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Corrosion tests in artificial atmospheres — Accelerated corrosion tests involving alternate exposure to corrosion-promoting gases, neutral salt-spray and drying

Essais de corrosion en atmosphères artificielles — Essais de corrosion accélérée par expositions alternées à des gaz oxydants ou au brouillard salin neutre et à un séchage

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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 meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [Foreword - Supplementary information](#).

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 156, *Corrosion of metals and alloys*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 21207:2004), of which it constitutes a minor revision. It also incorporates the Technical Corrigendum ISO 21207:2004/Cor 1:2008.

Introduction

Corrosion of metallic materials with or without corrosion protection is influenced by many environmental factors, the importance of which can vary with the type of metallic material and with the type of environment. Laboratory tests are designed to simulate the effects of the most important factors that enhance the corrosion of metallic materials.

The accelerated corrosion test methods described in this International Standard, methods A and B, are designed to simulate and enhance the environmental influence of exposure to an outdoor climate where salt-contaminated conditions and corrosion-promoting gases from an industrial or a traffic environment occur which might promote corrosion. Test method A simulates a moderately aggressive traffic environment while test method B simulates a more severe industrial or traffic environment.

Test method A involves exposure of the test objects to the following test cycle:

- a) neutral salt spray testing (ISO 9227) for 2 h in a mist of a salt solution containing a mass fraction of 5 % of sodium chloride at 35 °C, followed by drying for 22 h in a standard laboratory climate;
- b) exposure for 120 h in a test atmosphere containing a mixture of corrosion-promoting gases, volume fraction of NO₂ equal to $1,5 \times 10^{-6}$ and of SO₂ equal to $0,5 \times 10^{-6}$, at a relative humidity of 95 % and at a temperature of 25 °C, followed by drying for 24 h in a standard laboratory climate.

Test method B involves exposure of the test object to the following test cycle:

- a) neutral salt spray testing (ISO 9227) for 2 h in a mist of a sodium chloride salt solution of mass fraction 5 % at 35 °C, followed by drying for 22 h in a standard laboratory climate;
- b) exposure for 48 h in a test atmosphere containing a mixture of corrosion-promoting gases, volume fraction of NO₂ equal to 10×10^{-6} and of SO₂ equal to 5×10^{-6} , at a relative humidity of 95 % and at a temperature of 25 °C;
- c) neutral salt spray testing (ISO 9227) for 2 h in a mist of a sodium chloride salt solution of mass fraction 5 % at 35 °C, followed by drying for 22 h in a standard laboratory climate;
- d) exposure for 72 h in a test atmosphere containing a mixture of corrosion-promoting gases, volume fraction of NO₂ equal to 10×10^{-6} and of SO₂ equal to 5×10^{-6} , at a relative humidity of 95 % and at a temperature of 25 °C.

The results obtained do not permit far-reaching conclusions on the corrosion resistance of the tested product under the whole range of environmental conditions in which it may be used.

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Corrosion tests in artificial atmospheres — Accelerated corrosion tests involving alternate exposure to corrosion-promoting gases, neutral salt-spray and drying

1 Scope

This International Standard defines two accelerated corrosion test methods to be used in assessing the corrosion resistance of products with metals in environments where there is a significant influence of chloride ions, mainly as sodium chloride from a marine source or by winter road de-icing salt, and of corrosion-promoting gases from industrial or traffic air pollution.

This International Standard specifies both the test apparatus and test procedures to be used in executing the accelerated corrosion tests.

The methods are especially suitable for assessing the corrosion resistance of sensitive products with metals, e.g. electronic components, used in traffic and industrial environments.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 8407, *Corrosion of metals and alloys — Removal of corrosion products from corrosion test specimens*

ISO 9227, *Corrosion tests in artificial atmospheres — Salt spray tests*

ISO 10062, *Corrosion tests in artificial atmosphere at very low concentrations of polluting gas(es)*

ISO 10289, *Methods for corrosion testing of metallic and other inorganic coatings on metallic substrates — Rating of test specimens and manufactured articles subjected to corrosion tests*

3 Apparatus and reagents

3.1 Exposure of test objects to mixtures of NO₂ and SO₂ at a relative humidity of 95 % and a temperature of 25 °C.

The climatic cabinet with inner chamber and gas flow system shall comply with the requirements of ISO 10062.

The equipment used for testing shall be constructed for the following reasons.

- a) The inner chamber and gas flow system consist of inert materials, e.g. PTFE (polytetrafluoroethylene) or glass, to avoid or minimize adsorption of hostile gases on surfaces other than of that of the test panels.
- b) Airflow and hostile gas injection system are designed to ensure uniform test conditions in the inner chamber or working space of cabinet.

In the most common design of test equipment, the test atmosphere in the working space is obtained by continuously introducing the necessary quantity of the mixture of corrosion-promoting gases into a damp airflow to obtain the required concentration. The corrosion-promoting gases and conditioned air are mixed outside the cabinet. The conditioned air is taken from the outer chamber of the climatic cabinet. The airflow after injection of the corrosion-promoting gases is then mixed

with a flow of re-circulated test atmosphere and the resulting gas flow admitted into the inner chamber or working space of the cabinet. Half of the flow of the test atmosphere through the inner chamber may be re-circulated.

