



Designation: D2688 – 05

Standard Test Method for Corrosivity of Water in the Absence of Heat Transfer (Weight Loss Method)¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D2688; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the determination of the corrosivity of water by evaluating pitting and by measuring the weight loss of metal specimens. Pitting is a form of localized corrosion: weight loss is a measure of the average corrosion rate. The rate of corrosion of a metal immersed in water is a function of the tendency for the metal to corrode and is also a function of the tendency for water and the materials it contains to promote (or inhibit) corrosion.

1.2 The test method employs flat, rectangular-shaped metal coupons which are mounted on pipe plugs and exposed to the water flowing in metal piping in municipal, building, and industrial water systems using a side stream corrosion specimen rack.

1.3 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

[D1129 Terminology Relating to Water](#)

[D2331 Practices for Preparation and Preliminary Testing of Water-Formed Deposits](#)

[D2777 Practice for Determination of Precision and Bias of Applicable Test Methods of Committee D19 on Water](#)

[G1 Practice for Preparing, Cleaning, and Evaluating Corrosion Test Specimens](#)

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D19 on Water and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D19.03 on Sampling of Water and Water-Formed Deposits, Analysis of Water for Power Generation and Process Use, On-Line Water Analysis, and Surveillance of Water.

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² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

[G16 Guide for Applying Statistics to Analysis of Corrosion Data](#)

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:* For definitions of terms used in these test methods, refer to Terminology [D1129](#).

4. Significance and Use

4.1 Since the two tendencies are inseparable for a metal to corrode and for water and the materials it contains to promote or inhibit corrosion, the corrosiveness of a material or the corrosivity of water must be determined in relative, rather than absolute, terms. The tendency for a material to corrode is normally determined by measuring its rate of corrosion and comparing it with the corrosion rates of other materials in the same water environment. Conversely, the relative corrosivity of water may be determined by comparing the corrosion rate of a material in the water with the corrosion rates of the same material in other waters. Such tests are useful, for example, for evaluating the effects of corrosion inhibitors on the corrosivity of water. Although this test methods is intended to determine the corrosivity of water, it is equally useful for determining corrosiveness and corrosion rate of materials. Examples of systems in which this method may be used include but are not limited to open recirculating cooling water and closed chilled and hydronic heating systems.

5. Composition of Specimens

5.1 The specimens shall be similar in composition to the piping in the system in which the corrosion test is being made.

6. Effect of Cold Working on Corrosion

6.1 Cold working can be important in causing localized corrosion; however, plastic deformation can be minimized in specimen preparation by following proper machining practices **(1)** (for example, drilling, reaming, and cutting specimens).

7. Types of Corrosion

7.1 *General Corrosion* is characterized by uniform attack of the metal over the entire surface.

7.2 *Pitting* is a form of localized corrosion, the depth, number, size, shape, and distribution of pits being pertinent characteristics. It may be evaluated by counting the number, by noting the size, shape, and distribution, and by measuring the depth of pits in representative areas. Both sides of the coupons must be examined.

7.2.1 A system may be devised for grading pitting (2).

7.3 *Crevice Corrosion* is a pertinent factor to consider in corrosion testing, since active corrosion sites may develop in such locations. Crevices may exist at threads and joints and under deposits, as well as in corrosion specimens. In this method, crevice corrosion may be in evidence where the specimen is fastened to the holder and at coupon markings. Providing a large specimen surface area relative to the crevice area reduces this influence on the overall corrosion results. Light sanding is necessary to remove edges of coupon marking.

7.4 *Edge Corrosion*—The increased corrosion that occurs at edges of corrosion specimens, where the metal may be of different composition or structure, must be given attention. In this method, specimens of a high ratio of surface area to edge area reduce this effect. If an abnormally high degree of edge corrosion is observed, the effect may be evaluated by measurement of the specimen dimensions previous to and following exposure. Use of a specimen of less thickness may also reduce the edge effect in weight loss.

7.5 *Impingement Attack (Erosion-Corrosion)*, associated with turbulent and high-velocity flow, particularly when soft metals and copper are involved, is characterized by continuous broader-type pits and bright metal from which protective films have been scoured away. Some under-cutting also may be present.

8. Water-Formed Deposits

8.1 Water-formed deposits observed on the specimens may be analyzed by the methods listed in Practices D2331. The most common constituents will be calcium, magnesium, aluminum, zinc, copper, iron, carbonate, phosphate, sulfate, chloride, and silica.

