



Designation: ~~D7376–10~~ Designation: D7376 – 10a

Standard Practice for Outdoor Evaluation of Wet Stack Storage Conditions on Coil-Coated Metals¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D7376; 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 procedure describes the practice for determining relative performance of coil-coated metal in an outdoor wet stack testing environment.~~

~~1.2 The purpose of this test is to evaluate relative wet stack corrosion resistance and blistering. Substrates, pretreatments, primers, topcoats, and backers may be evaluated.~~

~~1.3 This test simulates coil or stacked building panel bundle storage at a job site in wet outdoor conditions. The results from panels tested during the same time period may be used to compare products as an indicator of actual field performance. Environments with higher temperature and moisture levels accelerate degradation.~~

~~1.4 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are for information only.~~

~~1.5~~

1.1 This practice is used to determine the resistance to corrosion and blistering of coil-coated metal products relative to one another when stacked outdoors under direct weathering conditions in which they are wetted by rain and dew.

1.2 The coil-coated product variables evaluated may include, but are not limited to, substrates, pretreatments, primers, topcoats, and backers.

1.3 This test simulates a stacked building panel bundle stored at a job site in wet outdoor conditions. The results from panels tested during the same time period at the same physical location may be used to compare products as an indicator of relative field performance. Environments with higher temperature and moisture levels accelerate corrosion and blistering.

1.4 This standard does not endorse the storage of level (that is, 0° from horizontal) building panels stacks in wet outdoor conditions. Level storage of building panels is not recommended and is used in this standard for evaluation only.

1.5 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are for information only.

1.6 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

D610 Practice for Evaluating Degree of Rusting on Painted Steel Surfaces

D714 Test Method for Evaluating Degree of Blistering of Paints

D1654 Test Method for Evaluation of Painted or Coated Specimens Subjected to Corrosive Environments

G7 Practice for Atmospheric Environmental Exposure Testing of Nonmetallic Materials

3. Summary of Practice

~~3.1 This practice is for the evaluation of relative wet stack corrosion resistance and blistering of coil-coated metal. The test is to be conducted in an outdoor environment with coil-coated panels placed on a flat surface while allowing exposure to environmental conditions such as rain, dew, humidity, and high temperatures.~~

~~3.2 Panels are evaluated periodically for corrosion and blistering as specified in~~

3.1 This practice is for the evaluation of relative resistance to wet stack corrosion and blistering of coil-coated metal. The test is to be conducted in an outdoor environment with coil-coated panels placed on a flat surface while allowing exposure to direct weather conditions including rain, dew, and solar radiation.

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D01 on Paint and Related Coatings, Materials, and Applications and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D01.53 on Coil Coated Metal.

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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.

3.2 It is necessary to expose negative controls in each test run, that is, products with known resistance to corrosion and blistering in this location, at the same time as the test product to determine its resistance relative to controls.

3.3 Panels are evaluated periodically for corrosion and blistering as specified in 6.7.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 This practice provides for periodic testing to compare the relative performance of specific coatings, substrates, and/or pretreatments used on coil-coated metal for resistance to wet conditions during storage.

4.2 When performed in south Florida, this practice gives accelerated corrosion and blistering results relative to other locations within the continental United States.

4.3 This practice allows comparison of different coatings, substrates, and pretreatments when they are tested at the same time. The results must be considered relative and do not indicate absolute performance.

4.4 Because the outdoor environment shows year-to-year climatological, seasonal, and geographic variation, the absolute amount of degradation based on corrosion and blistering may vary (see Practice G7 Significance and Use

4.1 This practice provides for periodic testing for resistance to wet conditions during storage to compare the relative performance of specific combinations of coatings, substrates, and/or pretreatments used on coil-coated metal. The results must be considered relative and do not indicate absolute performance.

4.2 When stored improperly, coil-coated building panel stacks can be exposed to rainwater, which flows into gaps between panels by capillary action or gravity, and remains in the gaps because of poor drainage conditions. Such a condition is known as a “wet stack” and may cause blistering and corrosion of the painted surfaces. This practice simulates such improper storage conditions.

4.3 Because the outdoor environment shows year-to-year seasonal and geographic climate variation, the absolute amount of degradation based on corrosion and blistering may vary (see Appendix X1).

4.4 Temperature, rain, humidity, and humidity-storage practices are important factors in wet stack corrosion. Corrosion and blistering will accelerate with increased temperature. The preferred test location is south of 27°N latitude in Florida. Other locations may be used, but differences in temperature and moisture must be considered, and the amount of corrosion and blistering are expected to vary considerably with climate. Test sites must have the instrumentation to measure and record ambient temperature and rainfall as in Practice G7.

4.5 This practice is not meant to support the field storage of coil-coated metal in any way other than what is recommended by the manufacturer.

5. Apparatus

5.1 The use of a wooden or plastic pallet to stack the test panels in a horizontal position is one way to ensure rain does not puddle around the panels. Rainwater and condensation flow down the sides of the stacks, and water is absorbed/drawn between panels by capillary action. Excess water will drain through the slats in the pallet (see Fig. 1).

5.2 The pallet is recommended to be 61 cm to 91 cm (24 in. to 36 in.) from the ground and all foliage should be removed from the area.

5.2 The pallet is recommended to be 61 cm to 91 cm (24 in. to 36 in.) from the ground and all foliage should be maintained so that it does not create shade on or contact with the test panels.



Note—Level position for test purposes only. Level storage of building panels in wet conditions is not recommended.

FIG. 1 Illustration of Wet Stack Test Placed Horizontally (Level) on a Pallet