



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN 14483-3:2004

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Vitreous and porcelain enamels - Determination of resistance to chemical corrosion - Part 3: Determination of resistance to chemical corrosion by alkaline liquids using a hexagonal vessel

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Emails und Emailierungen - Bestimmung der Beständigkeit gegen chemische Korrosion - Teil 3: Bestimmung der Beständigkeit gegen chemische Korrosion durch alkalische Flüssigkeiten unter Verwendung eines Gerätes mit hexagonalem Gefäß

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Emaux vitrifiés - Détermination de la résistance a la corrosion chimique - Partie 3: Détermination de la résistance a la corrosion chimique par des liquides alcalins dans un récipient hexagonal

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 14483-3:2004

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25.220.50 Emailne prevleke Enamels

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EUROPEAN STANDARD
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EN 14483-3

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ICS 25.220.50

English version

Vitreous and porcelain enamels - Determination of resistance to
chemical corrosion - Part 3: Determination of resistance to
chemical corrosion by alkaline liquids using a hexagonal vessel

Emaux vitrifiés - Détermination de la résistance à la
corrosion chimique - Partie 3: Détermination de la
résistance à la corrosion chimique par des liquides alcalins
dans un récipient hexagonal

Emails und Emailierungen - Bestimmung der Beständigkeit
gegen chemische Korrosion - Teil 3: Bestimmung der
Beständigkeit gegen chemische Korrosion durch alkalische
Flüssigkeiten unter Verwendung eines Gerätes mit
hexagonalem Gefäß

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1 April 2004.

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.

This European Standard exists 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, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.



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Foreword

This document (EN 14483-3:2004) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 262 "Metallic and other inorganic coatings", the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

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 December 2004, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by December 2004.

This European Standard is divided into the following five parts, in accordance with the different apparatus and the different physical test conditions (temperature, pressure, stirring) that are used:

EN 14483 *Vitreous and porcelain enamels — Determination of resistance to chemical corrosion*

Part 1: *Determination of resistance to chemical corrosion by acids at room temperature*

Part 2: *Determination of resistance to chemical corrosion by boiling acids, neutral liquids and/or their vapours*

Part 3: *Determination of resistance to chemical corrosion by alkaline liquids using a hexagonal vessel*

Part 4: *Determination of resistance to chemical corrosion by alkaline liquids using a cylindrical vessel*

Part 5: *Determination of resistance to chemical corrosion in closed systems*

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

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Introduction

Corrosion of vitreous and porcelain enamel by aqueous solutions is a dissolution process. The main component of the vitreous and porcelain enamel, SiO_2 , forms a three-dimensional silica network. After hydrolysis it decomposes and forms silicic acid or silicates, respectively. These are released into the attacking medium. Other components, mainly metal oxides, are hydrolyzed as well and form the corresponding hydrated metal ions or hydroxides, respectively. All corrosion products are more or less soluble in the attacking medium. The whole process results in a loss in mass per unit area.

For some aqueous solutions, the attack of the vitreous and porcelain enamel proceeds linearly during the corrosion time, for other aqueous solutions, the attack of the vitreous and porcelain enamel proceeds in a logarithmic manner during the corrosion time. Only for the first series of solutions, a scientific exact rate of loss in mass per unit area ($\text{g/m}^2\cdot\text{h}$) can be calculated as well as a corrosion rate (mm/a).

The most important parameters influencing aqueous corrosion of vitreous and porcelain enamel are vitreous and porcelain enamel quality, temperature and pH-value. Besides, inhibition effects resulting from limited solubility of silica can contribute. The following list describes different types of enamel attack for different corrosion conditions.

- a) In aqueous alkali solutions like 0,1 mol/l NaOH (see clause 9 of EN 14483-4:2004) the silica network of the vitreous and porcelain enamel is considerably attacked at 80 °C. Silicates and most of the other hydrolyzed components are soluble in the alkali. Attack proceeds linearly during regular testing times. Therefore test results are expressed in terms of a rate of loss in mass per unit area (weight loss per unit area and time) and a corrosion rate (millimetres per year).
- b) At room temperature, in weak aqueous acids like citric acid (see clause 9 of EN 14483-1:2004) or also in stronger acids like sulfuric acid (see clause 10 of EN 14483-1:2004), there is only minor attack on the silica network of the vitreous and porcelain enamel. Other constituents are leached to some extent from the surface. High resistant vitreous and porcelain enamels will show no visual change after exposure. On less resistant vitreous and porcelain enamels some staining or surface roughening will occur.
- c) In boiling aqueous acids (see EN 14483-2) the silica network of the vitreous and porcelain enamel is being attacked, and silica as well as the other vitreous and porcelain enamel components are released into solution. However, solubility of silica in acids is low. Soon the attacking solutions will become saturated with dissolved silica and will then only leach the surface. The acid attack is inhibited, corrosion markedly drops.

NOTE The test equipment made of glass also releases silica by acid attack and contributes to the inhibition.

Inhibition is effectively prevented in vapour phase tests. The condensate formed on the test specimen is free of any dissolved vitreous and porcelain enamel constituents.

Examples for enamel corrosion proceeding in a logarithmic manner c.1) and linearly c.2) are:

- **c.1) Boiling citric acid (see clause 10 of EN 14483-2:2004) and boiling 30 % sulfuric acid (see clause 11 of EN 14483-2:2004):**

Since only minute amounts of these acids are found in their vapours the test is restricted to the liquid phase. The attack is influenced by inhibition effects and corrosion depends on time of exposure. Therefore test results are expressed in terms of loss in mass per unit area, no rate of loss in mass per unit area is calculated.

- **c.2) Boiling 20 % hydrochloric acid (see clause 12 of EN 14483-2:2004):**

Since this is an azeotropic boiling acid, acid concentration in liquid and vapour phase are identical and liquid phase testing need not be performed. Vigorous boiling supplies an uninhibited condensate and the attack proceeds linearly with time of exposure. Therefore test results are only expressed in terms of rate

of loss in mass per unit area (weight loss per unit area and time) and the corrosion rate (millimetres per year).

- d) At high temperatures, with tests in the liquid phase under autoclave conditions (see EN 14483-5), aqueous acid attack is severe. To avoid inhibition testing time is restricted to 24 h and the ratio of attacking acid versus attacked vitreous and porcelain enamel surface is chosen comparatively high (similar to a chemical reaction vessel). In addition, only low silica water is taken for the preparation of test solutions. Under these provisions attack will proceed linearly with time of exposure. Therefore, test results, either with 20 % hydrochloric acid (see clause 8 of EN 14483-5:2004), artificial test solutions (see clause 9 of EN 14483-5:2004), or process fluids (see clause 10 of EN 14483-5:2004) are also expressed in terms of a rate of loss in mass per unit area (loss in mass per unit area and time).
- e) In boiling water (see clause 13 of EN 14483-2:2004) the silica network is fairly stable. The vitreous and porcelain enamel surface is leached, silica is dissolved only to a small extent. This type of attack is clearly represented by the vapour phase attack. In the liquid phase some inhibition can be observed with high resistant vitreous and porcelain enamels. Or, if the vitreous and porcelain enamel in test is weak, leached alkali from the vitreous and porcelain enamel can raise pH-values to alkaline levels increasing the attack by the liquid phase. Both liquid and vapour phase test can give valuable information.
- f) Since the attack can be linear or not, results are only expressed in terms of loss in mass per unit area and the testing time should be indicated.
- g) For the standard detergent solution (see clause 9 of EN 14483-3:2004) it is not certain if the linear part of the corrosion curve is reached during the testing for 24 h or 168 h. Calculation of the corrosion rate is therefore not included in the test report.
- h) For the undefined acids (see clause 14 of EN 14483-2:2004) and undefined alkaline solutions (see clause 10 of EN 14483-3:2004 and clause 10 of EN 14483-4:2004), it also is not known if a linear corrosion will be reached during the testing period. Calculation of the corrosion rate is therefore not included in those test reports.

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For vitreous enamels fired at temperatures below 700 °C, the testing parameters (media, temperatures, and times) of this standard are not appropriate. For such enamels, for example aluminium enamels, other media, temperatures, and/or times should be used. This can be done following the procedures described in the clauses for "Other test solutions and/or conditions" of the parts 1, 2, 3, or 4 of this standard.