To ensure uniform test conditions in the working space, the test atmosphere is normally supplied to the working space from the bottom and the outlet is placed at the top. Perforated plates are placed in front of the openings to ensure uniform airflow through the working space.

- c) Uniformity of temperature in the working space shall be better than ± 1 °C and uniformity of relative humidity better than ± 3 %. In terms of corrosivity, expressed as the corrosion rate of copper metal, the uniformity shall be not less than 5 %.

NOTE The uniformity of the test conditions in the working space may be checked regularly by exposing a number of copper metal coupons, placed at different positions in the working space during testing. The differences in weight change of the metal coupons indicate if the uniformity of test conditions is within the specified range.

- d) The tolerance of the damp air flow shall be within ± 1 °C of the specified temperature and the tolerance on relative humidity ± 3 %. The linear flow rate of air shall be in the range of 0,5 mm/s to 5 mm/s. The damp airflow shall be free of water droplets or aerosols.

In the most common design of test equipment, the air is introduced to the outer chamber of the cabinet after filtration and purification by activated charcoal and a particulate filter. The nitrogen dioxide and the sulfur dioxide gases may be taken either from pressurized cylinders filled with 1 000 ppm (volume fraction 0,001 %) high-purity gases with a volume fraction of $1\ 000 \times 10^{-6}$ in high-purity nitrogen gas or from thermostat-controlled permeation tubes.

- e) For exposure of test panels in the working space, specimen holders shall be used so that the test panels do not shield one another or disturb the uniformity of airflow across the chamber.
- f) The temperature, relative humidity, and concentration of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide in the airflow at the outlet of working space shall be monitored so that they reflect the true test conditions for the test objects.

3.2 Salt spray testing in accordance with ISO 9227.

The apparatus and reagents to be used shall comply with the requirements of ISO 9227.

3.3 Drying in standard laboratory climate.

For the test, a room with an appropriate system for control of its temperature at 23 °C \pm 2 °C and its relative air humidity at 50 % \pm 5 % shall be used.

4 Evaluation of the corrosivity of the tests

4.1 Reference test panels

For measurement of the corrosivity of the tests in accordance with this International Standard, four reference panels of metallic copper (minimum 99,85 % mass fraction of Cu) shall be used.

The reference specimens shall have dimensions of 50 mm \times 50 mm \times 1 mm.

Prior to exposure, grinding and polishing of the surfaces of the reference panels including edges shall be made by metallographic sample preparation equipment as follows:

- a) test panel shall be mounted on a flat specimen holder using double-sided tape;
- b) front surface of panel shall be ground on paper (220 grit) with a water lubricant until flat;

- c) front surface of panel and edges of panel shall be polished for 5 min on cloth with 15 µm diamond suspension and an ethanol lubricant;
- d) panel shall be removed from the holder and steps a) to c) repeated but with the back side uppermost;
- e) identification number shall be stamped on the panel;
- f) panel shall be polished using 9 µm diamond suspension and tissue paper manually;
- g) panel shall be cleaned with ethanol and wiped with tissue paper manually;
- h) panel shall be cleaned in an ultrasonic bath with ethanol and then blown dry;
- i) panel shall be stored in a desiccator for a minimum period of 30 min;
- j) panel shall be weighed to the nearest 0,1 mg.

4.2 Arrangement of the reference panels during testing

During testing, the reference panels shall be handled in the same way as the test objects. During salt spray testing and exposure testing in the flow of the mixed corrosive gases, the four reference panels shall be positioned in the four different quadrants of the climate chamber and the salt spray cabinet.

The support for the reference panels shall be made of, or coated with, inert materials such as plastic and be placed at the same level as the test objects.

4.3 Determination of mass loss after testing

After the end of the test, the corrosion products shall be removed from the reference panels by repetitive cleaning as described in ISO 8407.

For chemical cleaning, a solution with a mass fraction of 5 % of NH_4HSO_3 in distilled water shall be used. The chemical cleaning procedure is preferably performed in repetitive steps of immersion for 1 min at room temperature. After each immersion step, the reference panel shall be thoroughly cleaned at ambient temperature by immersion in water, then in ethanol, followed by drying. To avoid oxidation during chemical cleaning, the solutions should be saturated with nitrogen gas prior to and during the cleaning.

The reference panels shall be weighed to the nearest 0,1 mg and the mass versus the actual cleaning cycle shall be plotted as described in ISO 8407.

NOTE For the efficient dissolution of the corrosion products during the immersion step, it is important that the solution be kept in a stirred state. Ultrasonic agitation is preferred for increasing the rate of dissolution.

From the plot of mass versus number of cleaning cycles, the true mass of the specimen after removal of the corrosion products shall be determined as described in ISO 8407. Subtract this number from the mass of the reference panel prior to testing and divide the resulting number by the area of the exposed surface of the reference panel to calculate the metal mass loss per square metre of the reference panel.

4.4 Satisfactory performance of test

The test has been performed satisfactorily if the loss in mass of each reference panel is within the intervals listed in [Table 1](#).