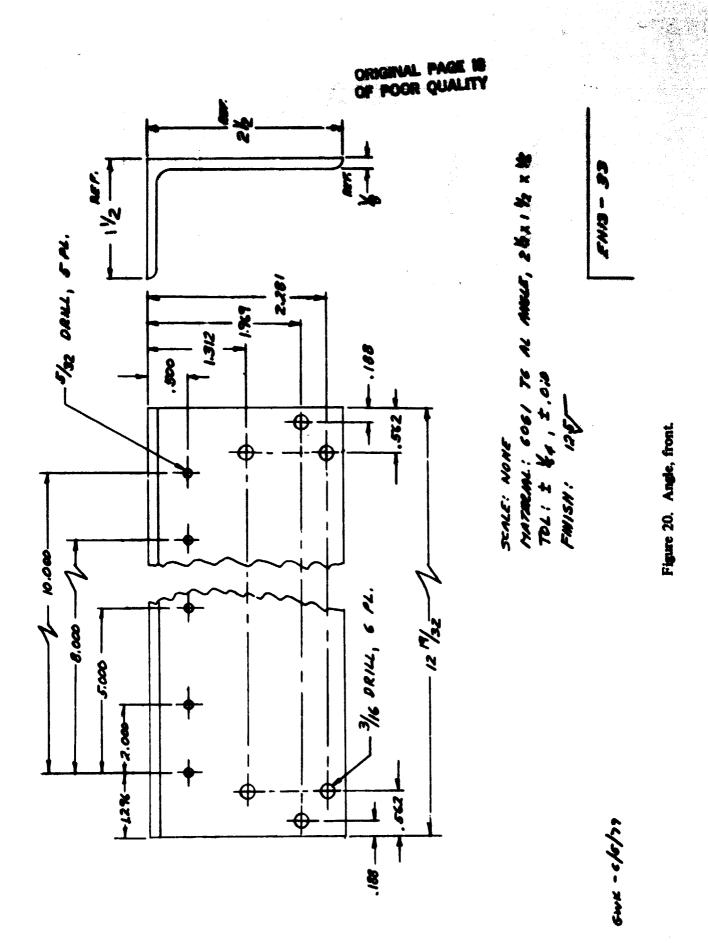


-

Figure 19. Geat, index.

23

GENR

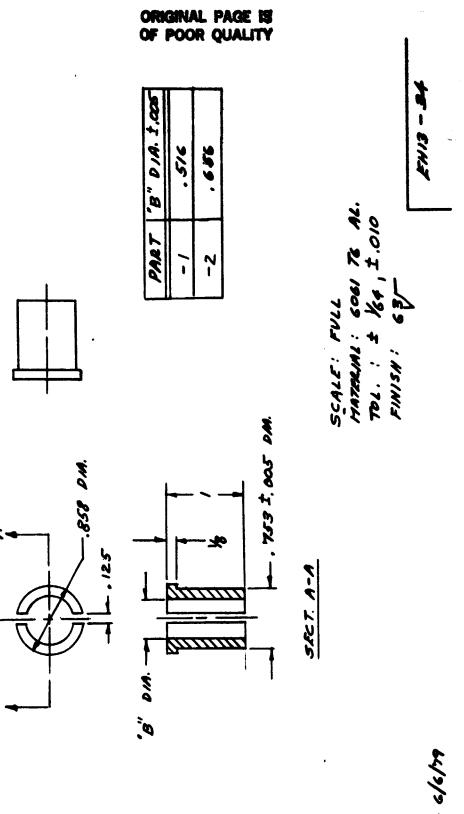


\$ E.

