BS EN ISO 9227:2022+A1:2024

BSI Standards Publication

Corrosion tests in artificial atmospheres — Salt spray tests

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European foreword

This document (EN ISO 9227:2022) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 156 "Corrosion of metals and alloys" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 262 “Metallic and other inorganic coatings, including for corrosion protection and corrosion testing of metals and alloys” the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by May 2023, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 2023.

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European foreword to Amendment 1

This document (EN ISO 9227:2022/A1:2024) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 156 "Corrosion of metals and alloys" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 262 “Metallic and other inorganic coatings, including for corrosion protection and corrosion testing of metals and alloys” the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

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Foreword

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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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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 156, *Corrosion of metals and alloys*, 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 fifth edition cancels and replaces the fourth edition (ISO 9227:2017), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

— the arrangement of test specimens has been added;

— the arrangement of collecting devices has been changed; examples of arrangement of collecting devices have been added as Annex E;

— DC04, DC05 and UNS G10080 have been added for steel reference specimens as an alternative of CR4-grade steel, and interlaboratory comparison for reference specimens has been added as Annex F;

— the diluted acetic acid for preparing the test solution of AASS and CASS has been added;

— the allowed limit of copper concentration when the cabinet once used for CASS is re-used for NSS or AASS has been specified.

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Introduction

There is seldom a direct relation between resistance to the action of salt spray and resistance to corrosion in other media, because several factors influencing the progress of corrosion, such as the formation of protective films, vary greatly with the conditions encountered. Therefore, the test results should not be regarded as a direct guide to the corrosion resistance of the tested metallic materials in all environments where these materials can be used. Also, the performance of different materials during the test should not be taken as a direct guide to the corrosion resistance of these materials in service.

Nevertheless, the method described gives a means of checking that the comparative quality of a metallic material, with or without corrosion protection, is maintained.

Different metallic substrates (metals) cannot be tested in direct comparison in accordance to their corrosion resistances in salt spray tests. Comparative testing is only applicable for the same kind of substrate.

Salt spray tests are generally suitable as corrosion protection tests for rapid analysis for discontinuities, pores and damage in organic and inorganic coatings. In addition, for quality control purposes, comparison can be made between specimens coated with the same coating. As comparative tests, however, salt spray tests are only suitable if the coatings are sufficiently similar in nature.

When interpreting test results (e.g. minimum time until appearance defects or protection defects) for product quality control or acceptance specifications, it is important to recognize that the salt spray test can have a low level of reproducibility, especially with production parts tested in different laboratories.

It is often not possible to use results gained from salt spray testing as a comparative guide to the long-term behaviour of different coating systems, since the corrosion stress during these tests differs significantly from the corrosion stresses encountered in practice.

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Corrosion tests in artificial atmospheres — Salt spray tests

1 Scope

This document specifies the apparatus, the reagents and the procedure to be used in conducting the neutral salt spray (NSS), acetic acid salt spray (AASS) and copper-accelerated acetic acid salt spray (CASS) tests for assessment of the corrosion resistance of metallic materials, with or without permanent or temporary corrosion protection.

It also describes the method employed to evaluate the corrosivity of the test cabinet environment.

It does not specify the dimensions or types of test specimens, the exposure period to be used for a particular product, or the interpretation of results. Such details are provided in the appropriate product specifications.

The salt spray tests are particularly useful for detecting discontinuities, such as pores and other defects, in certain metallic, organic, anodic oxide and conversion coatings.

The NSS test is particularly applicable to:

— metals and their alloys;

— metallic coatings (anodic and cathodic);

— conversion coatings;

— anodic oxide coatings;

— organic coatings on metallic materials.

The AASS test is especially useful for testing decorative coatings of copper + nickel + chromium, or nickel + chromium. It has also been found suitable for testing anodic and organic coatings on aluminium.

The CASS test is useful for testing decorative coatings of copper + nickel + chromium, or nickel + chromium. It has also been found suitable for testing anodic and organic coatings on aluminium.

The salt spray methods are all suitable for checking that the quality of a metallic material, with or without corrosion protection, is maintained. They are not intended to be used for comparative testing as a means of ranking different materials relative to each other with respect to corrosion resistance or as means of predicting long-term corrosion resistance of the tested material.

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 1514, *Paints and varnishes — Standard panels for testing*

ISO 2808, *Paints and varnishes — Determination of film thickness*

ISO 3574, *Cold-reduced carbon steel sheet of commercial and drawing qualities*

ISO 4623-2:2016, *Paints and varnishes — Determination of resistance to filiform corrosion — Part 2: Aluminium substrates*

ISO 8044, *Corrosion of metals and alloys — Vocabulary*

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

ISO 17872, *Paints and varnishes — Guidelines for the introduction of scribe marks through coatings on metallic panels for corrosion testing*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 8044 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
reference specimen
portion of the reference material that is to be exposed with the intention to check the reproducibility and repeatability of the test results for the test cabinet in use

Note 1 to entry: The reference material is the material with known test performance.

3.2
test specimen
specific portion of the samples upon which the testing is to be performed

3.3
substitute specimen
inert materials (such as plastic or glass) used for the substitute of a *test specimen* (3.2)

4 Principle

WARNING — This document can involve hazardous materials, operations and equipment. This document 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 document to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

The NSS test is the test method in which a neutral approximate 5 % sodium chloride solution is atomized under a controlled environment.

The AASS test is the test method in which an approximate 5 % sodium chloride solution acidified by the addition of acetic acid is atomized under a controlled environment.

The CASS test is the test method in which an approximate 5 % sodium chloride solution acidified by the addition acetic acid and with the addition of copper(II) chloride is atomized under a controlled environment.

5 Test solutions

5.1 Preparation of the sodium chloride solution

Dissolve a sufficient mass of sodium chloride in distilled or deionized water with a conductivity not higher than 20 µS/cm at 25 °C to produce a concentration in a range between 45 g/l and 55 g/l. The sodium chloride concentration of the sprayed solution collected shall be 50 g/l ± 5 g/l. The specific gravity range for a 50 g/l ± 5 g/l solution is 1,029 to 1,036 at 25 °C.

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