

# **ADVANCED QUALITY CENTRE**

An ISO 9001:2015 certified company



116-B, 5th Street Extension, Gandipuram, Coimbatore 641012, Tamilnadu, India

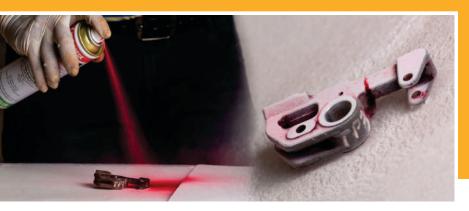








- Non Destructive Testing (ASNT/PCN/ISO)
- 1) Ultrasonic Testing
- 2) Liquid Penetrant Testing
- 3) Magnetic Particle Inspection
- 4) Radiographic Testing & Film Interpretation
- 5) Visual Testing
- 6) Eddy Current Testing



Welding Inspection Courses

1)CSWIP (3.1/3.2) 2)QA/QC Course

- Painting Inspection Courses
- 1) BGAS (Grade1/Gradde2)
- 2) QA/QC Course
- ISO Certification Trainings
- Industrial Safety Trainings

# **Career Opportunities**

Improve your chance of employment by adding globally recognized certifications & learn with experts, Join our community for life time job assistance & technical guidance.





# **Ultrasonic Testing**

This Technique uses ultrasonic sound waves propagating into the material to find out internal defects such as air voids, inclusions, cracks, lamination. Incomplete fusion, etc. suitable for any material but limited to surface and sub-surface defects.

## **Ultrasonic Thickness Gauging**

An advanced Ultrasonic device used to accurately measure thickness of shells, tank wall, pipe wall, etc, also used for corrosion mapping

### **Liquid Penetrant Testing**

This technique is used to detect surface defects only, but the inspection is highly sensitive, we do both visible method and fluorescent method to find very small defects such as cracks, porosity & un-fused areas.

# **Magnetic Particle Inspection**

Electro magnets or current carrying coils are used to induce magnetic field inside the inspection material, defects such as crack, lack of fusion, cold shut, etc, are found by flowing ferrous powder over the material, the method finds external as well as sub-surface defects & suitable for ferromagnetic materials only.



# **Gamma Radiography**

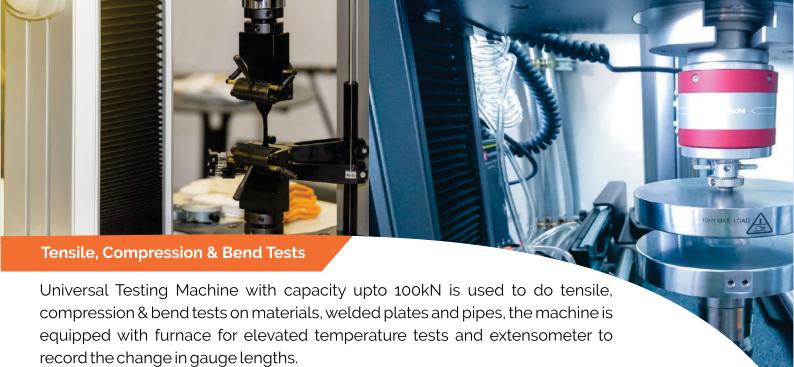
Electromagnetic radiation from Ir-192 or Co-60 isotopes are used to capture the trough thickness image of the component in a film and the defects are found out during RT Film Interpretation.

# Digital X-ray

Electromagnetic radiation from X-ray tube is used to capture the through thickness image of the component and the Images are stored digitally and is very quick process, suitable for aluminium and low thickness steels.

# **Chemical Analysis- Spectrometer**

Creates spark on the sample which causes emittion of light, the spectrometer analyse the different wavelength emitted from different elements and records to give us the data as chemical composition, PMI machines can be arranged onsite to find alloys of steels



# Micro & Macro examination

Micro examination is done under Microscopic to assess the grain structure of materials, also identifies any inclusions, Micro-etch examination is done on weld fusion areas to check complete fusion and inclusions

#### **Hardness**

Brinells. Vickers or Rockwell hardness values can be found on materials, also portable hardness machines are available to check hardness values on-sight

#### Welding

- Training & assessment of welders
- Welder Qualifications
- Welding procedure specification (WPS)
- Weld visual Inspection & Final dimensional inspection
- Witnessing of Pressure tests Painting

# **Impact Testing**

Impact Testing machine is used to find the toughness of material and weld specimens, facilities are available to carry out low temperature Impact Tests

# **Painting Inspection**

- Dust level & Surface Roughness
- Wet film & Dry film thickness
- Cross hatch test, adhesion testing
- Visual Inspection
- Paint applicator assessment & Procedure qualification
- Humidity & Dew Point temperature check
- Salt contamination check

Third Party Inspection | Auditing | Project Expediting













