



**SLOVENSKI STANDARD**  
**SIST EN ISO 11463:2008**  
**01-julij-2008**

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Corrosion of metals and alloys - Evaluation of pitting corrosion (ISO 11463:1995)

Corrosion of metals and alloys - Evaluation of pitting corrosion (ISO 11463:1995)

Corrosion des métaux et alliages - Évaluation de la corrosion par piqûres (ISO 11463:1995)

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Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN ISO 11463:2008**

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**ICS:**

77.060      Korozija kovin      Corrosion of metals

**SIST EN ISO 11463:2008**      en

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ICS 77.060

English Version

Corrosion of metals and alloys - Evaluation of pitting corrosion  
(ISO 11463:1995)

Corrosion des métaux et alliages - Évaluation de la  
corrosion par piqûres (ISO 11463:1995)

Korrosion von Metallen und Legierungen - Bewertung der  
Lochkorrosion (ISO 11463:1995)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 21 March 2008.

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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 CEN Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION  
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION  
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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## Foreword

The text of ISO 11463:1995 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 156 "Corrosion of metals and alloys" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and has been taken over as EN ISO 11463:2008 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by October 2008, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 2008.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

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

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INTERNATIONAL  
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**Corrosion of metals and alloys — Evaluation  
of pitting corrosion**

**iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW**

*Corrosion des métaux et alliages — Évaluation de la corrosion par piqûres*  
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Reference number  
ISO 11463:1995(E)

## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established 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. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 11463 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 156, *Corrosion of metals and alloys*.

Annexes A and B of this International Standard are for information only.

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## Introduction

It is important to be able to determine the extent of pitting, either in a service application where it is necessary to estimate the remaining life in a metal structure, or in laboratory test programmes that are used to select pitting-resistant materials for a particular service (see [1] in annex B).

The application of the materials to be tested will determine the minimum pit size to be evaluated and whether total area covered, average pit depth, maximum pit depth or another criterion is the most important to measure.

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# Corrosion of metals and alloys — Evaluation of pitting corrosion

## 1 Scope

This International Standard gives guidance on the selection of procedures that can be used in the identification and examination of pits and in the evaluation of pitting corrosion.

## 2 Normative reference

The following standard contains provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the edition indicated was valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the standard indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 8407:1991, *Corrosion of metals and alloys - Removal of corrosion products from corrosion test specimens*.

## 3 Identification and examination of pits

### 3.1 Visual inspection

A visual examination of the corroded metal surface with or without the use of a low-power magnifying glass may be used to determine the extent of corrosion and the apparent location of pits. It is often advisable to photograph the corroded surface so that it can be compared with the clean surface after the removal of corrosion products.

**3.1.1** If the metal specimen has been exposed to an unknown environment, the composition of the corrosion products may be of value in determining the cause of corrosion. Recommended procedures in the

removal of particulate corrosion products should be followed and reserved for future identification.

**3.1.2** To expose the pits fully, it is recommended that cleaning procedures should be used to remove the corrosion products and avoid solutions that attack the base metal excessively (see ISO 8407). It may be advisable during cleaning to probe the pits with a pointed tool to determine the extent of undercutting or subsurface corrosion (see figure 1). However, scrubbing with a stiff-bristle brush will often enlarge the pit openings sufficiently by removal of corrosion products or undercut metal to make the pits easier to evaluate.

**3.1.3** Examine the cleaned metal surface to determine the approximate size and distribution of pits. Follow this procedure by a more detailed examination through a microscope using low magnification (approximately  $\times 20$ ).

**3.1.4** Determine the size, shape and density of pits.

**3.1.4.1** Pits may have various sizes and shapes. A visual examination of the metal surface may show a round, elongated or irregular opening, but it seldom provides an accurate indication of corrosion beneath the surface. Thus it is often necessary to cross-section the pit to see its actual shape and to determine its true depth. Several variations in the cross-sectioned shape of pits are shown in figure 1.

**3.1.4.2** It is difficult to determine pit density by counting pits through a microscope eyepiece, but the task may be made easier by the use of a plastic grid. Place the grid, containing 3 mm to 6 mm squares, on the metal surface. Count and record the number of pits in each square, and move across the grid in a systematic manner until all the surface has been covered. This approach minimizes eye-strain because the eyes can be taken from the field of view without fear of losing the area of interest. Enlarged photographs of the area of interest may also be used to reduce eye-strain.