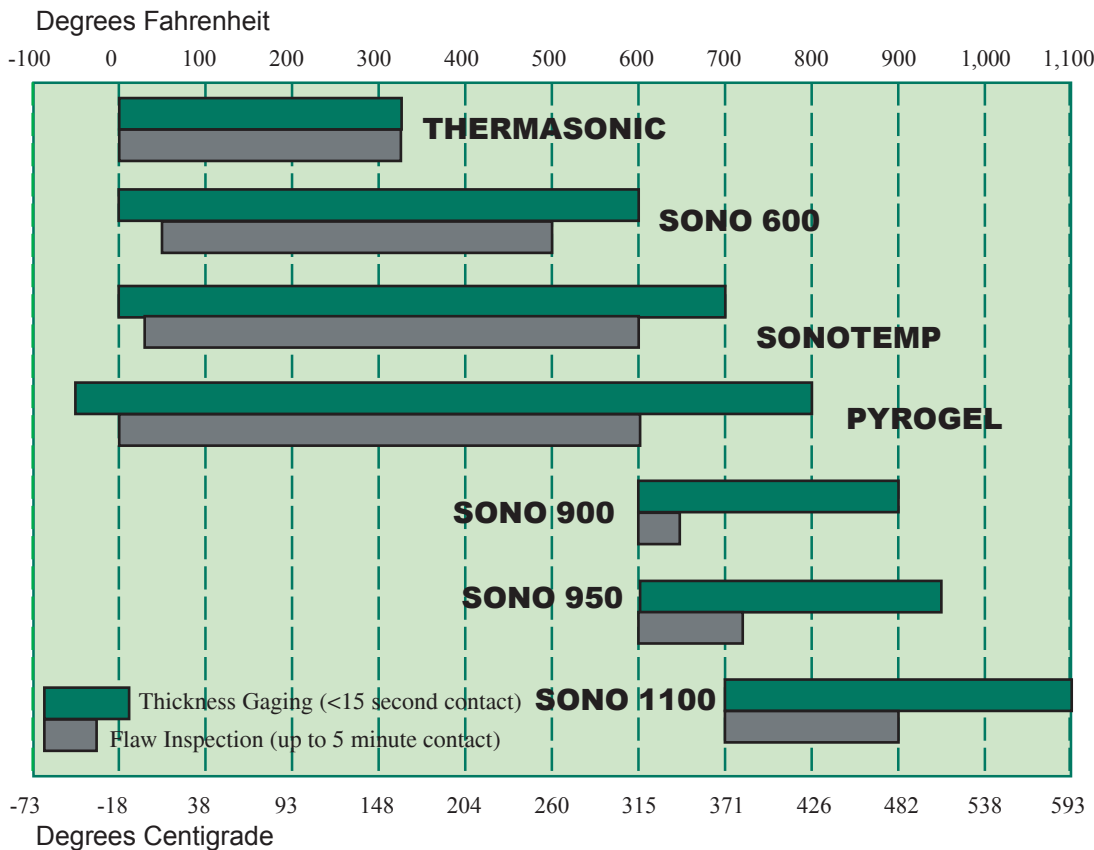


High Temperature Chart

Selection Tip

To achieve the most consistent results, select the couplant having the broadest temperature range overlap with the expected test temperature. For example, at 600°F (315°C) Pyrogel will give the most consistent results, even though several other products will work at this temperature.



What to Expect

Smoke: All liquids and greases decompose above a certain temperature. Smoke does not mean that the couplant is not working, but does indicate that effective coupling time is limited.

Evaporation: At high temperatures, couplants dry relatively quickly. The temperature range for flaw inspection is narrower because of this evaporation. More couplant may be required near the upper temperature limit to compensate for drying.

Clean up: Wipe transducers on a dry rag (fold into several layers to protect skin) while still hot. Clean hardened residues by reheating until residues melt; follow immediately by wiping with dry rag. Clean room-temperature oily residues with common solvents such as acetone, if required. (Do not try this on hot pipes!)

Flash Point vs. Auto-Ignition

Auto-Ignition is the temperature at which a substance ignites without other sources of energy. This is usually the temperature of interest in UT inspections, as most inspections are seldom done in the presence of spark or flame.

The **Flash Point** of a product is the lowest temperature at which vapors arising from the product will ignite momentarily when exposed to a flame. This is the temperature of interest for safe storage of materials.

Selection and Use Tips

- Pyrogel and Sono 600 are available in base fluid grades and enable pumping of couplant to remote transducers in crawlers.
- When testing on vertical surfaces, a thicker grade of couplant is more likely to stay in place. A thinner grade generally gives better performance on flat surfaces.

