encompasses both Pratt & Whitney Canada (PW North) and Pratt &Whitney US (PW South).

3.2 **Semi-quantitative Spectrographic Analysis** The Determination of a material's chemistry to detect the presence of the alloying elements to a degree by which a positive identification can be made as to the alloy type, as well as the ability to distinguish between similar alloys.

3.3 **Quantitative Spectrographic Analysis** P&W defines quantitative spectrographic

3.4 **Wet Chemical Analysis** of metallic component to identify alloys. This is not process solution analysis.

3.5 **Optical Emission Spectroscopy (OES)** OES is defined as testing which utilizes uctively Coupled Plasma), DCP (Direct Current Plasma) and DR (Direct

4. PROCEDURE:

4.1 The commercial laboratories listed in Table I have been reviewed by Pratt & Whitney-

MATERIALS CONTROL
LABORATORY MANUAL

TABLE I

TYPE OF TESTING
(See TABLE II

COMMERCIAL LABORATORIES

TABLE I

COMMERCIAL LABORATORIES

TABLE I

		TYPE OF TESTING (See TABLE II of TEST CODES)	
COMMERCIAL LABORATORIES	SMC	Approved Testing	Limited

TABLE I		
		TYPE OF TESTING (See TABLE II of TEST CODES)
COMMERCIAL LABORATORIES		

TABLE II	
Specific Test Codes	**Testing Description** **Yellow highlighted fields require proficiency testing per MCLM F23**
1	Tensile, Room Temperature
2	Tensile, Elevated Temperature
3	Stress Rupture
4	Creep Rupture
5	Hardness (all hardness not covered by HIM Code 1)
6	Impact
7	Metallographic Examination - Not covered by another suffix (See Note

Notes:

1. P&W defines semi-quantitative spectrographic analysis as "The Determination of a material's chemistry to detect the presence of the alloying elements to a