

Vitreous and porcelain enamels - Determination of crack formation temperature in the thermal shock testing of enamels for the chemical industry (ISO 13807:2022)

## EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

## NATIONAL FOREWORD

See Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 13807:2022 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 13807:2022 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 13807:2022 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 13807:2022.
Standard on jõustunud sellekohase teate avaldamisega EVS Teatajas.	This standard has been endorsed with a notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian Centre for Standardisation and Accreditation.
Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonid on teinud Euroopa standardi rahvuslikele liikmetele kättesaadavaks 02.11.2022.	Date of Availability of the European standard is 02.11.2022.
Standard on kättesaadav Eesti Standardimis-ja Akrediteerimiskeskusest.	The standard is available from the Estonian Centre for Standardisation and Accreditation.

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English Version

Vitreous and porcelain enamels - Determination of crack formation temperature in the thermal shock testing of enamels for the chemical industry (ISO 13807:2022)

Émaux vitrifiés - Détermination de la température de fissuration par choc thermique d'émaux pour l'industrie chimique (ISO 13807:2022)

Emails und Emailierungen - Bestimmung der Rissbildungstemperatur von Chemie-Emails beim Abschreckversuch (ISO 13807:2022)

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION  
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION  
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## European foreword

This document (EN ISO 13807:2022) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 107 "Metallic and other inorganic coatings" 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by May 2023, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 2023.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN ISO 13807:2009.

Any feedback and questions on this document should be directed to the users' national standards body/national committee. A complete listing of these bodies can be found on the CEN website.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye and the United Kingdom.

## Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 13807:2022 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 13807:2022 without any modification.

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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)).

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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 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](http://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: