Designation:C1617–05 Designation: C1617 – 09

Standard Practice for Quantitative Accelerated Laboratory Evaluation of Extraction Solutions Containing Ions Leached from Thermal Insulation on Aqueous Corrosion of Metals[1]

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C1617; 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 practice covers procedures for a quantitative accelerated laboratory evaluation of the influence of extraction solutions containing ions leached from thermal insulation on the aqueous corrosion of metals. The primary intent of the practice is for use with thermal insulation and associated materials that contribute to, or alternatively inhibit, the aqueous corrosion of different types and grades of metals due to soluble ions that are leached by water from within the insulation. The quantitative evaluation criteria are Mass Loss Corrosion Rate (MLCR) expressed in mils per year determined from the weight loss due to corrosion of exposed metal coupons after they are cleaned.

1.2 The insulation extraction solutions prepared for use in the test can be altered by the addition of corrosive ions to the solutions to simulate contamination from an external source. Ions expected to provide corrosion inhibition can be added to investigate their inhibitory effect.

1.3 Prepared laboratory standard solutions are used as reference solutions and controls, to provide a means of calibration and comparison. See Fig. 1 and Table 1.

1.4 Other liquids can be tested for their potential corrosiveness including cooling tower water, boiler feed, and chemical stocks. Added chemical inhibitors or protective coatings applied to the metal can also be evaluated using the general guidelines of the practice.

1.5 This practice cannot cover all possible field conditions that contribute to aqueous corrosion. The intent is to provide an accelerated means to obtain a non-subjective numeric value for judging the potential contribution to the corrosion of metals that can come from ions contained in thermal insulation materials or other experimental solutions. The calculated numeric value is the mass loss corrosion rate. This calculation is based on general corrosion spread equally over the test duration and the exposed area of the experimental cells created for the test. Corrosion found in field situations and this accelerated test also involves pitting and edge effects and the rate changes over time.

~~1.6The measurement values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard.~~

1.6 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

1.7 *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

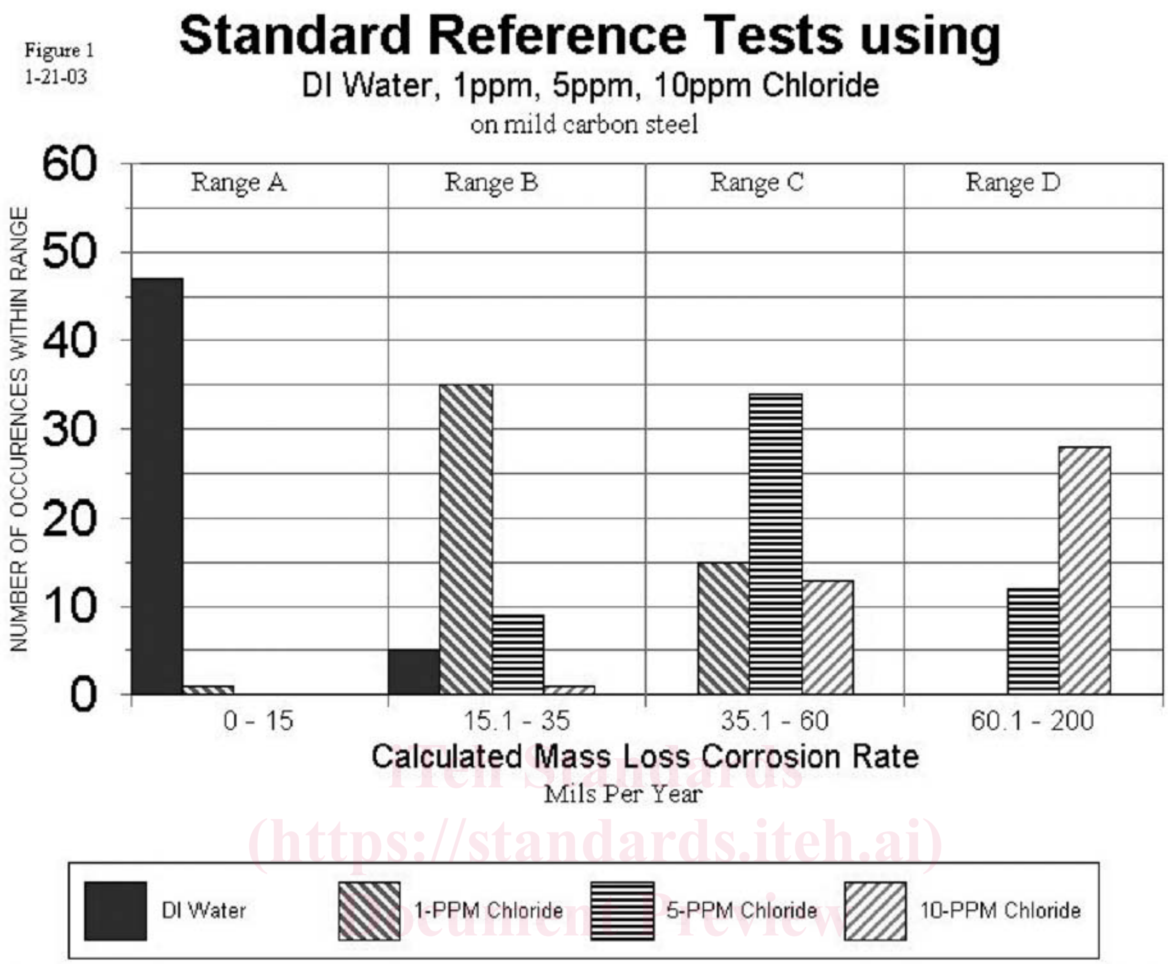
2.1 *ASTM Standards:*[2]