3. V.

1997 - 1994 1997 - 1994

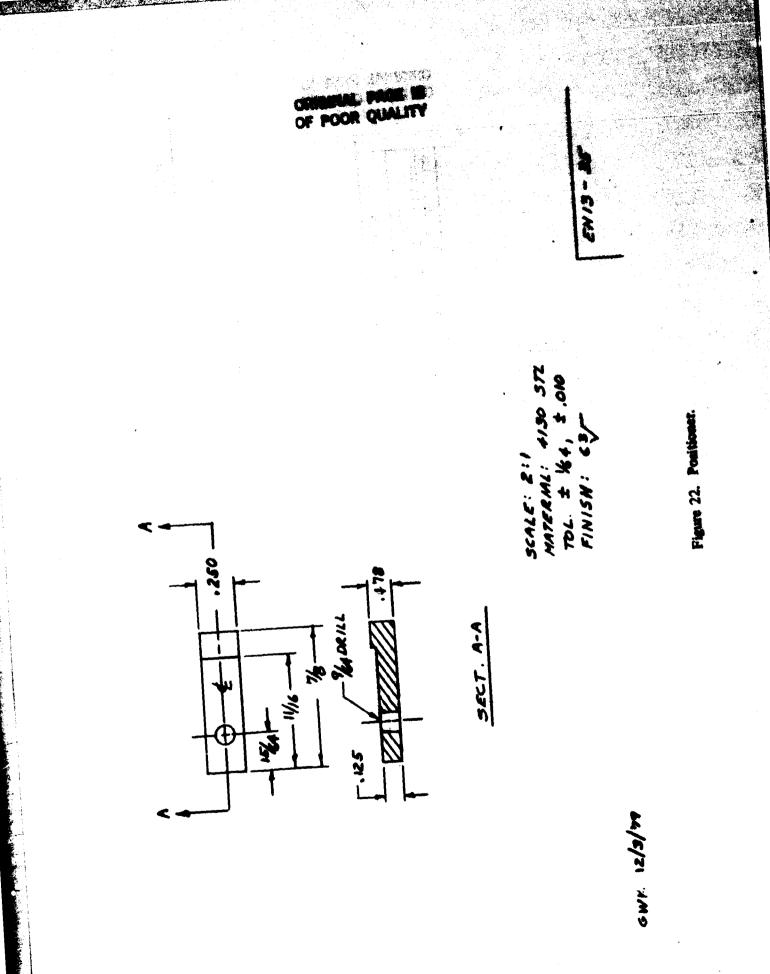
4



.

GWK- 6/6/79

Figure 21. Sheve.



•

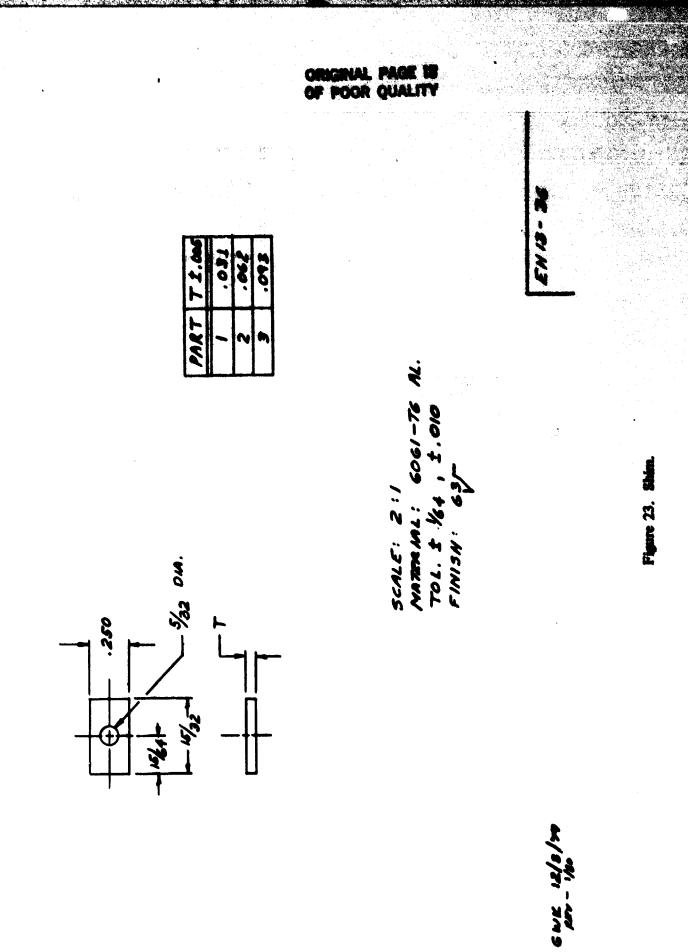


Figure 24. Spring.

FUI3-SY

2

26

Ę

\$10.

N 7 .'

Q

アノク

oro.

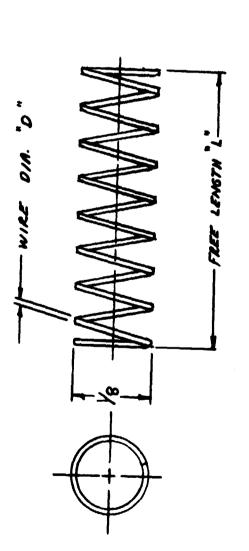
SCALE: NONE MATRIAL: 302 55 (PIC CORP., RUDEFUED, CONN.)