9. Summary of Test Method

9.1 Carefully prepared, weighed metal coupons are installed in contact with flowing water for a measured length of time. After removal from the system, these coupons are examined, cleaned, and reweighed. The corrosivity and fouling characteristics of the water are determined from the difference in weight, the depth and distribution of pits, and the weight and characteristics of the foreign matter on the coupons.

10. Interferences

10.1 Deviation in metal composition or surface preparation of the coupons may influence the precision of the results.

10.2 The presence of different metals in close proximity to the coupon, (within 76 mm (3 in.)), even if they are insulated from the coupon, constitutes a source of error in the results.

10.3 Deviations in the velocity and direction of flow past the coupons may influence the precision of the results.

10.4 Results are directly comparable only for the water temperature to which the coupon is exposed.

10.5 Crevices, deposits, or biological growths may affect local corrosivity; results should therefore be interpreted with caution.

11. Apparatus

11.1 *Coupon Specimens*—Prepare coupons in accordance with Section 13.

11.2 *Insulating Washer, Screw, and Nut*—Use for attaching the coupon to the mounting rod. The insulating washer has a sleeve that fits into the coupon hole and around the screw.

NOTE 1—The insulating washer may be eliminated if a non-metal screw and nut are used. Screws and nuts of nylon or TFE fluorocarbon have been found satisfactory for this purpose.

11.3 *Specimen Mounting Plug*—Use a 152-mm (6-in.) length of 9.5-mm (0.375-in.) outside diameter PVC, CPVC, or TFE fluorocarbon rod, or equivalent, attached at one end to a drilled PVC, CPVC, or malleable iron pipe plug, and having a flat surface and a hole at the other end suitable for attachment of the test specimen. The pipe plug shall have a saw slot or other suitable witness mark to indicate the orientation of the test specimen when it is mounted in the bypass rack.

11.4 *Bypass Specimen Rack*, as illustrated in Fig. 1, for installation of coupon specimens. The piping, valves, and fittings of the corrosion rack shall be constructed of 1 in. Schedule 40 carbon steel or Schedule 80 PVC or CPVC pipe.

11.5 *Dial Depth Gage*—A gage with a knife-edge base, pointed probe, and dial indicator for measurement of pit depth.

11.6 *Emery Paper*, Number 0.

12. Materials

12.1 *Vapor Phase Inhibitor Paper*. Envelopes constructed of vapor phase inhibitor paper are commercially available.

13. Coupon Preparation

13.1 In this procedure, coupons are to be made principally from sheet metal; however, in a few cases, as with cast iron or cast bronze, it may be necessary to prepare coupons from castings.

13.2 Use a coupon size of 13 by 76 by 1.6 mm (0.5 by 3.0 by 0.0625 in.) for all sheet metals; and a 13 by 76 by 3 mm (0.5 by 3.0 by 0.125 in.) for cast metals. Other sizes are suitable, providing the total area is about 259 mm² (4 in.²), the principal requirement being to keep the flat area large compared to the edge area.

13.3 *Sheet Metal Coupon Preparation*—Obtain sheet metal of the type desired except for stainless steel; use cold-rolled steel free of rust spots for ferrous metal. Obtain stainless steel with a No. 4 finish.³

13.3.1 Shear 14-gage sheet metal material to the dimensions of 13 by 75 mm (0.5 by 3.0 in.).

13.3.2 Drill or punch a 5-mm (0.019-in.) hole with its center about 3 mm (1/8 in.) from one end of the coupon.

13.3.3 Deburr all sharp edges on the coupon specimen using a file or emery belt, and deburr the hole with an oversize drill.

³ *Metals Handbook*, Vol 1, American Society for Metals, Metals Park, OH 44073, 1961, p. 430.

