SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN ISO 1462:1999

01-oktober-1999

Kovinske prevleke - Prevleke, ki niso anodno nanesene na osnovno kovino - Pospešeni korozijski preskusi - Metoda vrednotenja rezultatov (ISO 1462:1973)

Metallic coatings - Coatings other than those anodic to the basis metal - Accelerated corrosion tests - Method for the evaluation of the results (ISO 1462:1973)

Metallische Überzüge - Andere als gegenüber dem Grundmetall anodische Überzüge - Beschleunigte Korrosionsprüfungen - Verfahren zur Auswertung der Ergebnisse (ISO 1462:1973)

Revetements métalliques - Dépôts électrolytiques non anodiques par rapport au métal de base - Essais de corrosion accélérée - Méthode d'évaluation des résultats (ISO 1462:1973)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN ISO 1462:1995**

ICS:

25.220.40 Kovinske prevleke Metallic coatings

SIST EN ISO 1462:1999 **en**

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 1462

January 1995

ICS 25.220.40

Descriptors: Electrodeposited coatings, metal coatings, corrosion tests, accelerated tests, base metal, estimation

English version

Metallic coatings - Coatings other than those anodic to the basis metal - Accelerated corrosion tests - Method for the evaluation of the results (ISO 1462:1973)

Revêtements métalliques - Dépôts électrolytiques non anodiques par rapport au métal de base - Essais de corrosion accélérée - Méthode d'évaluation des résultats (ISO 1462:1973)

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This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1994-10-03. CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

The European Standards exist in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

CEN

European Committee for Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart,36 B-1050 Brussels

Foreword

This European Standard has been taken over by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 262 "Protection of metallic materials against corrosion" from the work of ISO/TC 107 "Metallic and other inorganic coatings" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

This document was submitted to the formal vote and was adopted by CEN as a European Standard.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by July 1995, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by July 1995.

In accordance with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard ISO 1462:1973 has been approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD 1462

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ • ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

Metallic coatings — Coatings other than those anodic to the basis metal — Accelerated corrosion tests — Method for the evaluation of the results

First edition — 1973-07-01

UDC 669-408.2 : 620.198

Ref. No. ISO 1462-1973 (E)

Descriptors : electrodeposited coatings, metal coatings, corrosion tests, accelerated tests, base metal, evaluation.

Price based on 4 pages

FOREWORD

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO Member Bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO Technical Committees. Every Member Body interested in a subject for which a Technical Committee has been set up has the right to be represented on that Committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work.

Draft International Standards adopted by the Technical Committees are circulated to the Member Bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

Prior to 1972, the results of the work of the Technical Committees were published as ISO Recommendations; these documents are now in the process of being transformed into International Standards. As part of this process, International Standard ISO 1462 replaces ISO Recommendation R 1462-1970 drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 107, *Metallic and other non-organic coatings*.

The Member Bodies of the following countries approved the Recommendation:

Australia	Iran	South Africa, Rep. of
Czechoslovakia	Israel	Spain
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	Italy	Sweden
Finland	Netherlands	Switzerland
France	New Zealand	Thailand
Germany	Norway	Turkey
Hungary	Poland	United Kingdom
India	Portugal	U.S.A.

No Member Body expressed disapproval of the Recommendation.

Printed in Switzerland

Metallic coatings — Coatings other than those anodic to the basis metal — Accelerated corrosion tests — Method for the evaluation of the results

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard gives a rating system that provides a means of defining levels of performance of coatings, other than those anodic to the basis metal, that have been subjected to accelerated corrosion tests. This method takes into account only corrosion of the basis metal.

This method is employed only on articles which have not already been rejected on simple inspection on the grounds of the size or grouping of individual corrosion defects as required by the International Standard for the particular coating.

Individual articles having a significant surface less than about 25 mm^2 in area are unsuitable for assessment by this method.

2 DEFINITIONS

In this International Standard the following definitions apply :

2.1 significant surface : The part of the surface which is essential to the appearance or serviceability of the article and which is to be covered or is covered by the coating.

When necessary, the significant surface shall be the subject of agreement, and shall be indicated on drawings, or by the provision of suitably marked samples.

2.2 corrosion spot : A surface corrosion defect at which the coating is penetrated, as indicated by the appearance of basis metal corrosion products or lifting of the coating.

Discoloration or other surface defects which do not penetrate the coating do not count as corrosion spots.

The size of a corrosion spot is the area of the penetration through the coating and not that of associated staining.

3 SAMPLING

The batch shall be sampled in the manner required by the relevant specification. The total significant surface area of the sample shall be in excess of 5 000 mm^2.

If the individual articles forming the sample have a significant surface area smaller than 5 000 mm^2, the sample for assessment shall comprise a sufficient number of individual articles to obtain a total significant surface area equal to or greater than this area.

If the rating number required is greater than or equal to 8, the total significant surface area of the sample shall exceed 10 000 mm^2.

4 EXAMINATION OF SAMPLE AFTER TEST

The sample shall be examined in its condition at the end of the test or after rinsing in running water, if this is necessary to remove the residue of the test medium.