FAVISY : PER VENDOR TDL : PER WENDOR

0.10

ダーンの

6WK - 12/10/79



ORIGINAL PAGE 15 OF POOR QUALITY

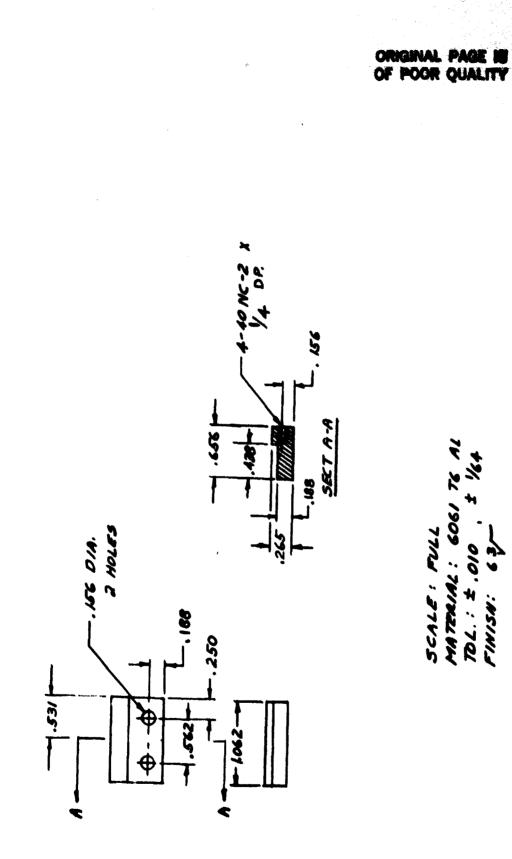
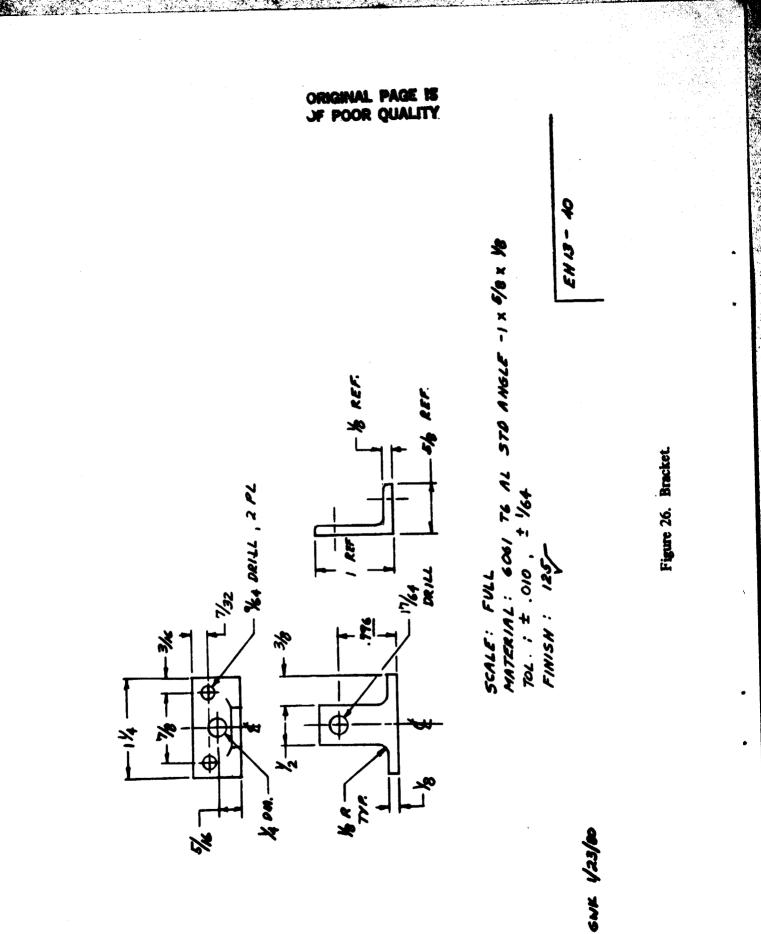


