Metallide ja sulamite korrosioon. Juhend metallide ja sulamite allutamiseks merevee pinnakihi mõjule ja selle mõju hindamiseks

Corrosion of metals and alloys - Guidelines for Sic Conditions of the second s exposing and evaluating metals and alloys in surface sea water



# **EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA**

# **NATIONAL FOREWORD**

This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 11306:2000 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 11306:1998 ingliskeelset teksti.

Euroopa standardi ngliskeelset teksti. 11306:2000 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 11306:1998.

Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 20.03.2000 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes.

This document is endorsed on 20.03.2000 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.

Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.

The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.

### Käsitlusala:

Standard esitab juhendi tingimuste ja meetodite kohta, mida tuleb järgida metallide ja sulamite viimisel kokkupuutesse merevee pinnakihiga, et erinevate asetuste kohta saaks teha olulisi võrdlusi. Scope:

ICS 77.060

Võtmesõnad: juhised, korrosioon, korrosiooniteimid, mereveekorrosioon, metalltooted, proovikehad, sulamid, teimid, teimitingimused

# EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM

**EN ISO 11306** 

February 1998

ICS 77.060

Descriptors: Metals, corrosion resistance, testing, sea water.

## **English version**

Corrosion of metals and alloys

Guidelines for exposing and evaluating metals and alloys in surface sea water

(ISO 11306: 1998)

Corrosion des métaux et alliages – Lignes directrices pour l'exposition et l'évaluation des métaux et alliages à la surface de l'eau de mer (ISO 11306 : 1998)

Korrosion von Metallen und Legierungen – Richtlinien für die Auslagerung von Metallen und Legierungen in oberfächennahem Meerwasser und für die Auswertung (ISO 11306 : 1998)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1998-02-15.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

The European Standards exist in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

# CEN

European Committee for Standardization Comité Européen de Normalisation Europäisches Komitee für Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart 36, B-1050 Brussels

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#### Foreword

International Standard

ISO 11306 : 1998 Corrosion of metals and alloys – Guidelines for exposing and evaluating metals and alloys in surface sea water.

which was prepared by ISO/TC 156 'Corrosion of metals and alloys' of the International Organization for Standardization, has been adopted by Technical Committee CEN/TC 262 'Protection of metallic materials against corrosion', the Secretariat of which is held by DIN, as a European Standard.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, and conflicting national standards withdrawn, by August 1998 at the latest.

In accordance with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard:

Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

### **Endoorsement notice**

The text of the International Standard ISO 11306: 1998 was approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

# 1 Scope

- 1.1 This International Standard gives guidance on the conditions and procedures to be followed when conducting exposures of metals and alloys to surface sea water such that meaningful comparisons may be made for different locations. This International Standard applies to exposure areas from above water level which are wet for a significant period (splash and tidal zones) down to a depth at which the composition of the sea water is similar to that at the surface.
- 1.2 This practice gives guidance on procedures for the evaluation of the effects of sea water on metals and alloys.
- **1.3** Because of the variability and complexity of sea water, exposures over a minimum period of one year are considered necessary to minimize the influence of these variable factors.

## 2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 8407:1991, Corrosion of metals and alloys — Removal of corrosion products from corrosion test specimens.

ISO 11463:1995, Corrosion of metals and alloys — Evaluation of pitting corrosion.

## 3 Control specimens

It is prudent, because of the inherent variability in processing conditions, that control specimens be used in corrosion tests. Two kinds of control specimens are needed as follows.

A specimen for which performance is well established in the given environment and which actually does corrode (for example, mild steel). Its corrosion rate will help to determine the length of the test period.

A specimen that is known to be normally resistant in the given environment (for example, copper). The purpose of this specimen is to make sure that no unusual conditions, such as chemical pollution, were encountered during the test period. In the case of evaluations of aluminium alloys, care should be exercised in the location of these copper specimens (see 6.2).