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Vitreous and porcelain enamels — Determination of crack formation temperature in the thermal shock testing of enamels for the chemical industry

Émaux vitrifiés — Détermination de la température de fissuration par choc thermique d'émaux pour l'industrie chimique

Reference number
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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).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of 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 www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 107, *Metallic and other inorganic coatings,* in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 262, *Metallic and other inorganic coatings, including for corrosion protection and corrosion testing of metals and alloys*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 13807:1999), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates the Technical Corrigendum ISO 13807:1999/Cor 1:2000.

The main changes are as follows:

— the normative references have been updated;

— the method for measuring coating thickness has been updated;

— the thickness requirements for the vitreous enamel coating have been updated;

— the specimen heating temperature requirements have been updated.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Vitreous and porcelain enamels — Determination of crack formation temperature in the thermal shock testing of enamels for the chemical industry

1 Scope

This document specifies a test method for the determination of the crack formation temperature of enamels for the chemical industry by subjecting enamelled steel specimens to thermal shock using cold water.

The value of the crack formation temperature measured according to this test method does not apply to the finished component (see Annex A). It is a parameter of vitreous and porcelain enamels for comparing the relative quality of different enamel formulations.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 2178, *Non-magnetic coatings on magnetic substrates — Measurement of coating thickness — Magnetic method*

ISO 2746, *Vitreous and porcelain enamels — High voltage test*

ISO 3819, *Laboratory glassware — Beakers*

ISO 19496-1, *Vitreous and porcelain enamels — Terminology — Part 1: Terms and definitions*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 19496-1 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/

3.1
crack formation temperature
thermal shock temperature (3.2) at which the first damage to the enamel occurs in the form of cracks and/or chipping

3.2
thermal shock temperature
temperature of the specimen immediately before quenching with cold water

4 Designation

The test method for the determination of the crack formation temperature of enamels for the chemical industry by the thermal shock test described in this document is designated as follows:

Test ISO 13807

5 Principle

The specimen is heated to the thermal shock temperature in a drying oven. After reaching the thermal shock temperature, the enamelled surface is covered by water at a temperature between 10 °C and 30 °C. Then, the specimen is dried and visually examined for damage. To make cracks visible, the entire enamel surface is sprayed with electrostatically charged talcum powder. If no damage to the enamel is found after the first thermal shock test, the test shall be repeated at a thermal shock temperature 10 °C higher than in the previous test.

6 Apparatus

6.1 Drying oven, capable of maintaining temperatures of at least 300 °C.

6.2 Low-form beaker, having a capacity of 2 000 ml and meeting the requirements of ISO 3819.

6.3 Spray gun, equipped with a hard-rubber nozzle for electrostatically charging the talcum powder.

7 Specimens

7.1 Shape and preparation of specimens

Specimens shall be either square sheet metal plates with a thickness of at least 10 mm and an edge length of 150 mm that have been enamelled on one side, or made of 10MnTi3 low-alloyed enamelling structural steel (as shown in Figure 1). The steel shall have the following nominal composition (% mass fraction):

— carbon, ≤0,12 %;

— manganese, 0,40 % to 1,00 %;

— titanium, 0,10 % to 0,16 %;

— phosphorus, ≤0,035 %;

— sulfur, ≤0,030 %.

During the enamelling process, these specimens shall be held in the horizontal position by means of a rod inserted in the 5 mm hole. The vitreous enamel ground coat shall cover the entire surface. The vitreous enamel cover coat may be applied only to the top and convex surface (radius 8 mm).

Dimensions in millimetres
Roughness values in micrometres

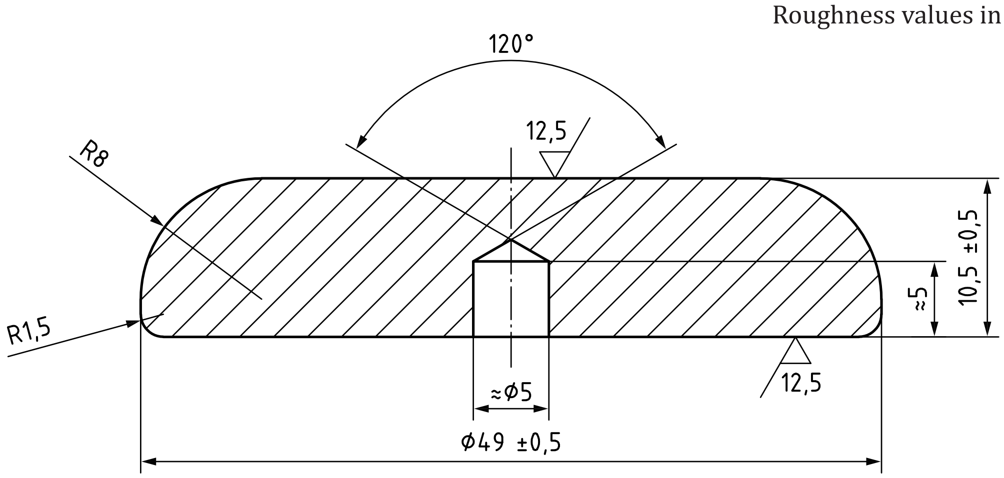

Figure 1 — Steel specimen for determination of the crack formation temperature of enamels by thermal shock

Prepare the specimens by the same enamelling process used for the enamelled product, including the pre-treatment, type of vitreous enamel ground coat, vitreous enamel cover coat, application technique, firing temperature and thickness of the vitreous enamel ground coat. After each firing step, the specimens are removed from the oven and may be cooled in air. However, the specimens shall be submitted to controlled cooling after the last vitreous enamel coating or directly after the last firing. Heat the specimens up to 600 °C in an oven, maintain this temperature for at least 20 min, then cool to 250 °C at a cooling rate of ≤1 °C/min (see Annex A).