A53/A53M Specification for Pipe, Steel, Black and Hot-Dipped, Zinc-Coated, Welded and Seamless
A105/A105M Specification for Carbon Steel Forgings for Piping Applications
C168 Terminology Relating to Thermal Insulation
C518 Test Method for Steady-State Thermal Transmission Properties by Means of the Heat Flow Meter Apparatus
C665 Specification for Mineral-Fiber Blanket Thermal Insulation for Light Frame Construction and Manufactured Housing

[1] This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C16 on Thermal Insulation and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C16.31 on Chemical and Physical Properties.

~~Current edition approved May 1, 2005. Published June 2005. DOI: 10.1520/C1617-05.~~
Current edition approved Nov. 1, 2009. Published November 2009..Originally approved in 2005. Last previous edition approved in 2005 as C1617–05. DOI: 10.1520/C1617-09.

[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.



NOTE 1—The Fig. 1 bar graph was created using the MLCR data shown in Table 1 2. Standard reference tests using de-ionized water, 1 ppm, 5 ppm, and 10 ppm chloride solutions were performed on mild carbon steel coupons. The calculated MLCR test results for mild carbon steel coupons were separated into four ranges. The rating criteria ranges were developed to accommodate the results obtained using this practice on the reference standards and experimental insulation samples. The ranges used are: MLCR = 0 to 15 mils = range A; MLCR = 15.1 to 35 mils = range B; MLCR = 35.1 to 60 mils = range C, MLCR = 60.1 and higher = range D. The bars on the graph represent the total number of occurrences within the range for each of the reference solutions.

NOTE 2—It is necessary for each laboratory to develop their own data, with their own individual plate or plates, metal, operators, cleaning procedures, and environmental conditions to establish the ranges of MLCR calculated for the reference standards. The insulation or other test solutions are then evaluated against the reference solution results.

FIG. 1 Standard Reference Tests

C692 Test Method for Evaluating the Influence of Thermal Insulations on External Stress Corrosion Cracking Tendency of Austenitic Stainless Steel
C739 Specification for Cellulosic Fiber Loose-Fill Thermal Insulation
C795 Specification for Thermal Insulation for Use in Contact with Austenitic Stainless Steel
C871 Test Methods for Chemical Analysis of Thermal Insulation Materials for Leachable Chloride, Fluoride, Silicate, and Sodium Ions
D609 Practice for Preparation of Cold-Rolled Steel Panels for Testing Paint, Varnish, Conversion Coatings, and Related Coating Products
G1 Practice for Preparing, Cleaning, and Evaluating Corrosion Test Specimens
G16 Guide for Applying Statistics to Analysis of Corrosion Data
G31 Practice for Laboratory Immersion Corrosion Testing of Metals
G46 Guide for Examination and Evaluation of Pitting Corrosion

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*:
Refer to Terminology C168 for definitions relating to insulation.

4. Summary of Practice

~~3.1The~~4.1 The practice uses controlled amounts of test solutions delivered drip wise onto a defined area of small flat coupons of selected test metals for the purpose of producing, comparing, and measuring the corrosion that occurs on the metals due to the exposure. Preparation of the coupons includes sanding to remove oxidation and contamination and making the surface uniform and reproducible.

~~3.2The~~4.2 The test is conducted at elevated temperatures, greatly accelerating the corrosion in comparison with corrosion at room temperature. The heat makes the solution evaporate quickly, allowing an air (oxygen) interface and making thousands of wet-dry-wet cycles possible in a short time.

~~3~~4.3 Quantitative measurements of corrosion are determined from the weight change (loss) due to the corrosion of the tested coupons. Reference tests prepared with known concentrations of solutions that are conducive to the corrosion of the tested metal are compared with water solutions containing ions extracted from insulation samples. Calculations of MLCR in mils-per-year (MPY) made using the methods of Practice G1 are reported as the quantitative measurement.

~~4.~~

5. Significance and Use

~~4~~5.1 Corrosion associated with insulation is an important concern for insulation manufacturers, specification writers, designers, contractors, users and operators of the equipment. Some material specifications contain test methods (or reference test methods contained in other material specifications), for use in evaluating the insulation with regard to the corrosion of steel, copper, and aluminum. In some cases these tests are not applicable or effective and have not been evaluated for precision and bias.

~~4.2A~~5.2 A properly selected, installed, and maintained insulation system will reduce the corrosion that often occurs on an un-insulated structure. However, when the protective weather-resistant covering of an insulation system fails, the conditions for the aqueous environment necessary for corrosion under insulation (CUI) often develop. It is possible the insulation contains, collects, or concentrates corrosive agents, or a combination thereof, often found in industrial and coastal environments. If water is not present, these electrolytes cannot migrate to the metal surface. The electrochemical reaction resulting in the aqueous corrosion of metal surfaces cannot take place in the absence of water and electrolytes. Additional environmental factors contributing to increased corrosion rates are oxygen, and elevated-temperature (near boiling point).

~~4~~5.3 Chlorides and other corrosive ions are common to many environments. The primary corrosion preventative is to protect insulation and metal from contamination and moisture. Insulation covers, jackets, and metal coating of various kinds are often used to prevent water infiltration and contact with the metal.

~~4.4This~~5.4 This procedure can be used to evaluate all types of thermal insulation and fireproofing materials (industrial, commercial, residential, cryogenic, fire-resistive, insulating cement) manufactured using inorganic or organic materials.

~~4.5This~~5.5 This procedure can be used with all metal types for which a coupon can be prepared such as mild steel, stainless steel, copper, or aluminum.

~~4.6This~~5.6 This procedure can also be applicable to insulation accessories including jacketing, covers, adhesives, cements, and binders associated with insulation and insulation products.

~~4.7Heat~~5.7 Heat treatment of the insulation (as recommended by the manufacturer up to the maximum potential exposure temperature) can be used to simulate possible conditions of use.

~~4~~5.8 Adhesives can be tested by first drying followed by water extraction or by applying a known quantity of the test adhesive to a test piece of insulation and then extracting.

~~4~~5.9 Insulating cements can be tested by casting a slab, drying, and extracting or by using the uncured insulating cement powder for extraction.

~~4~~5.10 Reference tests prepared with various concentrations of solutions that are conducive to the corrosion of the tested metal serve as comparative standards. Solutions containing chloride, sodium hydroxide, various acids (sulfuric, hydrochloric, nitric, and citric acid), as well as "blank" tests using only de-ionized water and tap water are used.

~~4~~5.11 Research can be done on insulation that has been specially formulated to inhibit corrosion in the presence of corrosive ions through modifications in basic composition or incorporation of certain chemical additives. Corrosive ions can also be added to the insulation extraction solutions to determine the effectiveness of any inhibitors present.

~~4~~5.12 Protective surface treatments and coatings of different types and thickness can be applied to the metal coupons and compared using various corrosive liquids.

