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~~ 32: GAR Electroforming, Danbury, CT

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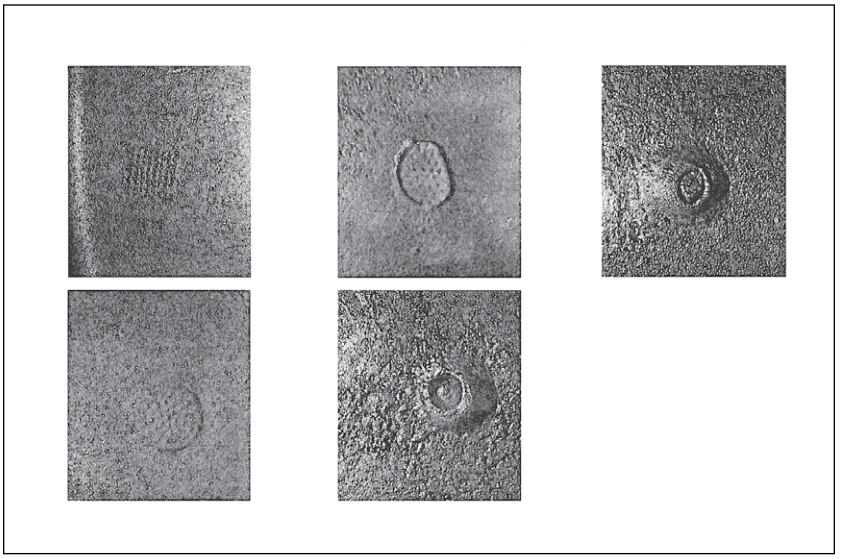

Figure 3: Set of photographs in MSS SP-55: Type X, unfused chaplets. (Extracted from ANSI/MSS SP-55-2011 with permission of the publishers, Manufacturers Standardization Society of the Valve and Fittings Industry, Inc. Reproduction is prohibited. All rights reserved.)

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.

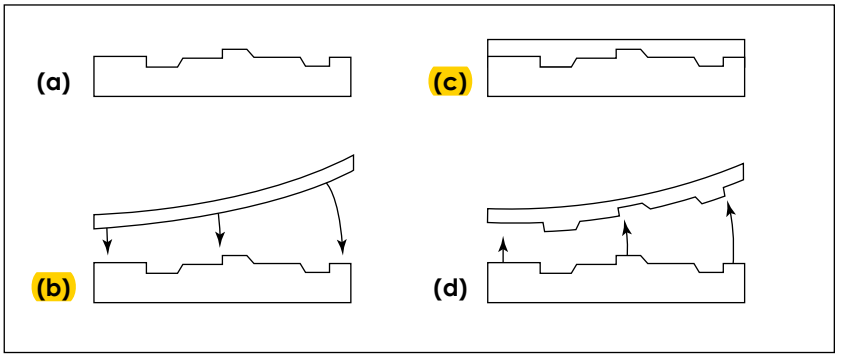

Figure 4: Replication: (a) surface contour; (b) malleable plastic mass pressed onto the surface; (c) adaptation to the contour; (d) hardened material removed from the surface.

Figure Sources

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

Chapter 3

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Chapter 5

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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