



Visual Testing Classroom Training Book first edition

Errata – first printing 03/17

The following text correction pertains to the first edition of the *Visual Testing Classroom Training Book*. Subsequent printings of the document will incorporate the corrections into the published text.

The attached corrected page applies to the first printing 03/17. In order to verify the print run of your book, refer to the copyright page. Ebooks are updated as corrections are found.

Page	Correction
150	Figure 4: the drawing shown in Figure 4b refers to caption 4c, and the drawing shown in Figure 4c refers to caption 4b.
163	Figure 33 <u>32</u> : GAR Electroforming, Danbury, CT

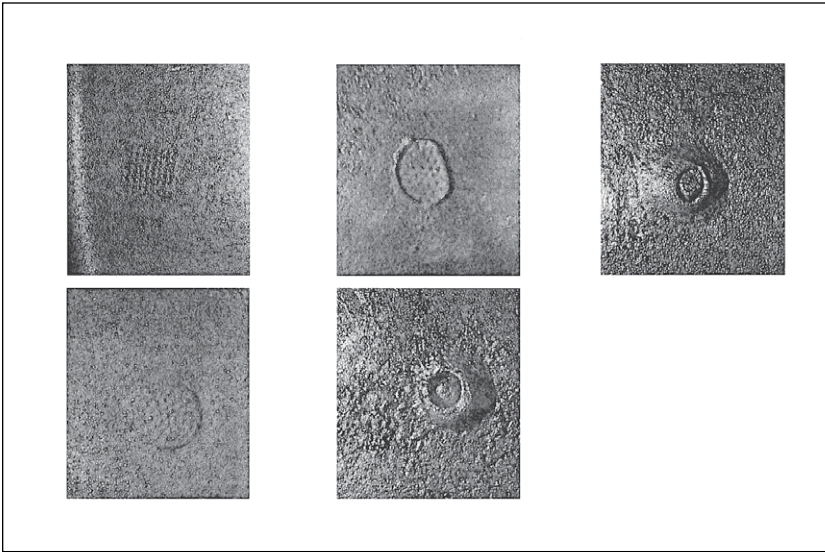


Figure 3: Set of photographs in MSS SP-55: Type X, unfused chaplets. (Extracted from ANSI/MSS SP-55-2011 with permission of the publishers, Manufacturers Standardization Society of the Valve and Fittings Industry, Inc. Reproduction is prohibited. All rights reserved.)

of unacceptable severity. As an example, Figure 3 shows a set of photographs for discontinuity Type X, unfused chaplets.

MSS SP-55 contains a table that references a set of replicas issued by the British Foundry Association and Steel Castings Research and Trade Association (SCRATA). Most of these replicas exhibit different severity levels of discontinuity types ranging from 1 (lowest) to 5 (highest). MSS SP-55 references the highest acceptable severity level of the SCRATA set as an alternative to their photographs.

To form such a replica, a soft malleable plastic is pressed onto the surface forming a mold that replicates its contour. The plastic hardens after a certain time, keeping the impression of the contour after removal.

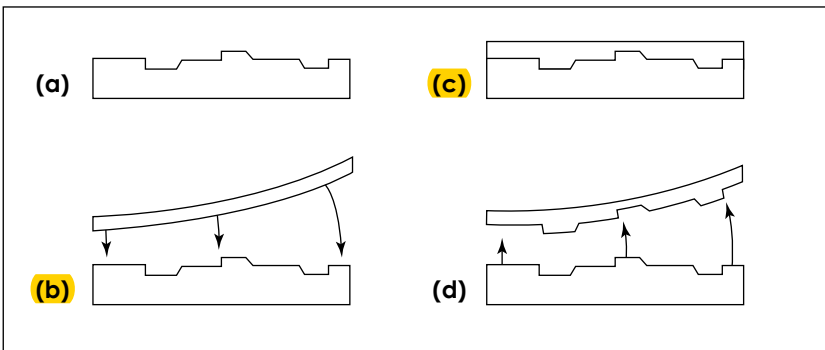


Figure 4: Replication: (a) surface contour; (b) malleable plastic mass pressed onto the surface; (c) adaptation to the contour; (d) hardened material removed from the surface.

Figure Sources

All figures derive from sources published or purchased by The American Society for Nondestructive Testing, Inc., or supplied by the author, except for the following used by permission:

Chapter 2

Figures 1, 3, 4, 6, 7(a), and 8(a): Reproduced with permission of VECTOR NDT Training, Germany

Figure 5: Verlag Handwerk und Technik GmbH

Figure 7(b): Karl Storz GmbH & Co. KG

Chapter 3

Figures 1-3: Reproduced with permission of VECTOR NDT Training, Germany

Figure 4: Tubular Services LLC

Figure 6: AREVA GmbH

Chapter 4

Figures 2, 6, and 13: Reproduced with permission of VECTOR NDT Training, Germany

Figures 5 and 10: Karl Storz GmbH & Co. KG

Figure 11: GE, Inspection Technologies

Figure 20: Selit, Wikimedia Commons

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Figure 22: FlawTech, Concord, NC

Chapter 5

Figures 1, 5-7, 12, 14, 16(a), and 17: Reproduced with permission of VECTOR NDT Training, Germany

Figure 20: EPRI NP-1590-SR, *NDE Characteristics of Pipe Weld Defects*. Palo Alto, CA: Electric Power Research Institute (1980). Reprinted with permission.

Figure 21(a): Mannesmann

Figures 23, 25(b), 26, 27, and 29: G.A.L. Gage Company

Figure 32: GAR Electroforming, Danbury, CT