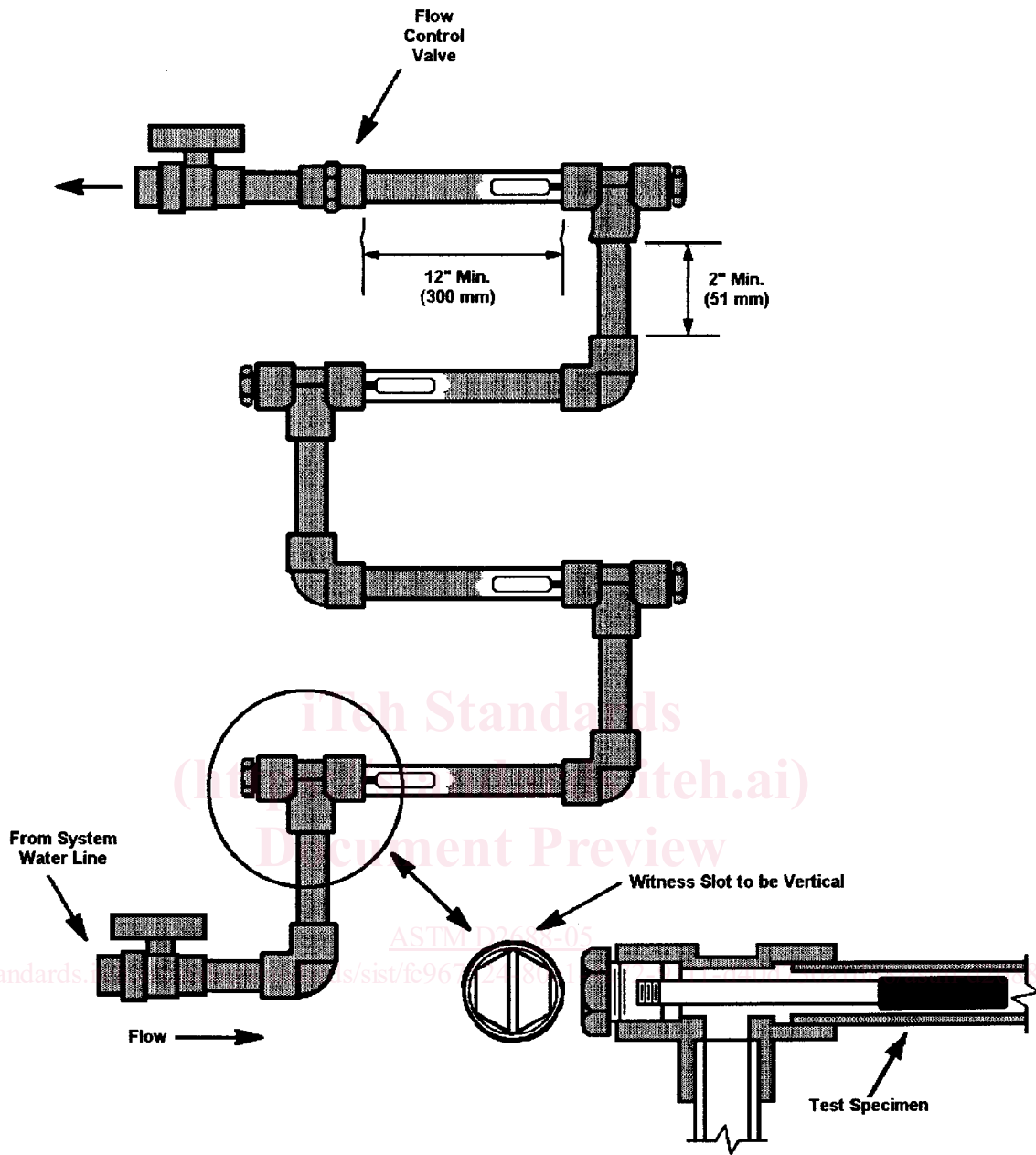


FIG. 1 Installation of Corrosion Coupons

13.3.4 Stamp identifying numbers or letters on the coupon area below the mounting hole.

13.4 *Cast Metal Coupon Preparation*—Obtain rough castings of the desired metal, measuring about 19 by 114 by 6 mm ($\frac{3}{4}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{4}$ in.) from a commercial foundry or elsewhere.

13.4.1 Surface grind to the dimensions of 13 by 102 by 3 mm (0.5 by 4.0 by 0.125 in.) and a surface roughness of about 124 μ m.

13.4.2 Drill a 7-mm ($\frac{9}{32}$ -in.) hole with its center about 8 mm ($\frac{5}{16}$ in.) from one end of the coupon.

13.4.3 Deburr all sharp edges on the coupon specimen using a file or emery belt, and deburr the hole with an oversize drill.

13.4.4 Stamp identifying numbers or letters on the small coupon area between the edge and the mounting hole.

13.4.5 The approximate weight of metal coupons, g, is as follows:

Steel	10.35
Cast Iron	11.65
Copper	13.33
Zinc	8.7