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**Designation:** E164 – 13

### Standard Practice for Contact Ultrasonic Testing of Weldments<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E164; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ε) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the U.S. Department of Defense.

#### 1. Scope<sup>2</sup>

1.1 This practice covers techniques for the ultrasonic A-scan examination of specific weld configurations joining wrought ferrous or aluminum alloy materials to detect weld discontinuities (see Note 1). The reflection method using pulsed waves is specified. Manual techniques are described employing contact of the test unit through a couplant film or water column.

1.2 This practice utilizes angle beams or straight beams, or both, depending upon the specific weld configurations. Practices for special geometries such as fillet welds and spot welds are not included. The practice is intended to be used on thicknesses from 0.250 to 8 in. (6.4 to 203 mm).

Note 1—This practice is based on experience with ferrous and aluminum alloys. Other metallic materials can be examined using this practice provided reference standards can be developed that demonstrate that the particular material and weld can be successfully penetrated by an ultrasonic beam.

Note 2—For additional pertinent information see Practice E317, Terminology E136 (IET), and Practice E587.

1.3 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

1.4 This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

#### 2. Referenced Documents

##### 2.1 ASTM Standards<sup>3</sup>

E317 Practice for Evaluating Performance Characteristics of Nondestructive Testing Personnel<sup>4</sup>

#### 3. Significance and Use

3.1 The techniques for ultrasonic examination of welds described in this practice are intended to provide a means of weld examination for both internal and surface discontinuities within the weld and the heat-affected zone. The practice is limited to the examination of specific weld geometries in wrought or forged material.

3.2 The techniques provide a practical method of weld examination for internal and surface discontinuities and are well suited to the task of in-process quality control. The practice is especially suited to the detection of discontinuities that present planar surfaces perpendicular to the sound beam. Other nondestructive examinations may be used when porosity and slag inclusions must be critically evaluated.

#### 4. Scope<sup>5</sup>

4.1 This standard covers techniques for the ultrasonic A-scan examination of specific weld configurations joining wrought ferrous or aluminum alloy materials to detect weld discontinuities (see Note 1). The reflection method using pulsed waves is specified. Manual techniques are described employing contact of the test unit through a couplant film or water column.

4.2 This practice utilizes angle beams or straight beams, or both, depending upon the specific weld configurations. Practices for special geometries such as fillet welds and spot welds are not included. The practice is intended to be used on thicknesses from 0.250 to 8 in. (6.4 to 203 mm).

Note 1—This practice is based on experience with ferrous and aluminum alloys. Other metallic materials can be examined using this practice provided reference standards can be developed that demonstrate that the particular material and weld can be successfully penetrated by an ultrasonic beam.

Note 2—For additional pertinent information see Practice E317, Terminology E136 (IET), and Practice E587.

4.3 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

4.4 This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

#### 5. Standards

##### 5.1 ASNT Document:

Recommended Practice SNT-TC-1A Personnel Qualification and Certification in Nondestructive Testing<sup>6</sup>

##### 5.2 ANSI/ASNT Standard:

ANSI/ASNT CP-189 ASNT Standard for Qualification and Certification of Nondestructive Testing Personnel<sup>7</sup>

##### 5.3 ISO Standard:

ISO 2400 Reference Block for the Calibration of Equipment for Ultrasonic Examination<sup>8</sup>

##### 5.4 ATA Standard:

NAS-410 Certification and Qualification of Nondestructive Testing Personnel<sup>9</sup>

#### 6. Significance and Use

6.1 The techniques for ultrasonic examination of welds described in this practice are intended to provide a means of weld examination for both internal and surface discontinuities within the weld and the heat-affected zone. The practice is limited to the examination of specific weld geometries in wrought or forged material.

6.2 The techniques provide a practical method of weld examination for internal and surface discontinuities and are well suited to the task of in-process quality control. The practice is especially suited to the detection of discontinuities that present planar surfaces perpendicular to the sound beam. Other nondestructive examinations may be used when porosity and slag inclusions must be critically evaluated.