~~4~~5.13 Several sets of tests are recommended because of the number of factors that affect corrosion. An average of the tests and the standard deviation between the test results are used on the data. Much of the corrosion literature recommends a minimum of three specimens for every test. Consult Guide G16 for additional statistical methods to apply to the corrosion data.

~~4~~5.14 Results from this accelerated corrosion test shall not be considered as an indicator of the useful life of the metal equipment. Many factors need consideration for applicability to specific circumstances. Refer to Practice G31 for additional information.

~~5.~~

6. Apparatus

~~5.1The~~6.1 The test apparatus must be housed in a reasonably clean and non-dusty environment to avoid any effects of contaminants.

~~5.2~~6.2 *Electrically Heated Thermostatically Controlled Flat Hot Plate (see* Appendix X1*)*—A 1-ft (30.5-cm) square or circular plate that has uniform temperature across the surface provides the heated environment. See Appendix X1 for construct design and sources of assembled systems.

~~5.3~~

6.3 *Peristaltic Pump (see* Appendix X1*)*—A multi-channel peristaltic pump with individual cassettes and silicone tubes is recommended to supply 250 (±25) mL/day to each specimen.

~~5.4~~

6.4 *Silicone Rubber Tubing (see* Appendix X1*)*, to deliver fluid to the test coupons.

~~5.5~~

6.5 *Miniature Barbed Fitting (see* Appendix X1*)*, for connections of tubing (1⁄16 by 1⁄16 ~~in.).~~

~~5.6~~*in.)(0.16 by 0.16 cm).*

6.6 *Band Saw*.

~~5.7~~

6.7 *Balance*, capable of 0.0001 (±0.0002) g mass determination.

~~5.8~~

6.8 *Wet-Grinding Belt Grinder/Sander* , with used 80-grit (a belt previously used to make Test Method C692 stainless steel coupons is acceptable) or new 120-grit wet belt.

~~5.9~~

6.9 *Drying Oven*.

~~5.10~~

6.10 *Bottles*, plastic 1 L or equivalent, to individually supply each test specimen with test liquid.

~~5.11~~

6.11 *Nominal 1-in. Thin-wall PVC Pipe*, 15⁄16~~-in. OD; 13⁄16-in. ID by 2-in. lengths.~~

~~5.12*High Temperature Grease*, Never-Seez or equivalent for use as heat transfer grease.~~

~~5.13~~*-in. (3.33 cm) OD; 13⁄16-in. (3.02 cm) ID by 1.25-in. (3.18 cm)lengths.*

6.12 *High Temperature Grease or oil*, for use as heat transfer medium.

6.13 *Rubber O-Ring*, 11⁄4~~-in. ID, 11⁄2-in. OD, 1⁄8-in. thick.~~

~~5.14~~*-in. (3.18 cm) ID, 11⁄2-in. (3.81 cm) OD, 1⁄8-in. (0.32 cm)thick.*

6.14 *Silicone Sealant*~~, GE Silicone II or equivalent.~~

~~5.15~~*, 100% Silicone sealant.*

6.15 *Plastic Straw*, 1⁄8~~-in. drink stirring straw ("swizzle stick") cut to 1-in. length.~~

~~5.16~~*-in. (0.32 cm) drink stirring straw ("swizzle stick") .*

6.16 *Cleaning Apparatus and Solutions*, for the coupons, stainless steel metal scourer pad, 3-M sanding pad (medium and fine) or equivalent sand paper, acetone, xylene, water, paper towels.

~~5.17~~

6.17 *Hand-Held Magnifier*, or 10 to 30× binocular microscope, or both.

~~6.~~

7. Reagents and Materials

~~6.1~~

7.1 *Distilled or De-Ionized Water*, containing less than 0.1 ppm chloride ions.