The overall thickness of the vitreous enamel coating measured by the method given in ISO 2178 shall be between 1,1 mm and 1,4 mm.

The finished vitreous enamel coating shall be free from defects. This shall be checked visually, as well as with the high voltage test at 12 kV described in ISO 2746.

Specimens of other shapes or manufacture may be used, when specified by the purchaser. The use of specimens having different shapes or manufacture shall be noted in the test report.

7.2 Number of specimens

Two specimens of the same type shall be used for each determination.

8 Procedure

8.1 Place the two enamelled specimens with the enamelled surface upwards in the drying oven (6.1) heated to the thermal shock temperature. The thermal shock temperature shall be about 20 °C below the expected crack formation temperature. If necessary, determine the crack formation temperature by a preliminary test.

8.2 Determine by a preliminary test, the time span necessary for heating the specimens to the thermal shock temperature. After the specimens have reached the thermal shock temperature, open the drying oven (6.1) and remove one specimen by means of a fork or other tool, without touching the enamel surface. Hold the specimen horizontally and cover the centre of it by pouring 2 l of water at a temperature between 10 °C and 30 °C, pouring the water at a rate of approximately 100 ml/s. From the moment the drying oven (6.1) is opened until the cold water is poured on to the specimen, no more than 3 s shall elapse.

8.3 After the first specimen has been removed from the drying oven (6.1), leave the second specimen in the oven until it has again reached the thermal shock temperature, then repeat the thermal shock step with the second specimen, by the procedure described in 8.2.

8.4 Check the dried specimens visually for damage to the enamel initially. Following the visual check, to make cracks easier to detect, spray the enamel with electrostatically charged talcum powder using the spray gun (6.3). This technique makes even fine cracks easy to detect.

8.5 If no damage to the enamel is detected on one or both specimens after the thermal shock test, repeat the test on the same specimens at a thermal shock temperature that is 10 °C higher than in the first test.

8.6 If the difference in the crack formation temperature as determined by the above procedure is greater than 10 °C, the test shall be repeated with two new specimens.

9 Expression of results

Average the crack formation temperatures that do not differ by more than 10 °C.

10 Test report

The test report shall include the following information:

a) the type of enamel tested;

b) the International Standard used (including its year of publication);

c) the designation (see Clause 4) of this test method, i.e. Test ISO 13807;

d) the thickness of the enamel coating;

e) the material code or designation of the basis metal;

f) if applicable, the shape of the specimen, if specified by the purchaser (see Clause 7);

g) the description of the damage to the enamel coating;

h) the individual values of the crack formation temperatures, in °C;

i) the arithmetic mean of the crack formation temperature, in °C;

j) any deviations from the procedure specified;

k) any unusual features observed;

l) the date of the test.

Annex A
(informative)

Explanatory notes

In the case of vitreous enamelling, the two components, enamel and metal, are firmly fused together by means of a mechanical and chemical bond. As a result of the different thermal expansion and softening characteristics of enamel and metal, temperature-dependent stresses develop in the composite. The components of the composite are generally designed such that compressive stresses are present in the melted-on enamel coating.

In the case of vitreous enamelling, four different types of thermal shock are known:

a) cold-shock on the enamel side;

b) heat shock on the metal side;

c) heat shock on the enamel side;

d) cold shock on the metal side.

Since cold shock on the enamel side with cold water is the most critical type, this test is specified in this document.

The crack formation temperature of enamel as determined by thermal shock testing is a characteristic of the composite material. No conclusions shall be drawn from the results of this thermal shock test about the resistance to cold of an enamelled product. In practice, the crack formation temperature is influenced by stresses due to manufacture that originate from welded joints or from non-uniform cooling from the enamelling temperature. The crack formation temperature is also influenced by mechanical deformation occurring after enamelling as a result of welding on the double jacket of the vessel or by support forces introduced by the container support structure. In addition, stresses during service that occur at a particular production stage, for example, compressive stress on the inner vessel or jacket, can affect the crack formation temperature. Consequently, the thermal shock resistance guaranteed by the enamel manufacturer for the enamelled product is always considerably lower than the crack formation temperature determined in accordance with this document.

The controlled cooling of specimens after enamelling (see 7.1) reduces the stresses that are created by uncontrolled cooling in air. If cooling is controlled, the measured crack formation temperatures of different enamels can be compared.

Specimens coated with the identical enamel that are rapidly cooled in air without controlling the rate of cooling display crack formation temperatures that are about 10 °C to 30 °C higher due to the stresses caused by rapid cooling. The stress-free state of a specimen cannot be recognized visually, but can be generated experimentally by slow cooling from 600 °C (see 7.1) before measuring the crack formation temperature.

Repeating a thermal shock test at the same thermal shock temperature has no influence or only a very slight influence (less than 5 °C) on the crack formation temperature. Therefore, a repetition of the thermal shock test at the same temperature is not provided in this document.

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Price based on 5 pages