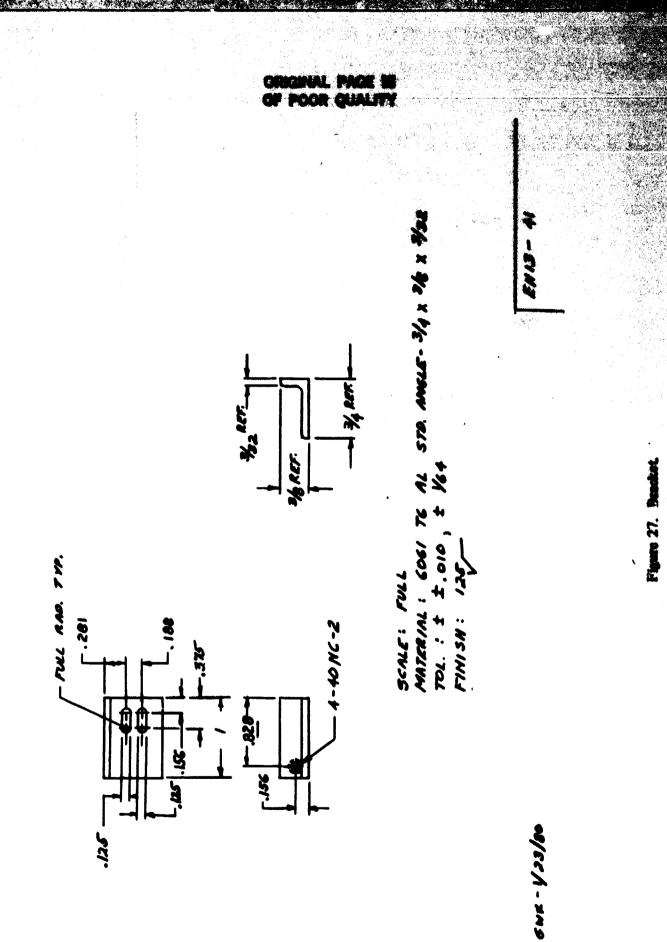
Figure 25. Spacer.

6

ENN -

a/cc/i XMS





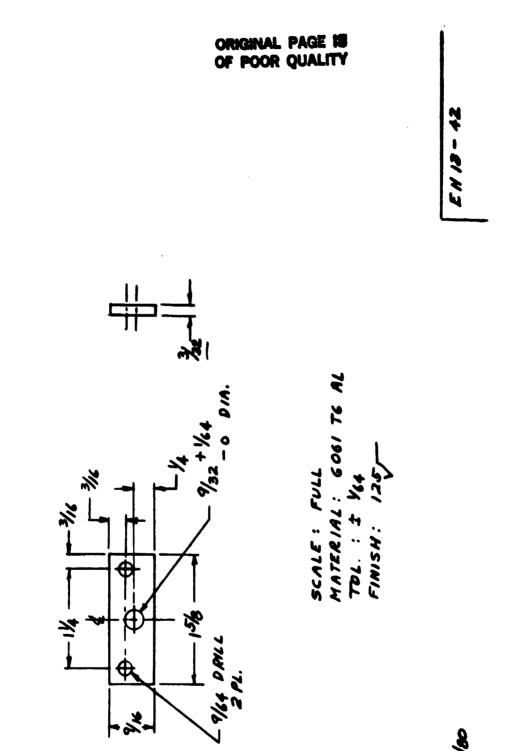
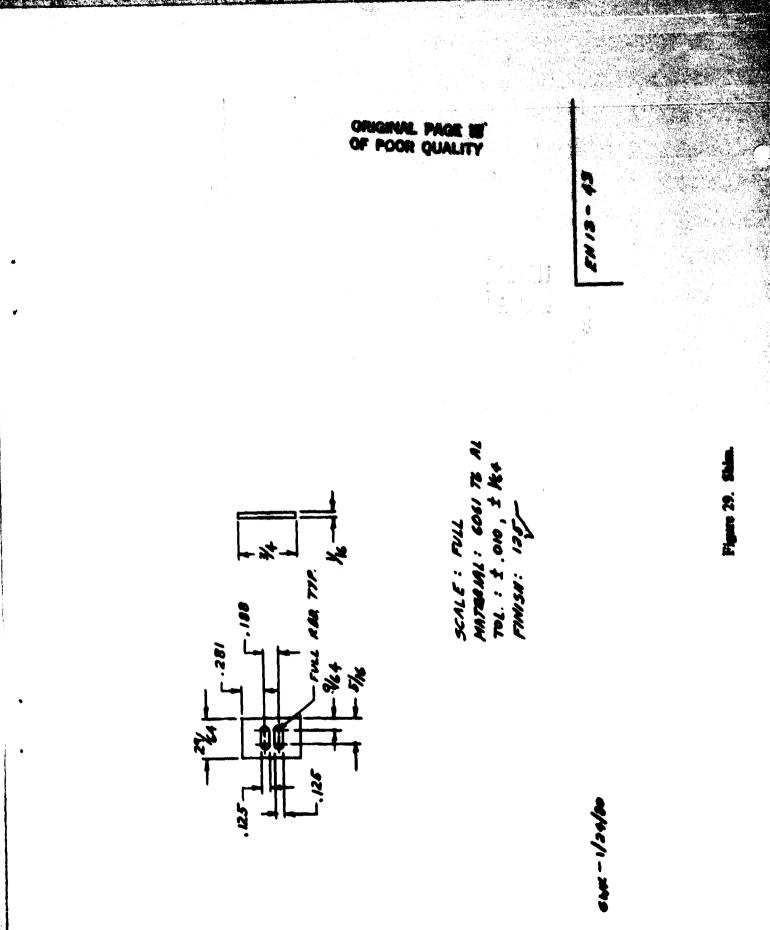


Figure 28. Plate.