~~6.2~~

7.2 *Metal Test Coupons*, meeting the composition requirements of applicable ASTM Specification for Mild Steel, Stainless Steel, Copper, or Aluminum. Mill certificates of chemical composition and mechanical properties are required. ~~The gage of the metal shall be 16 to 22-gage depending on type of metal and availability.~~

~~6~~7.2.1 Some researchers will want to maintain traceability to the metals used in other C16 corrosion procedures. Specification C739 uses cold rolled, low carbon (<0.30 %) commercial quality shim steel. Specification C665 uses cold rolled, low carbon, quarter hard, temper No. 3, strip steel. It is possible other metal grades meeting Specification A53/A53M, Specification A105/A105M, and other common ferrous steel specifications are of interest for use in the tests. If stainless steel coupons are to be used, it is recommended that they be 16-gage and prepared following the sensitization procedure described in Test Method C692 Section 9 on Test Coupons (sensitize stainless steel coupons by heating at 1200°F (649°C) in an argon (inert) or air (oxidizing) atmosphere for three hours). Galvanized steel is not suitable for test because the elevated temperatures recommended by the practice are above the recommended use temperature of galvanized metal. However, with suitable adjustments to slow the drip rate and lower the temperature of the hot plate, there are possibilities for the development of test practices.

6.2.2It is likely that different results will be found when switching between various metal grades. The use of standard solutions of corrosive ions provides a benchmark against which the leachable ions contained in the insulation are evaluated. The standard solutions are run during every test sequence, after having previously established the range of results for the individual laboratory and the type, grade, and lot of metal.

6.3

7.2.2 Carbon Steel Coupons; style: 0.032 Steel, Type R, Dull Matte Finish. Specs: ASTM D609-Type 1, Temper = ¼ hard, Carbon = 0.13; size = 0.032 by 2 by 3.5in. (0.8 x 51 x 89 mm)

7.2.3 It is likely that different results will be found when switching between various metal grades. The use of standard solutions of corrosive ions provides a benchmark against which the leachable ions contained in the insulation are evaluated. The standard solutions are run during every test sequence, after having previously established the range of results for the individual laboratory and the type, grade, and lot of metal.

7.3 *Chemically Pure Salts and Reagent Grade Acids* shall be used for preparation of corrosion solutions used as reference standards for plate calibration and comparison with extraction solutions.

6.4

7.4 *Chloride Reference Standards* are prepared from a 1000 ppm (mg/L) chloride solution using 1.64 g of sodium chloride to one liter of de-ionized water. For a liter of a 1-mg/L chloride solution, mix 1 mL of 1000 ppm chloride solution to one liter. Quantity and concentration of the reference standards are made as needed for the desired test.

7.Metal Coupon Preparation

7.1Shear 2 by 7-in. (51 by 178-mm) coupons from the test metal, with the long dimension parallel to the long dimension of the sheet.

7.2Grip coupon with suction cup holder (see Fig. 1 of Test Method C692) or other means to facilitate wet grinding on belt grinder. Grind parallel to the long dimension of the coupon using a well-used 80-grit (a belt previously used to make Test Method C692 stainless steel coupons is acceptable) or new 120-grit wet belt with just enough pressure to remove the dull finish and leave the metal bright. The degree of surface roughness is expected to affect the test, do not over-grind. A reference coupon or comparative roughness standard is useful. The belt-ground face is the test surface. Immediately rinse in de-ionized water and dry with a clean paper towel to prevent flash corrosion.

7.3Cut the coupon into approximately three equal pieces using a band saw equipped with a metal cutting blade.

7.4Prepare the edges of the coupons with a sander to produce smooth, even, and flat surfaces.

7.5Permanently mark each coupon for identification. If metal stamp impressions are used to mark the coupon, do not allow the impression to deform the back face of the coupon.

7.6Clean the surface to be tested by lightly wet sanding with a fine sanding pad in distilled or de-ionized water. Wet sand the back surface of the coupon to establish a clean condition that can be reproduced after testing. Rinse in distilled or de-ionized water, followed by rinsing in acetone. Dry and polish the test surface using a clean paper towel. Do not touch the test surface with bare hands thereafter.

7.7Heat the coupons to drive off surface moisture and obtain a constant weight. Cool the coupons in a moisture-free environment and weigh using a precision balance to 0.1 mg. Record the weight and coupon identification.

7.8Cut the polyvinylchloride (PVC) pipe into 1-in. lengths. Remove the ragged edges to make smooth flat-sanded ends. Drill a ⅛

8. Metal Coupon and Test Cell Preparation

8.1 Carbon steel coupons referenced in 7.2.2 are used as received from the manufacturer.

NOTE 1—The previous coupon preparation technique has been moved to Appendix X3 (History).

8.2 Permanently mark each coupon for identification. If metal stamp impressions are used to mark the coupon, do not allow the impression to deform the back face of the coupon.