Corrosion products may be removed subsequently, to enable the size of individual corrosion spots to be assessed.

For the purpose of evaluation, divide the area of the significant surface of the sample hypothetically into squares of 5 mm side. This is easily done by placing a graticule, made of fully flexible transparent plastics material, on the sample so as to give the most favourable result, i.e. the highest rating.

Count the number N of 5 mm squares in the significant area of the sample and the number n of such squares containing one or more corrosion spots.

When evaluating the total area of the sample, squares more than half-occupied by the sample shall be counted as full squares; those less than half-occupied shall be ignored.

If a spot appears to lie in more than one square, it shall be counted only once in the evaluation, but cracks traversing more than one square shall be counted for each square entered.

5 RATING NUMBER

Determine the frequency of the spots, as a percentage, from the expression

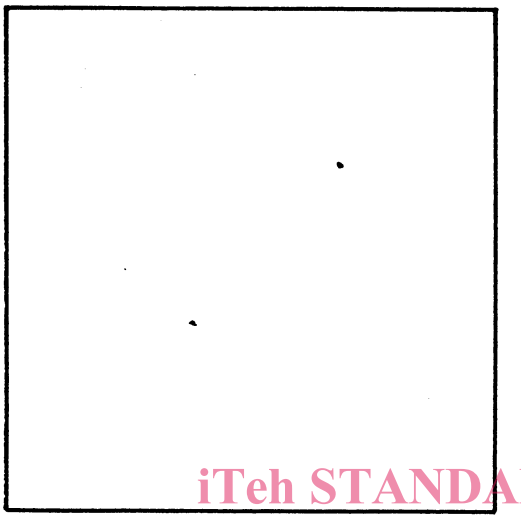
$$\text{Frequency} = 100\,\frac{n}{N}$$

Allocate a rating number to the sample according to the following table :

Frequency, per cent	Rating number
0 (no corrosion spots)	10*
over 0 up to 0,25	9*
over 0,25 up to 0,5	8*
over 0,5 up to 1	7
over 1 up to 2	6
over 2 up to 4	5
over 4 up to 8	4
over 8 up to 16	3
over 16 up to 32	2
over 32 up to 64	1
over 64	0

* See section 3.

DRAWINGS CORRESPONDING TO RATING NUMBERS 7 to 0



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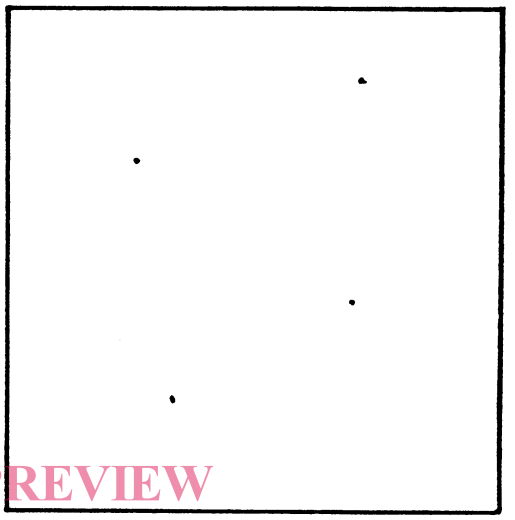

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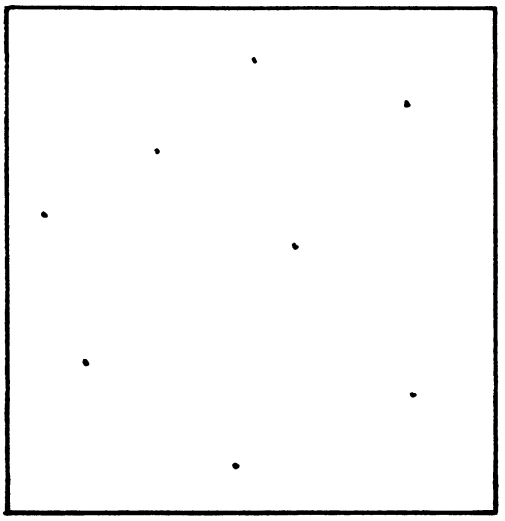

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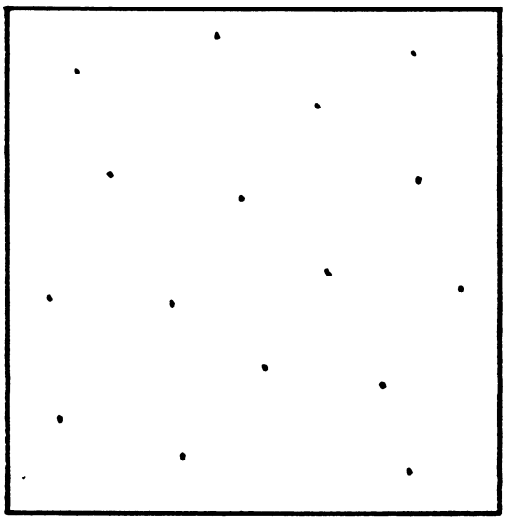

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