SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN ISO 9223:2012

01-maj-2012

Nadomešča:
SIST EN 12500:2000

Korozija kovin in zlitin - Korozivnost v atmosferskem okolju - Razvrstitev, ugotavljanje in ocena korozivnosti (ISO 9223:2012)

Corrosion of metals and alloys - Corrosivity of atmospheres - Classification, determination and estimation (ISO 9223:2012)

Korrosion von Metallen und Legierungen - Korrosivität von Atmosphären - Klassifizierung, Bestimmung und Abschätzung (ISO 9223:2012)

Corrosion des métaux et alliages - Corrosivité des atmosphères - Classification, détermination et estimation (ISO 9223:2012)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN ISO 9223:2012**

ICS:

77.060	Korozija kovin	Corrosion of metals

SIST EN ISO 9223:2012 **en,fr,de**

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 9223

February 2012

ICS 77.060

Supersedes EN 12500:2000

English Version

Corrosion of metals and alloys - Corrosivity of atmospheres - Classification, determination and estimation (ISO 9223:2012)

Corrosion des métaux et alliages - Corrosivité des atmosphères - Classification, détermination et estimation (ISO 9223:2012)

Korrosion von Metallen und Legierungen - Korrosivität von Atmosphären - Klassifizierung, Bestimmung und Abschätzung (ISO 9223:2012)

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Foreword

This document (EN ISO 9223:2012) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 156 "Corrosion of metals and alloys" in collaboration with 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by August 2012, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by August 2012.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 9223:2012 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 9223:2012 without any modification.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 9223

Second edition
2012-02-01

Corrosion of metals and alloys — Corrosivity of atmospheres — Classification, determination and estimation

Corrosion des métaux et alliages — Corrosivité des atmosphères — Classification, détermination et estimation

Reference number
ISO 9223:2012(E)

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Published in Switzerland

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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. 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.

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ISO 9223 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 156, *Corrosion of metals and alloys*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 9223:1992), which has been technically revised.

Introduction

Metals, alloys and metallic coatings can suffer atmospheric corrosion when their surfaces are wetted. The nature and rate of the attack depends upon the properties of surface-formed electrolytes, particularly with regard to the level and type of gaseous and particulate pollutants in the atmosphere and to the duration of their action on the metallic surface.

The character of the corrosion attack and the corrosion rate are consequences of the corrosion system, which comprises the metallic materials, the atmospheric environment, technical parameters and operation conditions.

The corrosivity category is a technical characteristic which provides a basis for the selection of materials and protective measures in atmospheric environments subject to the demands of the specific application, particularly with regard to service life.

Data on the corrosivity of the atmosphere are essential for the development and specification of optimized corrosion protection for manufactured products.

The corrosivity categories are defined by the first-year corrosion effects on standard specimens as specified in ISO 9226. The corrosivity categories can be assessed in terms of the most significant atmospheric factors influencing the corrosion of metals and alloys.

The measurement of relevant environmental parameters is specified in ISO 9225.

The ways of determining and estimating the corrosivity category of a given location according to this International Standard and the relationships among them are presented in Figure 1. It is necessary to distinguish between corrosivity determination and corrosivity estimation. It is also necessary to distinguish between corrosivity estimation based on application of a dose-response function and that based on comparison with the description of typical atmospheric environments.

This International Standard does not take into consideration the design and mode of operation of the product, which can influence its corrosion resistance, since these effects are highly specific and cannot be generalized. Steps in the choice of optimized corrosion protection measures in atmospheric environments are defined in ISO 11303.