8.3 Heat the coupons to drive off surface moisture and obtain a constant weight. Cool the coupons in a moisture-free environment and weigh using a precision balance to 0.1 mg. Record the weight and coupon identification.

8.4 Cut the polyvinylchloride (PVC) pipe into 1.25in.(3.175 cm) lengths. Remove the ragged edges to make smooth flat-sanded ends. Drill a ⅛-in. hole in the side of the pipe, ⅛ in. from the top end and then clean the pipe in de-ionized water and dry.

7.9Position8.5 Position an O-ring approximately 0.5 in. (91.5 cm) from a smooth flat-sanded end of the PVC pipe. Put a 0.125-in.(0.32 cm) bead of silicone sealant completely around the space formed by the pipe and O-ring. Position the pipe in the center of the coupon with the hole oriented to the corner for easy access. While tightly holding the pipe down, push the O-ring into contact with the coupon, squeezing out some silicone sealant to form a continuous, watertight seal. Avoid silicone sealant on the inside of the pipe and metal. Allow the silicone to cure completely (overnight) before testing.

7.10Cut8.6 Cut 1-in. (2.54 cm) pieces of the plastic straw with one end at a 45° angle. Insert the straw into the hole in the PVC pipe so that the angle is down and the drip falls in the approximate center of the coupon. The barbed fitting is used to attach the straw to the peristaltic pump tube. Fig. 2 shows a completed test coupon with the components labeled. Figs. 3 and 4 show a hot plate with the coupons installed.

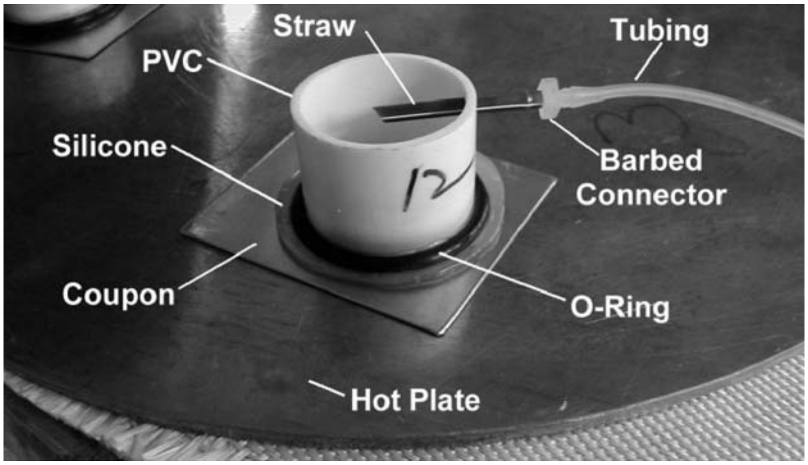


FIG. 2 Test Coupon with Components Identified

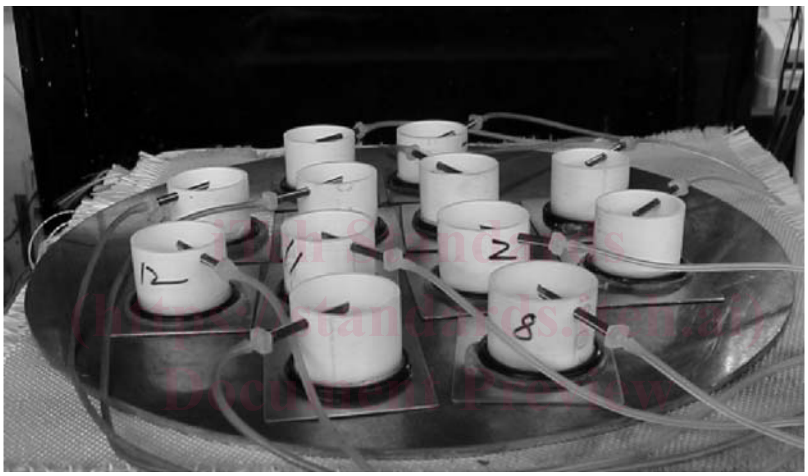


FIG. 3 Test Coupons on Hot Plate

FIG. 4 Test Cells on Hot Plate

~~8.~~

9. Solution Preparation

~~8.1~~
9.1 *Procedure A*:
~~8.1.1~~