6WK 1/23/80

-



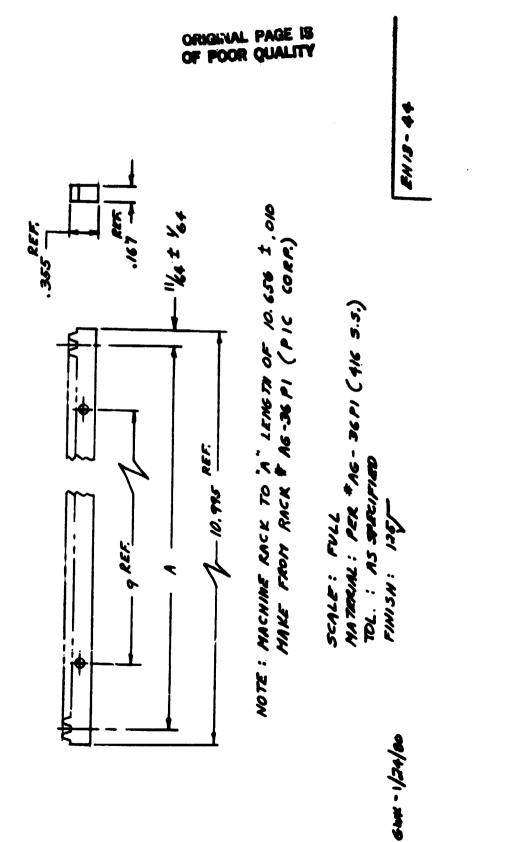
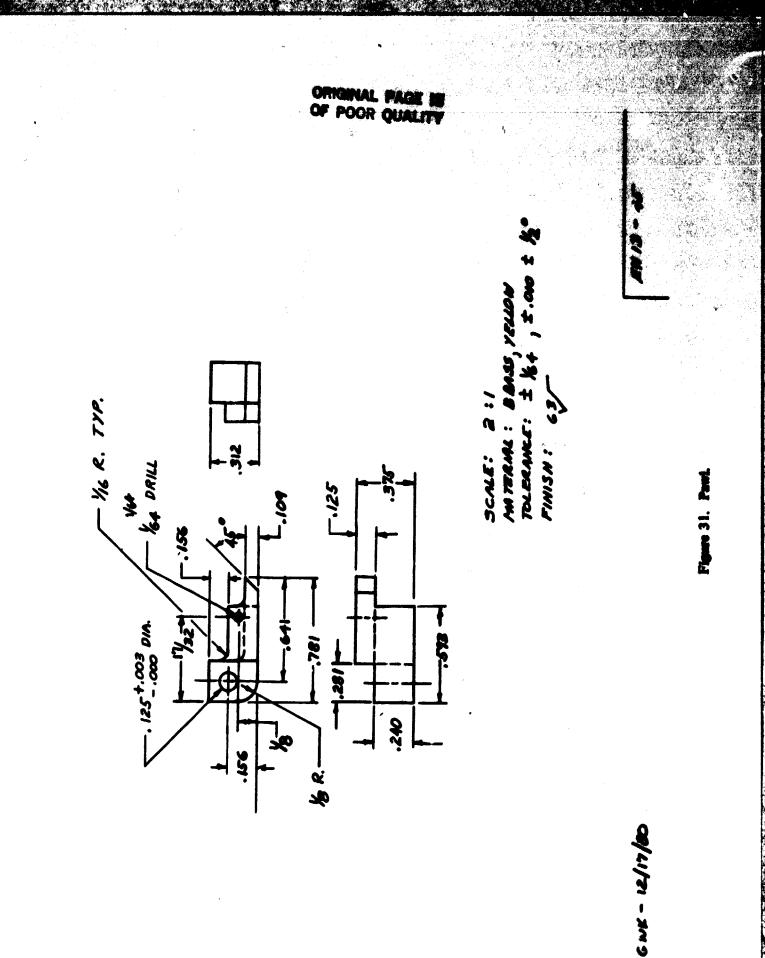
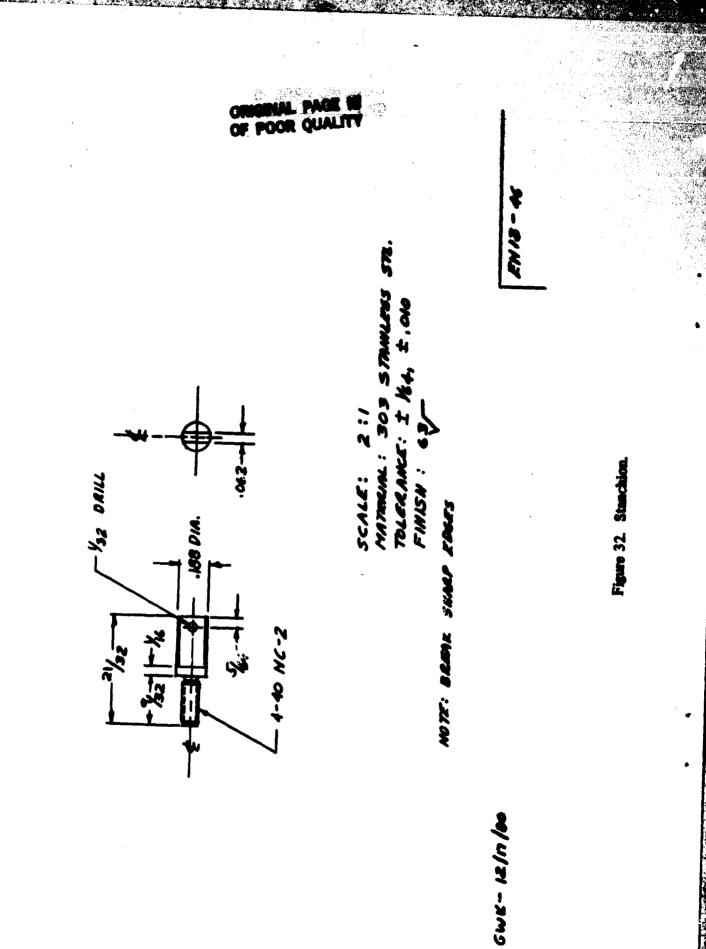


