SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN ISO 28706-3:2018

01-april-2018

Nadomešča:
SIST EN ISO 28706-3:2012

Steklasti in porcelanski emajli - Ugotavljanje odpornosti proti kemični koroziji - 3. del: Ugotavljanje odpornosti proti kemični koroziji z alkalnimi tekočinami z uporabo šesterokotne posode ali trikotne steklenice (ISO 28706-3:2017)

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 or a tetragonal glass bottle (ISO 28706-3:2017)

Emails und Emaillierungen - Bestimmung der Beständigkeit gegen chemische Korrosion - Teil 3: Bestimmung der Beständigkeit gegen chemische Korrosion durch alkalische Flüssigkeiten unter Verwendung eines Gerätes mit hexagonalem Gefäß oder einer tetragonalen Glasflasche (ISO 28706-3:2017)

Émaux 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 ou une bouteille en verre tétragonale (ISO 28706-3:2017)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN ISO 28706-3:2018**

ICS:

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

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English Version

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This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1 December 2017.

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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-CENELEC 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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European foreword

This document (EN ISO 28706-3:2018) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 107 “Metallic and other inorganic coatings” in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 262 “Metallic and other inorganic coatings, including for corrosion protection and corrosion testing of metals and alloys” 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 2018, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by August 2018.

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

This document supersedes EN ISO 28706-3:2011.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 28706-3:2017 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 28706-3:2018 without any modification.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 28706-3

Second edition
2017-11

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 or a tetragonal glass bottle

Émaux 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 ou une bouteille en verre tétragonale

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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 107, *Metallic and other inorganic coatings*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 28706-3:2008), which has been technically revised.

A list of all parts in the ISO 28706 series can be found on the ISO website.

Introduction

Corrosion of vitreous and porcelain enamels by aqueous solutions is a dissolution process. The main component of the enamel, SiO_2, forms a three-dimensional silica network. After hydrolysis, it decomposes and forms silicic acid or silicates. 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. 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 on the enamel proceeds linearly during the corrosion time; for other aqueous solutions, the attack on the enamel proceeds in a logarithmic manner during the corrosion time. Only for the first series of solutions can a scientifically exact rate of loss in mass per unit area ($g/m^2 \cdot h$) be calculated as well as a corrosion rate (mm/year).

The most important parameters influencing aqueous corrosion of the enamel are the enamel quality, the temperature and the pH-value. Inhibition effects resulting from the limited solubility of silica can also 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 ISO 28706-4:2016, Clause 9), the silica network of the 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 test times. Therefore, test results are expressed in terms of a rate of loss in mass per unit area (mass 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 ISO 28706-1:2008, Clause 9) or also in stronger acids like sulfuric acid (see ISO 28706-1:2008, Clause 10), there is only minor attack on the silica network of the enamel. Other constituents are leached to some extent from the surface. Highly resistant enamels will show no visual change after exposure. On less resistant enamels, some staining or surface roughening will occur.

c) In boiling aqueous acids (see ISO 28706-2), the silica network of the enamel is being attacked, and silica as well as the other enamel components are released into solution. However, the 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 and the rate of corrosion drops markedly.

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

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

Examples of enamel corrosion proceeding in a logarithmic manner [see 1)] and linearly [see 2)] are:

1) Boiling citric acid (see ISO 28706-2:2017, Clause 11) and boiling 30 % sulfuric acid (see ISO 28706-2:2017, Clause 12)

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 the 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.

2) Boiling 20 % hydrochloric acid (see ISO 28706-2:2017, Clause 13)

Since this is an azeotropic boiling acid, its concentration in the liquid and the 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 (mass loss per unit area and time) and the corrosion rate (millimetres per year).