#### 7. Scope<sup>10</sup>

7.1 This standard covers techniques for the ultrasonic A-scan examination of specific weld configurations joining wrought ferrous or aluminum alloy materials to detect weld discontinuities (see Note 1). The reflection method using pulsed waves is specified. Manual techniques are described employing contact of the test unit through a couplant film or water column.

7.2 This practice utilizes angle beams or straight beams, or both, depending upon the specific weld configurations. Practices for special geometries such as fillet welds and spot welds are not included. The practice is intended to be used on thicknesses from 0.250 to 8 in. (6.4 to 203 mm).

Note 1—This practice is based on experience with ferrous and aluminum alloys. Other metallic materials can be examined using this practice provided reference standards can be developed that demonstrate that the particular material and weld can be successfully penetrated by an ultrasonic beam.

Note 2—For additional pertinent information see Practice E317, Terminology E136 (IET), and Practice E587.

7.3 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

7.4 This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

#### 8. Standards

##### 8.1 ASNT Document:

Recommended Practice SNT-TC-1A Personnel Qualification and Certification in Nondestructive Testing<sup>11</sup>

##### 8.2 ANSI/ASNT Standard:

ANSI/ASNT CP-189 ASNT Standard for Qualification and Certification of Nondestructive Testing Personnel<sup>12</sup>

##### 8.3 ISO Standard:

ISO 2400 Reference Block for the Calibration of Equipment for Ultrasonic Examination<sup>13</sup>

##### 8.4 ATA Standard:

NAS-410 Certification and Qualification of Nondestructive Testing Personnel<sup>14</sup>

#### 9. Significance and Use

9.1 The techniques for ultrasonic examination of welds described in this practice are intended to provide a means of weld examination for both internal and surface discontinuities within the weld and the heat-affected zone. The practice is limited to the examination of specific weld geometries in wrought or forged material.

9.2 The techniques provide a practical method of weld examination for internal and surface discontinuities and are well suited to the task of in-process quality control. The practice is especially suited to the detection of discontinuities that present planar surfaces perpendicular to the sound beam. Other nondestructive examinations may be used when porosity and slag inclusions must be critically evaluated.

#### 10. Scope<sup>15</sup>

10.1 This standard covers techniques for the ultrasonic A-scan examination of specific weld configurations joining wrought ferrous or aluminum alloy materials to detect weld discontinuities (see Note 1). The reflection method using pulsed waves is specified. Manual techniques are described employing contact of the test unit through a couplant film or water column.

10.2 This practice utilizes angle beams or straight beams, or both, depending upon the specific weld configurations. Practices for special geometries such as fillet welds and spot welds are not included. The practice is intended to be used on thicknesses from 0.250 to 8 in. (6.4 to 203 mm).

Note 1—This practice is based on experience with ferrous and aluminum alloys. Other metallic materials can be examined using this practice provided reference standards can be developed that demonstrate that the particular material and weld can be successfully penetrated by an ultrasonic beam.

Note 2—For additional pertinent information see Practice E317, Terminology E136 (IET), and Practice E587.

10.3 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

10.4 This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

#### 11. Standards

##### 11.1 ASNT Document:

Recommended Practice SNT-TC-1A Personnel Qualification and Certification in Nondestructive Testing<sup>16</sup>

##### 11.2 ANSI/ASNT Standard:

ANSI/ASNT CP-189 ASNT Standard for Qualification and Certification of Nondestructive Testing Personnel<sup>17</sup>

##### 11.3 ISO Standard:

ISO 2400 Reference Block for the Calibration of Equipment for Ultrasonic Examination<sup>18</sup>

##### 11.4 ATA Standard:

NAS-410 Certification and Qualification of Nondestructive Testing Personnel<sup>19</sup>

#### 12. Significance and Use

12.1 The techniques for ultrasonic examination of welds described in this practice are intended to provide a means of weld examination for both internal and surface discontinuities within the weld and the heat-affected zone. The practice is limited to the examination of specific weld geometries in wrought or forged material.

