
Priprava jeklenih podlag pred nanašanjem barv in sorodnih premazov - Zbrane informacije o vplivu stopnje onesnaženja s solmi, topnimi v vodi (ISO/TR 15235:2001)

Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products - Collected information on the effect of levels of water-soluble salt contamination (ISO/TR 15235:2001)

Vorbereitung von Stahloberflächen vor dem Auftragen von Beschichtungsstoffen und verwandten Produkten - Gesammelte Informationen über die Auswirkungen der Verunreinigung durch wasserlösliche Salze (ISO/TR 15235:2001)

Préparation des subjectiles d'acier avant application de peintures et de produits assimilés - Conseils sur les teneurs en contamination des sels solubles dans l'eau (ISO/TR 15235:2001)

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Verunreinigung durch wasserlösliche Salze (ISO/TR
15235:2001)

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Contents	Page
European foreword.....	3

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Contents

	Page
Foreword.....	iv
Introduction.....	v
1 Scope	1
2 Conclusions	1
3 Terms and definitions	2
4 Sequential collection of data.....	2
5 Protocol for assessing surface contamination	5
6 Recommended test protocol to investigate the influence of salt contamination on coating service life	5
7 Other standards of interest	5
Annex A (informative) Summary of data from bibliographic references.....	6
Annex B (informative) Data from a paint manufacturer.....	14
Annex C (informative) Coating-system manufacturers' recommendations regarding toleration of salt contamination on a steel surface before application of paints or related products	16
Annex D (informative) Data supplied by Japan (see 4.2)	19
Annex E (informative) Assessment of soluble chloride and/or sulfate contamination on a steel surface — Surface inspection protocol.....	21
Annex F (informative) Recommended test procedure when investigating the influence of soluble chloride and/or sulfate contamination on coating service life	22
Bibliography.....	23

ISO/TR 15235:2001(E)

Foreword

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Introduction

The performance of paints and related products applied to steel can be significantly affected by the presence of water-soluble salt contaminants on a steel surface.

Sources of salt contamination are numerous. In the painting industry, the blasting abrasive itself, the paint ingredients (particularly pigments), and the rinse water that may be used in wet cleaning methods can all be sources of salt contamination. In addition, salts settle from the atmosphere during fogs, dews, inversions, and rain, and they may also be deposited from chemical splashes or air pollutants. De-icing salts, which are used on highways and bridges in cold climates, may remain on the steel surfaces. Furthermore, some steel surfaces, during service, come into direct contact with salts, e.g. ships carrying salt water ballast in steel tanks or vessels with salt-containing cargoes.

Unless salts are removed from a steel surface prior to painting, problems may occur that lead to poor paint performance. Salts on the steel surface can absorb moisture from the air, cause osmotic blistering of the paint system, and accelerate the rate of corrosion.

Removal of salts is often difficult, and the salts accelerate pitting corrosion. The salt contaminant can remain in the bottom of pits, often beneath the corrosion product. In order to adequately remove salts from the surface, it is often necessary not only to remove the corrosion product, but also to flush the salt from within the corrosion pits.

The performance of a paint system applied over a salt-contaminated surface depends on the service environment, the type and design of the paint system, the thickness of the paint, and the nature and amount of salt contaminants.

International Standards ISO 8501 and ISO 8502 have been prepared to provide methods of assessing visually or by chemical analysis the presence and surface concentration of contaminants, and ISO 8504 provides guidance on methods for cleaning steel surfaces. These International Standards, however, do not contain guidance on the levels of salt contamination that can be tolerated by paint systems.

This document provides information on the levels of water-soluble chloride and sulfate salt contamination that will minimize the risk of coating failure. The information in this document is based on an evaluation of published data from technical literature, as well as unpublished data from coating-system manufacturers and users.