# **INTERNATIONAL STANDARD**

**ISO** 17637

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## Non-destructive testing of welds — Visual testing of fusion-welded joints

ontr. assemble. Contrôle non destructif des assemblages soudés — Contrôle visuel des



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The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see <a href="www.iso.org/directives">www.iso.org/directives</a>).

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The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 44, *Welding and allied processes*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Testing and inspection of welds*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 17637:2003), which has been technically revised.

Requests for official interpretations of any aspect of this International Standard should be directed to the Secretariat of ISO/TC 44/SC 5 via your national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at <a href="https://www.iso.org">www.iso.org</a>.

# Non-destructive testing of welds — Visual testing of fusion-welded joints

### 1 Scope

This document specifies the visual testing of fusion welds in metallic materials. It may also be applied to visual testing of the joint prior to welding.

### 2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

### 3 Terms and definitions

No terms and definitions are listed in this document.

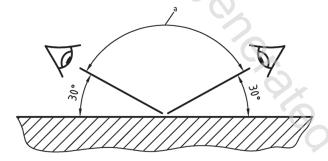
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- IEC Electropedia: available at <a href="http://www.electropedia.org/">http://www.electropedia.org/</a>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <a href="http://www.iso.org/obp">http://www.iso.org/obp</a>

### 4 Test conditions and equipment

The illuminance at the surface with white light shall be a minimum of 350 lx; wearing of tinted goggles (e.g. protective sunglasses) increases the minimum illuminance. However, 500 lx is recommended.

For direct inspection, the access shall be sufficient to place the eye within 600 mm of the surface to be examined and at an angle not less than 30° (see Figure 1).



a Range.

Figure 1 — Access for testing

Remote inspection using mirrors, boroscopes, fibre optic cables or cameras shall be considered when the access for testing in accordance with <u>Figure 1</u> is not possible or when specified by an application standard.

An additional light source can be used to increase the contrast and relief between imperfections and the background.