12.2 The techniques provide a practical method of weld examination for internal and surface discontinuities and are well suited to the task of in-process quality control. The practice is especially suited to the detection of discontinuities that present planar surfaces perpendicular to the sound beam. Other nondestructive examinations may be used when porosity and slag inclusions must be critically evaluated.

#### 13. Scope<sup>20</sup>

13.1 This standard covers techniques for the ultrasonic A-scan examination of specific weld configurations joining wrought ferrous or aluminum alloy materials to detect weld discontinuities (see Note 1). The reflection method using pulsed waves is specified. Manual techniques are described employing contact of the test unit through a couplant film or water column.

13.2 This practice utilizes angle beams or straight beams, or both, depending upon the specific weld configurations. Practices for special geometries such as fillet welds and spot welds are not included. The practice is intended to be used on thicknesses from 0.250 to 8 in. (6.4 to 203 mm).

Note 1—This practice is based on experience with ferrous and aluminum alloys. Other metallic materials can be examined using this practice provided reference standards can be developed that demonstrate that the particular material and weld can be successfully penetrated by an ultrasonic beam.

Note 2—For additional pertinent information see Practice E317, Terminology E136 (IET), and Practice E587.

13.3 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

13.4 This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

#### 14. Standards

##### 14.1 ASNT Document:

Recommended Practice SNT-TC-1A Personnel Qualification and Certification in Nondestructive Testing<sup>21</sup>

##### 14.2 ANSI/ASNT Standard:

ANSI/ASNT CP-189 ASNT Standard for Qualification and Certification of Nondestructive Testing Personnel<sup>22</sup>

##### 14.3 ISO Standard:

ISO 2400 Reference Block for the Calibration of Equipment for Ultrasonic Examination<sup>23</sup>

##### 14.4 ATA Standard:

NAS-410 Certification and Qualification of Nondestructive Testing Personnel<sup>24</sup>

#### 15. Significance and Use

15.1 The techniques for ultrasonic examination of welds described in this practice are intended to provide a means of weld examination for both internal and surface discontinuities within the weld and the heat-affected zone. The practice is limited to the examination of specific weld geometries in wrought or forged material.

15.2 The techniques provide a practical method of weld examination for internal and surface discontinuities and are well suited to the task of in-process quality control. The practice is especially suited to the detection of discontinuities that present planar surfaces perpendicular to the sound beam. Other nondestructive examinations may be used when porosity and slag inclusions must be critically evaluated.

#### 16. Scope<sup>25</sup>

16.1 This standard covers techniques for the ultrasonic A-scan examination of specific weld configurations joining wrought ferrous or aluminum alloy materials to detect weld discontinuities (see Note 1). The reflection method using pulsed waves is specified. Manual techniques are described employing contact of the test unit through a couplant film or water column.

16.2 This practice utilizes angle beams or straight beams, or both, depending upon the specific weld configurations. Practices for special geometries such as fillet welds and spot welds are not included. The practice is intended to be used on thicknesses from 0.250 to 8 in. (6.4 to 203 mm).

Note 1—This practice is based on experience with ferrous and aluminum alloys. Other metallic materials can be examined using this practice provided reference standards can be developed that demonstrate that the particular material and weld can be successfully penetrated by an ultrasonic beam.

Note 2—For additional pertinent information see Practice E317, Terminology E136 (IET), and Practice E587.

