



Liquid Penetrant Testing is commonly known as LPT/PT or DPT. This is suitable for open to surface cracks for almost every product & materials regardless of their properties. It utilizes natural accumulation of fluid around a discontinuity to create a recognizable indication of crack or other surface opening defects. Usually, LPT materials are composed of Penetrant, Developer & Remove. Penetrant inspection depends mainly on the ability of liquid Penetrant (SWP 139) to wet the surface of the solid workpiece and penetrate into the discontinuities on the test surface.

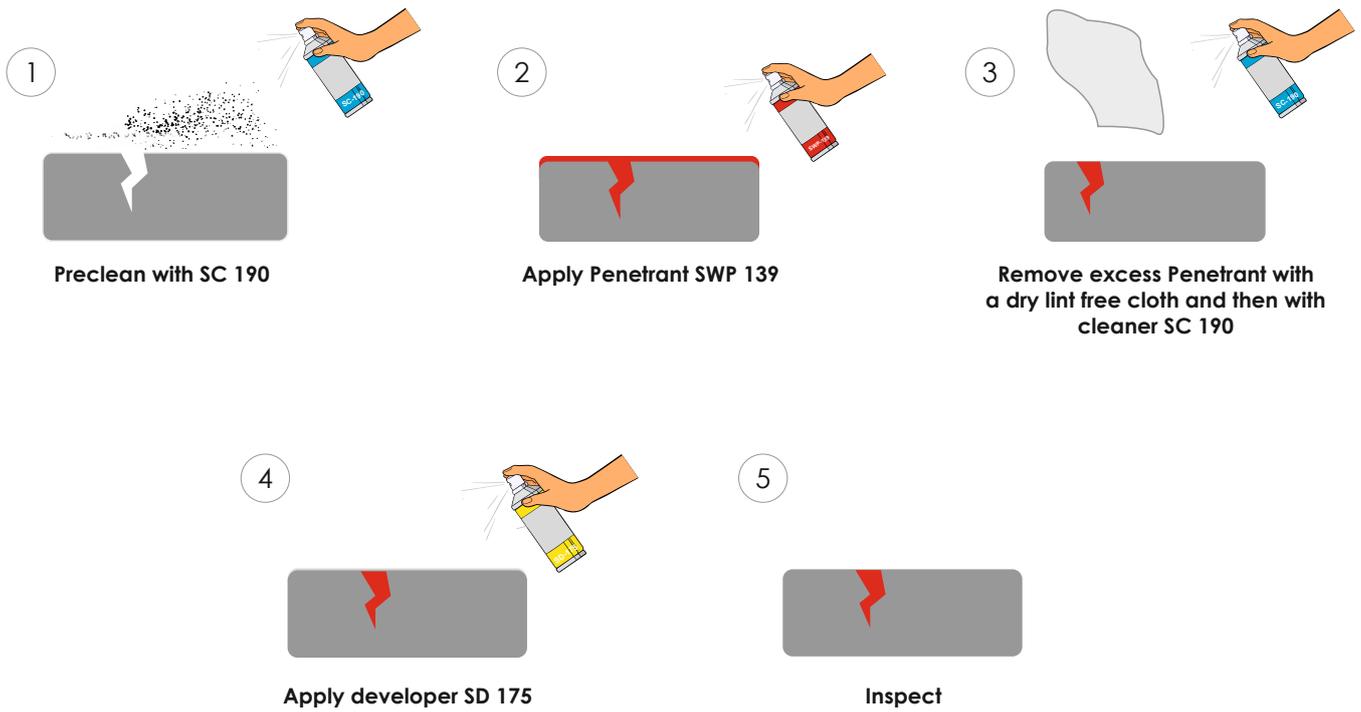
Capillary action attracts the fluid penetrant to the discontinuity as compared to its surroundings. To locate the defects, developer (SD 175) is applied to draw the penetrant out of the crack which can be seen in visible light.

Cleaner (SC 190) also plays most important role in pre and post-cleaning of Liquid penetrant testing.

Salient Features:

- Vivid, high contrast color
- Low in Sulphur and halogens
- Good in Wettability, Viscosity & capillarity
- Superior flaw resolution
- Solvent type penetrant
- Excellent reliability
- High flash point
- Suitable for detecting leaks in castings
- Compatible with any metals & many synthetic materials (compatibility for synthetic and ceramic materials must be check before use)

Best Way to Perform Liquid Penetrant Testing (LPT):



Technical data for Aerosol Cans:

Part No.	Description	Approval & Specifications	Standard Packaging
SC 190	Solvent Cleaner	ISO 3452-2 ASTM E165 ASME B&PV	Aerosol Can of Net Qty 400 ml (1 Box of 10 Cans)
SWP 139	Solvent Removable Red Dye Penetrant	ISO 3452-2 ASTM E165 ASME B&PV	Aerosol Can of Net Qty 400 ml (1 Box of 10 Cans)
SD 175	Solvent Suspendable Developer	ISO 3452-2 ASTM E165 ASME B&PV	Aerosol Can of Net Qty 400 ml (1 Box of 10 Cans)

A IPL Leaflet LPT Chemicals 2026/01

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