

Visual Inspection – is a technique for detecting defects using the naked eye to ensure equipment is working properly and evaluate the condition of assets as a part of the overall maintenance process. The goal of the visual inspection is to identify anything that might be wrong with the asset which could require maintenance.

During the inspection, the following details but not limited to them are to be acquired.

- The corrosion of structural steel members, nuts, and bolts
- The cracks in the welding
- The loose nut and bolts
- The deteriorated bond with concrete and anchor bolts
- The damages to the protective paints and coatings

- The deflections, deformations, and dislocation of the structural members
- Any missing parts of the structural members
- The concrete cracks, spalling of concrete, and corrosion of reinforcements
- The leakage of water through concrete and steel walls leads to the deterioration of the asset itself and its connections
- Any other damages or defects

Also, routine fastening test for anchor bolts / steel connecting bolts to confirm the tightening strength and integrity of the installed anchor bolts and stee connecting bolts.

- · Hammering test is carried out by using 0.25 kg hammer. While hammering the bolt head, vibration of the bolt and impact sound could suggest loosened bolt. Hammering test could be adopted as the first screening assessment
- Torque test uses a wrench with a torque meter. By tightening the fastener, tension will be applied through the bolt, and torque reading can be recorded, hence, to measure the stiffness of the concerned bolts. Torque test using a wrench could be adopted as detailed assessment

Finally, SGS professional provides a detailed inspection report and required maintenance recommendations. For more service details, please contact our experts now.

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SGS為豎梯進 行檢查服務 評估是否處於 安全狀態



目視檢查 - 一種檢驗缺陷的技術,通過專業人士以直接觀察的方式評估 豎梯狀況,以確保設備正常。通常這是作為整個保養過程的一部分。目視 檢查的目的是識別豎梯可能或已經出現的任何問題,由專業人士記錄並 提交與業主安排適切的維修。

在檢查過程中,將獲取以下詳 細資訊,包括但不限於:

- 結構鋼構件、螺母和螺栓的 腐蝕
- 焊接中的裂紋
- 螺母和螺栓鬆動
- 與混凝土和螺栓的緊固劣化
- 保護漆和防護塗料的損壞

- 結構構件的撓度、變形和 錯位結構構件的任何缺失
- 混凝土裂縫、混凝土剝落和 鋼筋腐蝕
- •漏水通過混凝土和鋼牆會 導致物業本身及其連接的 劣化
- 任何其他損壞或缺陷

此外, 還對地腳螺栓/鋼連接 螺栓進行常規緊固測試,以確 認已安裝的螺栓和連接螺栓 的緊固強度和完整性。

- 錘擊試驗:採用0.25公斤鎚 子進行。鎚擊螺栓頭時,螺 栓的振動和撞擊聲可以分 辨螺栓是否鬆動。錘擊試驗 可作為首次篩選評估。
- 拉磅測試:使用帶有扭矩計 的扳手。 通過擰緊緊固件, 將通過螺栓施加張力,並記 錄扭矩讀數,從而測量相關 螺栓的剛度。可以使用扳手 進行拉磅測試作為詳細評 估。

最後,SGS的專業團隊為你的 設施提交詳細檢查報告及所 需維修建議。如需詳細了解, 請與我們的專家聯絡。

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