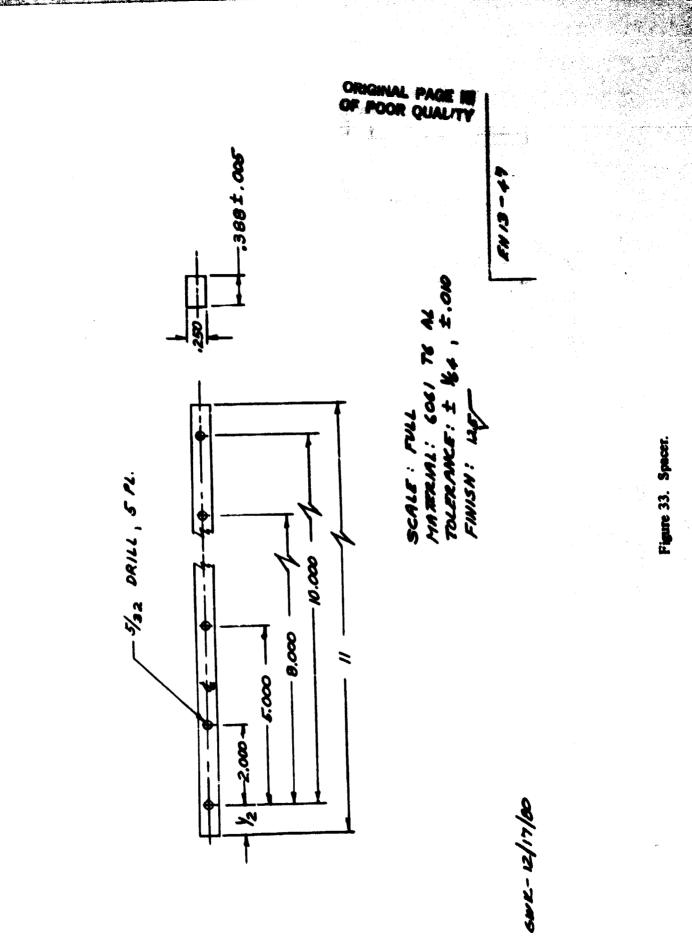
Figure 30. Rack.

