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**Corrosion of metals and alloys —  
Accelerated testing involving cyclic  
exposure to salt mist, dry and wet  
conditions**

*Corrosion des métaux et alliages — Essais accélérés comprenant des  
expositions cycliques à des conditions de brouillard salin, de séchage  
et d'humidité*



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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](http://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](http://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](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 156, *Corrosion of metals and alloys*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 14993:2001), which has been technically revised. The main technical changes are as follows:

- the document has been harmonized with ISO 9227;
- the terms and definitions clause has been added;
- the allowed range of mass loss of steel reference specimen has been changed.

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](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

## Introduction

Corrosion of metallic materials with or without corrosion protection is influenced by many environmental factors, the importance of which may vary depending on the type of metallic material and the type of environment. It is impossible, therefore, to design accelerated laboratory corrosion tests in such a way that all environmental factors influencing resistance to corrosion are taken into account. Laboratory tests are, therefore, designed to simulate the effects of the most important factors that enhance the corrosion of metallic materials.

The accelerated corrosion test method described in this document is designed to simulate and enhance the environmental influence on a metallic material of exposure to an outdoor climate, where exposure to salt-contaminated conditions occurs and may promote corrosion.

The test method involves cyclic exposure of test specimens to a mist of salt solution, to drying conditions and to periods of high humidity. However, the method is mainly intended for comparative testing and the results obtained do not permit far-reaching conclusions on the corrosion resistance of the tested metallic material under the whole range of environmental conditions within which it may be used. Nevertheless, the method provides valuable information on the performance of materials exposed to salt-contaminated environments similar to those used in the test.



# Corrosion of metals and alloys — Accelerated testing involving cyclic exposure to salt mist, dry and wet conditions

**WARNING** — This document may involve hazardous materials, operations and equipment. It does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this document to establish appropriate safety and health practices.

## 1 Scope

This document specifies the apparatus and test procedure to be used in conducting accelerated corrosion tests for the comparative evaluation of metallic materials with or without permanent corrosion protection or temporary corrosion protection in salt-contaminated outdoor environments. The test involves cyclic exposure of the specimens to neutral salt mist, “dry” and “wet” conditions. The type of test specimen and the exposure period are not specified.

The particular advantages of this test over common accelerated tests such as the neutral salt spray (NSS) test lie in its ability to better reproduce the corrosion that occurs in outdoor salt-contaminated environments.

This document is applicable to

- metals and their alloys,
- metallic coatings (anodic and cathodic),
- conversion coatings,
- anodic oxide coatings, and
- organic coatings on metallic materials.

**NOTE** Methods of test for coatings to determine their resistance, in the presence of scribe marks through to the substrate, to various cyclic corrosion conditions which include the condensation of water on the test specimens during periods of humidity are given in ISO 11997-1.

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

ISO 8044, *Corrosion of metals and alloys — Basic terms and definitions*

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