EN 14483 Part 1 to Part 5 has been developed from EN ISO, 4535, EN ISO 8290, ISO 2722, ISO 2733, ISO 2734, ISO 2742, ISO 2743, ISO 2745, ISO 4533 and ISO 13806.

EN 14483-3:2004 (E)

1 Scope

This part of EN 14483 describes a test method for the determination of the resistance of vitreous and porcelain enamelled articles to attack by alkaline liquids at temperatures between 25 °C and 95 °C. The apparatus used in this section is a hexagonal vessel in which 6 enamelled specimens are simultaneous tested.

NOTE 1 The resistance to any alkaline liquid can be tested. However, the test method was original made for the determination of the resistance to hot detergent solutions, within the neutral and alkaline range, used for washing textiles.

NOTE 2 Since detergents are continually subject to alterations in their composition, a standard test solution is specified which, in respect to its alkalinity, wetting property and complexing behaviour, can be considered as a typical composition for the detergents at present on the market. The pH value and alkalinity of the standard test solution depend on the proportions of sodium tripolyphosphate, sodium carbonate and sodium perborate present; sodium tripolyphosphate acts simultaneously as a complexing agent. The wetting property of the standard test solution is obtained by the addition of alkylsulphonate. A higher sodium perborate content is not considered necessary since the effect of oxygen on enamel is unimportant, and an increase in the perborate content does not cause any considerable alteration in the alkalinity of the standard test solution. The testing of different enamels using this standard test solution and other test solutions (including 5 % sodium pyrophosphate solution) has justified the use of this standard test solution for determining the resistance of enamels to hot detergent solutions.

2 Normative references

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text, and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies (including amendments).

EN ISO 3696, *Water for analytical laboratory use — Specification and test methods* (ISO 3696:1987).

ISO 48, *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic - Determination of hardness (hardness between 10 IRHD and 100 IRHD)*.

ISO 2723, *Vitreous and porcelain enamels for sheet steel — Production of specimens for testing*.

ISO 2724, *Vitreous and porcelain enamels for cast iron — Production of specimens for testing*.

ISO 13804, *Vitreous and porcelain enamels for aluminium — Production of specimens for testing*.

3 Principle

Six similarly enamelled specimens are simultaneously exposed to attack by an alkaline liquid under specified conditions of temperature and time, the solution being continuously stirred during the test.

The loss in mass is determined and used to calculate the rate of loss in mass per unit area.

NOTE In order to correspond to the conditions of a washing machine used in practice, the alkaline liquid is stirred during the test. The solution is cold when put into the vessel and is heated to the desired temperature in the vessel.

4 Reagents

During the determination use only reagents of recognised analytical grade, unless otherwise specified.

4.1 Water, conforming to the requirements of grade 3 of EN ISO 3696, i.e. distilled water or water of equivalent purity.

4.2 Grease solvent, such as ethanol, or water (4.1) containing a few drops of liquid detergent for cleaning the testing apparatus and test specimens.

- 4.3 Sodium tripolyphosphate ($\text{Na}_5\text{P}_3\text{O}_{10}$);
- 4.4 Sodium carbonate (Na_2CO_3) anhydrous;
- 4.5 Sodium perborate, hydrated ($\text{NaBO}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$);
- 4.6 Sodium silicate, containing about 81 % (m/m) Na_2SiO_3 ;
- 4.7 Alkylsulphonate ($\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_x - \text{C}(\text{SO}_2\text{Na}) \text{H} - (\text{CH}_2)_3 - \text{CH}_3$).

5 Apparatus and materials

5.1 Test apparatus

5.1.1 General description

The apparatus (see Figures 1 to 4) consists of a hexagonal vessel having a circular opening in each side. A specimen is pressed against each of these openings by means of gripping plates which are held in place by wing nuts, sealing rings being placed between the vessel and the specimens. A lid having four holes, for a paddle stirrer, two immersion heaters and a temperature controlling device, is screwed on to the vessel, a sealing ring being placed between the vessel and the lid. The paddle stirrer, immersion heaters and temperature controlling device are fixed such that their distance from the bottom of the vessel is 30 mm.

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