16.3 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

16.4 This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

#### 17. Standards

##### 17.1 ASNT Document:

Recommended Practice SNT-TC-1A Personnel Qualification and Certification in Nondestructive Testing<sup>26</sup>

##### 17.2 ANSI/ASNT Standard:

ANSI/ASNT CP-189 ASNT Standard for Qualification and Certification of Nondestructive Testing Personnel<sup>27</sup>

##### 17.3 ISO Standard:

ISO 2400 Reference Block for the Calibration of Equipment for Ultrasonic Examination<sup>28</sup>

##### 17.4 ATA Standard:

NAS-410 Certification and Qualification of Nondestructive Testing Personnel<sup>29</sup>

#### 18. Significance and Use

18.1 The techniques for ultrasonic examination of welds described in this practice are intended to provide a means of weld examination for both internal and surface discontinuities within the weld and the heat-affected zone. The practice is limited to the examination of specific weld geometries in wrought or forged material.

18.2 The techniques provide a practical method of weld examination for internal and surface discontinuities and are well suited to the task of in-process quality control. The practice is especially suited to the detection of discontinuities that present planar surfaces perpendicular to the sound beam. Other nondestructive examinations may be used when porosity and slag inclusions must be critically evaluated.

#### 19. Scope<sup>30</sup>

19.1 This standard covers techniques for the ultrasonic A-scan examination of

Saarland on the subject of theme Thermogrific tests. CRC Press, Boca Raton Google Scholar References In addition, he was director of the International University of Dayton / Fraunhofer Research Center at the Engineering School of the University of Dayton, and director of the Master Program à € € Nondestructive Testing, M. Starting with modeling of remote and current field phenomena Eddy, and continuing with high frequency for microwave ECM, their work now covers the wide aspects of computational electromagnetics where it has contributed to the interaction of the fields of models 38FIG. 35FIG. Since 2001, he has been president or co-president of several conferences within the International Symposium of the SPIE on nondestructive evaluation for the surveillance and diagnosis of health and later the symposium for intelligent structures and ECM. 34FIG. 12FIG. 10FIG. Dr. Iida has published extensively on the electromagnetic field computation, algorithms and parallel and vector computation, non-destructive tests of materials, the liquid conditions of superficial impedance and others, in the forth of 400 publications. The user of his experience includes sysic state and physical analysis, welding metallurgy, material tests, non-destructive evaluation (ECM), and structural monitoring of the pod (SHM), for example. Before joining the DAA he had several appointments and rows. He has written 9 books, including a textbook on Electromagnetics of Engineering, now in its fourth edition, and a textbook on detection and performance, now in its second edition. He has a method in strategic thinking of the Polytechnic Institute Rensselaer and has been recognized with the President of India Cash as well as on the Advisory Board of the Universities of Hartford and New Haven. He is a Life Fellow of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE), a post-doctoral studies at Georgia Tech. A Dr. Singh serves on the Council of the American Society of Nondestructive Testing (ASNT), a Fellow of the Connecticut Academy of Science and Engineering Society (ACES) and a fellow of the Institute of Technology (IET). Between 2016 and 2018 he reorganized and directed the ASNT Section Iowa. He is a Distinguished Professor of Electrical and Computer Engineering at The University of Akron, Ohio where he has been since 1985. Digital immortality and virtual humankind Oxford University Press, UK. He is also instructor at the Cachet Center for Technology and Management Education. Dr. Iida teaches Electromagnetics, Antennas Theory, Electromagnetic Compatibility, Sensing and Actuation as well as Computational Methods and Algorithms. Dr. Ripi Singh is a freelance consultant and strategy coach, specialized in project management, his clients include the upcoming Future Industrial