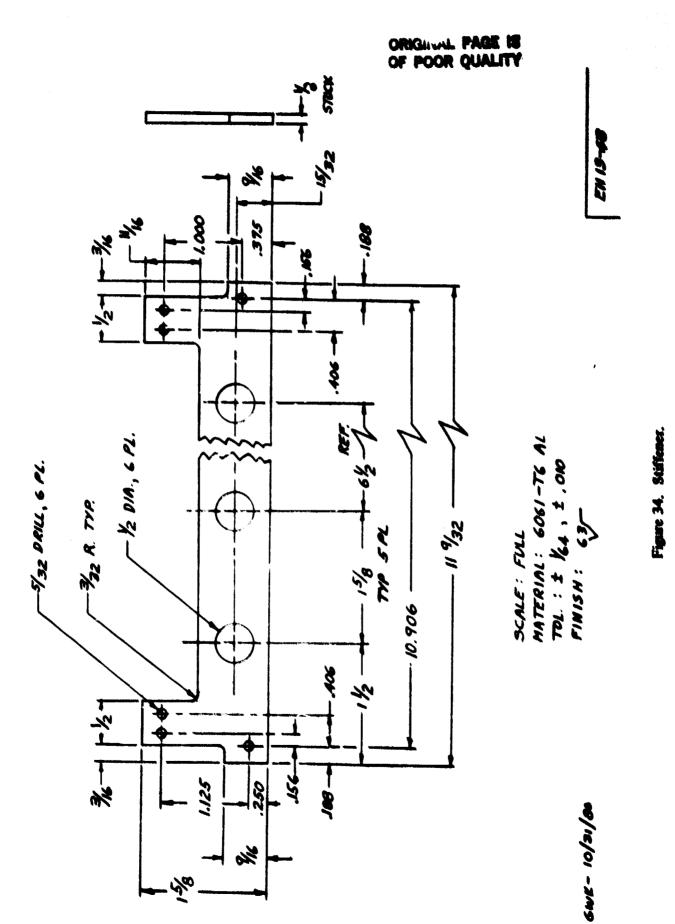
•

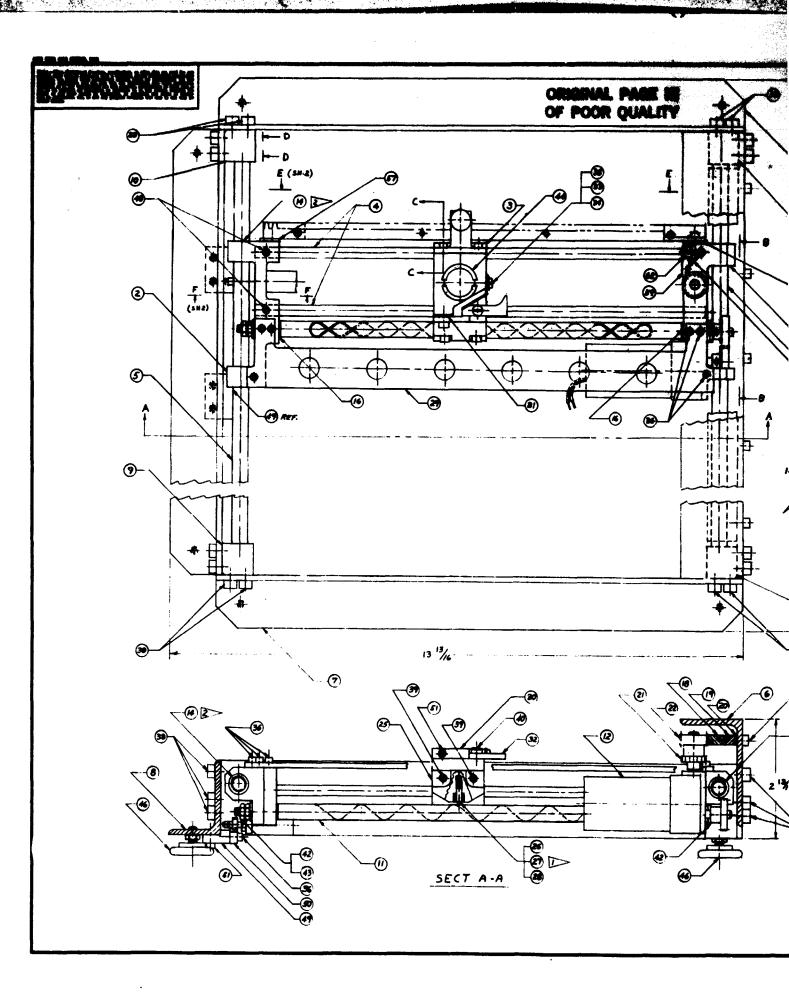
1. A. B.











