

VISUAL TESTING (VT)



Visual Testing (VT) is a cornerstone of Non-Destructive Testing (NDT), tracing its roots back to the earliest methods of inspecting assets. Before the advent of specialized equipment, visual inspection was the primary means to scrutinize objects, sites, and structures. Today, VT remains indispensable across industries, detecting visible flaws like deformations, welding defects, and corrosion swiftly and accurately. With tools ranging from simple rulers to advanced cameras, VT ensures quality control at every stage of fabrication or maintenance processes, proving its enduring value in modern NDT practices.



Visual testing should be conducted in accordance with VT standards or procedures by a qualified visual inspector. ISO 17637 is an International Standard that delineates the visual testing procedures for fusion welds in metallic materials.

Advantages of Visual Testing (VT) include its affordability, use of portable equipment (if needed), immediate results, minimal skill requirements, and limited part preparation.

However, VT has limitations as it's only effective on surfaces that are viewable, can typically detect larger defects, might misinterpret scratches as cracks, and its quality is influenced by various factors such as surface condition, physical and environmental conditions, and physiological factors.