Revolution. Before joining ISU in 2016 he was Branch Director at the Fraunhofer Institute for Nondestructive Testing IZFP and later IKTS. 11FIG. IEEE Trans UFFC 54(1399) AAA1408CrossRef A Google Scholar Z. Zhu, J. Lovell, and S. F. G. F. (2004). Leakey, H. Luke, W-D. Wahlerster, W. Dr. Norbert Meyendorf retired in Fall 2018 as Deputy Director the Center for Nondestructive Evaluation and Professor in the Aerospace Engineering Department at Iowa State University in Ames, Iowa. In: Computed Tomographic Image Principles IEEE Press, New York Google Scholar Langenberg K., Berger M., Kreutter T., Mayer K., Schmidt V. (1986) Synthetic Aperture Approach technique for signal processing. 78(1-2), 79-85. Google Scholar Balasubramanian K. Postdoctoral Sci Educ, what-the-fifth-industrial-revolution-is-and-why-it-matters/Singh R. He has written nine books: two on electromagnetic field computing (one in his second edition), one on non-destructive testing, one on non-destructive microwave testing, a textbook on electromagnetic processing (now in its second edition), a text book on detection and performance (now in its second edition), a book on the use of surface impedance conditions, and other industrial radars. The most recent are: Director of the Fraunhofer Institute of Non-destructive Tests Branch IZFP and later IKTS, Director of the Dayton/Fraunhofer International Research Centre of the Faculty of Engineering of the University of Dayton, organizing collaboration projects between Fraunhofer and the University of Dayton, and Director of the Master Program "Nondestructive Testing, M. Lemus Quacopte Int 19:177 20Fig. Superintelligence: roads, dangers, strategies. Other areas of current interest include the spread of electromagnetic waves, theoretical problems in computing, as well as in communications and detection, especially in remote control of low power and wireless detection. Norbert Meijaroff was the founder and chairman of two expert committees of the German Society of Non-Destructive Evidence (DGZEP), the Committees of Experts on "Health and Materials Diagnostics. Between 2016 and 2018, he reorganized and directed the ASNT Section Iowa, Society of Photo-Optical Instrumentation Engineers -SPIE, Bellingham/Wash, pp 1066AAA117CrossRef A Google Scholar A Schubert F., Hipp R., Gommlich A. (2014) Determination of diameter and thickness of weld nuggets in resistance spot weldings by high-frequency ultrasound inspection. The 5th science and technology basic plan. What is the fifth industrial revolution and how will it change the world? to NDE 4.0, Chapter in this Handbook by Johannes Vrania, Norbert Meyendorf, Nathan Iida, and Ripudaman (Ripi) Singh. Google Scholar Government of Japan, Industrie 4.0: Mit dem Internet der Dinge auf dem Weg zur 4. 25FIG. 17FIG. 5FIG. What it means and how to respond. 12 Dec 2015. 28FIG. Corporate innovation in the fifth era. 31FIG. In: Workshop on X-Ray micro imaging of materials, devices, and organisms, Dresden, Germany, on CD, pp 577eAAA581 Google Scholar A Briggs GAD (ed) (1992) Acoustic microscopy. In: Thurston RN, Pierce AD, Papadakis EP (eds) Physical acoustics. In addition to worldwide harmonization of NDE specifications and the introduction of statistical tools, he was responsible for the development of automated NDE and the synthetic aperture focusing technique (SAFT). 1FIG. 8FIG. 29FIG. Academic Press, London, pp 1eAAA92 Google Scholar A Maev RG, Denisov AA, Paille JM, Shakarji CM, Lawford BB (2004) Spot weld analysis with 2D ultrasonic arrays. Welcome to industry 5.0, the eAAAhuman toucheAAA revolution is now underway. 3FIG. 33FIG. Academic Press, New York, pp 187eAAA226 Google Scholar A Zinin PV, Weise W (2003) Theory and applications of acoustic microscopy. In 2005, 2006, 2012, and 2013, he was chair or co-chair of the whole SPIE Symposium. Moreover, he is chairman of the ICNDT (International Committee for NDT) Specialist. R. R. hgnS .6)61022 fdp.nalpcisahbt5/cisab/hsilgne/plsc/pl.oq.oac.8www://ptth ne elbinopsiD. M. nielneah, L. sotjaS. M. tffarK ralobcS elgoocfesRssorC.301-78-1.9102. selanoicaretnei seragin ne selaro senoicatneserp sasoremu y socinc@At semrofni, sodatida sotneimidecorp a senoicubirtnoc, satisver ed solucAtre 003 ed siAm ed rotia sE. erawftos ed olorrased y Dagalp R. 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