



**ANSI/EIA-364-26C**  
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**EIA-364-26C**

# **EIA STANDARD**

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## **TP-26C**

### **Salt Spray Test Procedure for Electrical Connectors, Contacts and Sockets**

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## **EIA-364-26C** (Revision of EIA 364-26B)

**March 2014**

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**Electronic Components Industry Association**

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This standard is based upon the major technical content of International Electrotechnical Commission standard 60512-11-6, corrosion, salt mist, 2002-02. It conforms in all essential respects this IEC standard.

This Standard does not purport to address all safety problems associated with its use or all applicable regulatory requirements. It is the responsibility of the user of this Standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and to determine the applicability of regulatory limitations before its use.

(From Standards Proposal No. 5299 and reaffirmed by 5440.03, formulated under the cognizance of the CE-2.0 Committee on EIA National Connector and Sockets Standards.)

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TEST PROCEDURE No. 26C  
SALT SPRAY TEST PROCEDURE  
FOR  
ELECTRICAL CONNECTORS, CONTACTS AND SOCKETS

(From EIA Standards Proposal No. 5299, formulated under the cognizance EIA CE-2.0 Committee on National Connector and Socket Standards, and previously published in EIA-364-26B.)

## **1 Introduction**

### **1.1 Scope**

This standard establishes a test method to assess the effects of a controlled salt-laden atmosphere on electrical connector components, finishes, and mechanisms and permit electrical readings to be taken after exposure when specified.

### **1.2 Object**

The salt spray test, in which specimens are subjected to a fine mist of salt solution, has several more or less useful purposes when utilized with full recognition of its deficiencies and limitations. There is no implied relationship between this test and the effect of seacoast atmospheres, its usefulness being limited to a comparison of the corrosion resisting properties of various materials and protective coatings. The failure mechanism induced by the salt spray is an electrolytic corrosion.

## **2 Test resources**

### **2.1 Equipment**

#### **2.1.1 Chamber**

The chamber and all accessories shall be made of material that will not affect the corrosiveness of the fog, such as glass, hard rubber, or plastic. Wood or plywood should not be used because they are resiniferous. Materials containing formaldehyde or phenol in their composition should not be used. In addition, all parts that come in contact with the test specimen shall be of materials that will not cause electrolytic corrosion. The chamber and accessories shall be constructed and arranged so that there is free circulation of the spray to the same degree for all specimens, no return of the liquid that has come in contact with the test specimens to the salt-solution reservoir, and no direct impinging of the spray or condensation dripping on the specimens. The chamber shall be properly vented to prevent pressure build-up and allow uniform distribution of salt spray. The discharge end of the vent shall be protected from strong drafts that can cause strong air currents in the chamber.