FOLDOUT FRAME

•

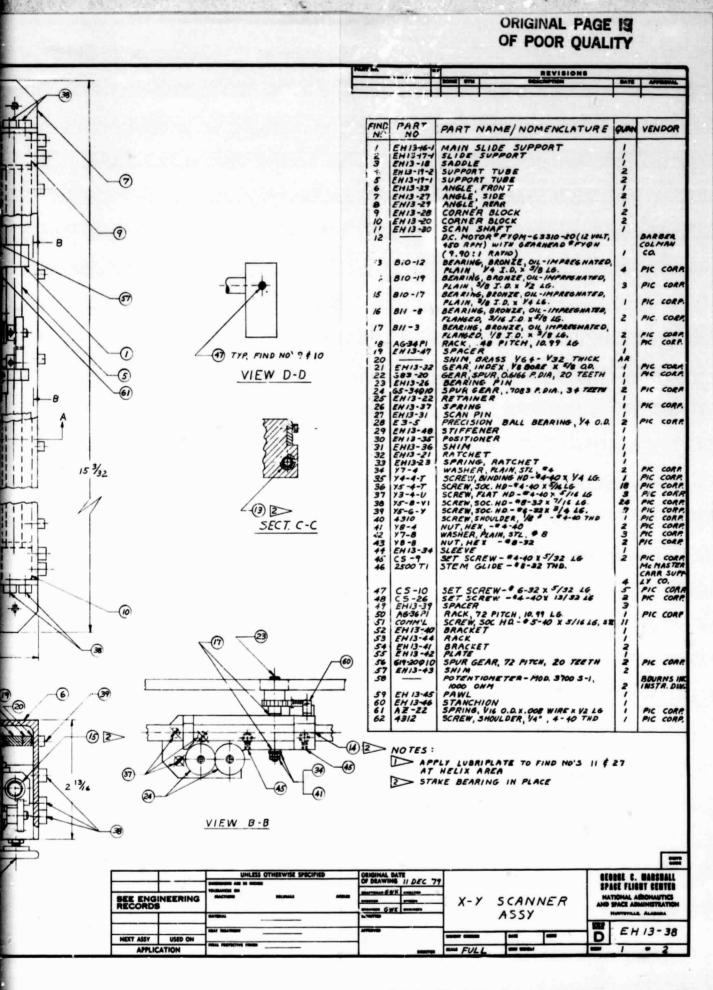
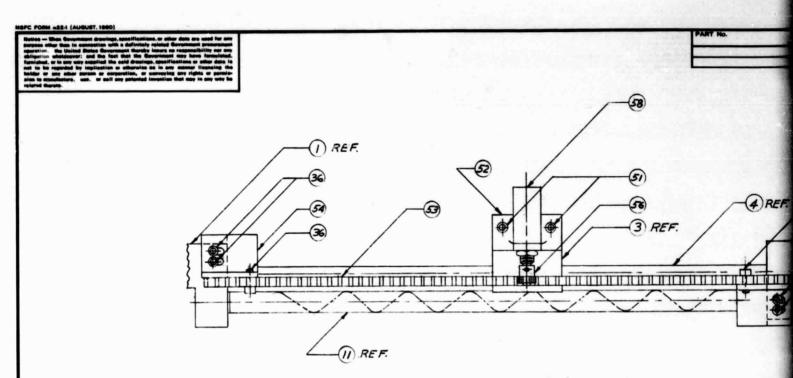
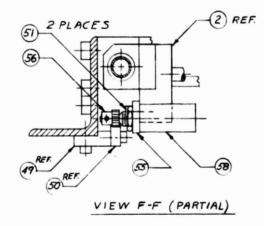


Figure 35. X-Y scanner assembly.

FOLDOUT FRAME



VIEW E-E (PARTIAL)



ORIGINAL PAGE IS

40-105 26638

		UNLESS OTHER WISE SPECIFIED	ORIGINAL DATE	
		DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES	OF DRAWING 7 FE	
SEE ENGINEERING		TOLERANCES ON FRACTIONS DECIMALS ANGLES	DRAFTSMAN GWK CHECKER	
RECORDS			ENGINEER GWK ENGINEER	
		MATERIAL	BUMITTED	
		MEAT THEATHENT	APPROVED	
NEXT ASSY	USED ON		- 18	
APPLICATION				
	RECORDS	RECORDS	DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES TOLEAARCES ON FRACTIONS DECIMALS ANGLES MATERIAL MATERIAL MEAT TREATMENT NEXT ASSY USED ON FINAL PROTECTIVE FINISH	

		PART No. 4	ZONE SYM	REVISION DESCRIPTION	DATE APPROVAL
	REF.	4 REF.	36 2 R 36 39	EF.	
VIE	W E-E (PARTIAL)				
nef.				4	ial page is or quality
				2 FOLD	OUT FRAME
	UNLESS OTHER WISE SPECIFIED DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES TOLIBANCES ON	ORIGINAL DATE OF DRAWING 7/20 80	Y -Y S	CANNER	GEORGE C. MARSNALL SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
INGINEERING	FRACTIONS DECIMALS ANGLES	CHECKER STRESS ENGINEER GWK ENGINEER	AS		NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
RDS	MATERIAL				HUNTSVILLE, ALADAMA
RDS	MATERIAL MEAT TREATMENT FINAL PROTECTIVE FINISM	APPROVED	WEIGHT CHECKER	DATE CODE	C EH13-38

Figure X-Y scanner assembly.