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Questions and Answers for Visual Testing (VT)

- 1. What is Visual Testing (VT) in NDT?** - VT is a non-destructive testing method that relies on visual inspection to assess the surface condition and integrity of materials and components.
- 2. What are the primary applications of VT in NDT?** - VT is used for the inspection of welds, castings, forgings, and various industrial components.
- 3. What is the role of a visual inspector in VT?** - To visually assess the object's surface for defects, discontinuities, or irregularities.
- 4. What is the difference between direct and remote visual inspection in VT?** - Direct inspection is done in close proximity, while remote inspection uses cameras and equipment to examine objects from a distance.
- 5. What is the primary objective of a visual inspection?** - To identify surface defects, discontinuities, and structural anomalies.
- 6. What is the significance of surface preparation in VT?** - Properly prepared surfaces make it easier to detect defects and irregularities.
- 7. What are common visual inspection tools used in VT?** - Flashlights, magnifying glasses, borescopes, and endoscopes.
- 8. What is the purpose of a visual inspection report in VT?** - To document the findings of the inspection and any defects found.
- 9. What are the types of surface defects that can be detected using VT?** - Cracks, porosity, inclusions, corrosion, and weld discontinuities.
- 10. What is the importance of proper lighting in VT?** - Adequate lighting ensures that defects and anomalies are clearly visible.
- 11. How is the cleanliness of a surface determined in VT?** - By assessing the absence of contaminants, such as grease, oil, or paint.
- 12. What is the role of a borescope in VT?** - To inspect the internal surfaces of objects with limited access.
- 13. What are the key characteristics of a good visual inspector in VT?** - Attention to detail, patience, and a thorough understanding of inspection procedures.
- 14. What is the purpose of a UV light source in VT?** - To enhance the visibility of certain types of defects, such as fluorescent penetrant indications.
- 15. What is the difference between visual examination and visual inspection in VT?** - Visual examination is a broader term that includes visual inspection as one of its methods.

- 16. What is the role of a template or grid in visual inspection?** - To help assess the size and location of defects on the surface.
- 17. What is the difference between surface condition and surface cleanliness in VT?** - Surface condition refers to the physical state of the material, while surface cleanliness pertains to the absence of contaminants.
- 18. How can a visual inspector assess the depth of a surface crack in VT?** - By using techniques like shadow projection or magnification.
- 19. What is the purpose of a remote-controlled camera system in VT?** - To inspect objects in hazardous or hard-to-reach areas.
- 20. What is the importance of documentation in VT?** - Proper documentation provides a historical record of inspections and helps in making informed decisions.
- 21. What is the role of an inspection checklist in VT?** - To ensure that all necessary steps and criteria are followed during an inspection.
- 22. What is a weld profile gauge, and how is it used in VT?** - It is used to measure and assess the geometry and dimensions of welds.
- 23. What is a pinhole detector, and where is it commonly used in VT?** - A pinhole detector is used to identify small holes or breaches in coatings, such as tank linings.
- 24. What is the significance of edge retention in VT?** - It helps to maintain the protective coating along the edges of a substrate.
- 25. What is the purpose of a scribe or dye penetrant in VT?** - To mark defects or cracks for further evaluation or repair.
- 26. What is a holiday in coatings, and how is it detected in VT?** - A holiday is a gap or discontinuity in a protective coating, often detected using holiday detectors.
- 27. What is the role of a pit gauge in VT?** - To measure the depth and size of pits or surface corrosion.
- 28. What is a visual acuity test in VT, and why is it important?** - It assesses the visual sharpness and acuity of inspectors to ensure their ability to detect small defects.
- 29. How does an inspector assess the quality of a weld in VT?** - By examining the weld bead, penetration, and the absence of defects like cracks and porosity.
- 30. What is the purpose of a high-intensity flashlight in VT?** - To enhance visibility in low-light or confined spaces.
- 31. What is a pull-off adhesion tester, and where is it commonly used in VT?** - It measures the adhesion strength of coatings to a substrate, often used in corrosion protection.
- 32. What are typical defects in welds that visual inspectors look for in VT?** - Cracks, undercut, overlap, porosity, and incomplete fusion.
- 33. What is the significance of contrast paint in VT?** - It is used to enhance the visibility of surface defects and irregularities.
- 34. How is surface roughness measured in VT?** - Using instruments like profilometers or roughness comparison specimens.
- 35. What is the purpose of a visual inspection qualification in VT?** - To demonstrate an inspector's competence and understanding of inspection procedures.
- 36. What is a calibrated reference standard in VT, and why is it used?** - It is a known defect or anomaly used to calibrate equipment and verify inspector proficiency.

- 37. What is the role of a video recording system in VT?** - To capture and document the inspection process for future reference and analysis.
- 38. What is the procedure for assessing the cleanliness of a surface in VT?** - Cleanliness is often assessed visually by ensuring the absence of contaminants or residue.
- 39. What are the key safety considerations for visual inspectors in VT?** - Using appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) and following safety procedures.
- 40. How can an inspector verify the quality of a protective coating on a surface?** - By checking for uniformity, adhesion, and the absence of holidays or defects.
- 41. What is the purpose of a surface replica in VT?** - It is used to create a mold of the surface, allowing for detailed inspection and analysis.
- 42. What is the role of an inspection mirror in VT?** - To inspect objects or components in confined spaces or areas with limited access.
- 43. What is the significance of a grit blasting profile in VT?** - It ensures that a proper surface profile is created for effective coating adhesion.
- 44. What is the difference between a wet film thickness gauge and a dry film thickness gauge in VT?** - A wet film thickness gauge measures coating thickness while the coating is wet, and a dry film thickness gauge measures it after drying.
- 45. What are the advantages of using a remote-controlled vehicle for visual inspection in VT?** - It can access hard-to-reach areas, improving safety and efficiency.
- 46. What is the purpose of a bolt thread gage in VT?** - To assess the condition and dimensions of threaded components.
- 47. What is the role of an adhesion test tape in VT?** - It is used to assess the adhesion of coatings by applying and removing it from the surface.
- 48. How is corrosion assessed in visual inspection?** - By examining the extent of pitting, scaling, and surface degradation.
- 49. What is the significance of a compass or inclinometer in VT?** - To determine the alignment and angles of components or structures.
- 50. What is the procedure for visual inspectors to report and document their findings in VT?** - Findings are typically recorded in a report that includes photographs, descriptions of defects, location, and recommended actions.

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