

Vitreous and porcelain enamels - Determination of resistance to chemical corrosion - Part 2: Determination of resistance to chemical corrosion by boiling acids, boiling neutral liquids and/or their vapours (ISO 28706-2:2008)

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

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English Version

Vitreous and porcelain enamels - Determination of resistance to
chemical corrosion - Part 2: Determination of resistance to
chemical corrosion by boiling acids, boiling neutral liquids and/or
their vapours (ISO 28706-2:2008)

Émaux vitrifiés - Détermination de la résistance à la
corrosion chimique - Partie 2: Détermination de la
résistance à la corrosion chimique par des acides bouillants
ou des liquides neutres bouillants, et/ou leurs vapeurs (ISO
28706-2:2008)

Emails und Emailierungen - Bestimmung der Beständigkeit
gegen chemische Korrosion - Teil 2: Bestimmung der
Beständigkeit gegen chemische Korrosion durch kochende
Säuren, kochende neutrale Flüssigkeiten und/oder deren
Dämpfe (ISO 28706-2:2008)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 15 April 2011.

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Foreword

The text of ISO 28706-2:2008 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 107 “Metallic and other inorganic coatings” of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and has been taken over as EN ISO 28706-2:2011 by Technical Committee CEN/TC 262 “Metallic and other inorganic coatings” 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by November 2011, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by November 2011.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 28706-2:2008 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 28706-2:2011 without any modification.

Contents

Page

Foreword.....	iv
Introduction.....	v
1 Scope.....	1
2 Normative references.....	1
3 Principle.....	1
4 Reagents.....	2
5 Apparatus and materials.....	2
6 Packing rings.....	7
6.1 General.....	7
6.2 Packing A.....	7
6.3 Packing B.....	8
7 Test specimens.....	8
8 Procedure.....	8
9 Expression of results.....	9
9.1 Total loss in mass per unit area.....	9
9.2 Corrosion rate.....	9
10 Boiling citric acid.....	9
10.1 General.....	9
10.2 Citric acid test solution.....	10
10.3 Duration of the test.....	10
10.4 Test report.....	10
11 Boiling sulfuric acid.....	10
11.1 General.....	10
11.2 Test solution.....	10
11.3 Duration of the test.....	10
11.4 Test report.....	11
12 Boiling hydrochloric acid.....	11
12.1 General.....	11
12.2 Test solution.....	11
12.3 Duration of the test.....	11
12.4 Test report.....	12
13 Boiling distilled or demineralized water.....	12
13.1 General.....	12
13.2 Test solution.....	12
13.3 Duration of the test.....	12
13.4 Test report.....	13
14 Other test solutions and/or conditions.....	13
14.1 General.....	13
14.2 Test solution.....	13
14.3 Duration of the test.....	13
14.4 Test report.....	14
Bibliography.....	15

Introduction

Corrosion of vitreous and porcelain enamels by aqueous solutions is a dissolution process. The main component of the enamel, SiO_2 , forms a three-dimensional silica network. After hydrolysis, it decomposes and forms silicic acid or silicates. These are released into the attacking medium. Other components, mainly metal oxides, are hydrolysed as well and form the corresponding hydrated metal ions or hydroxides. All corrosion products are more or less soluble in the attacking medium. The whole process results in a loss in mass per unit area.

For some aqueous solutions, the attack on the enamel proceeds linearly during the corrosion time; for other aqueous solutions, the attack on the enamel proceeds in a logarithmic manner during the corrosion time. Only for the first series of solutions can a scientifically exact rate of loss in mass per unit area ($\text{g/m}^2\cdot\text{h}$) be calculated as well as a corrosion rate (mm/year).

The most important parameters influencing aqueous corrosion of the enamel are the enamel quality, the temperature and the pH-value. Inhibition effects resulting from the limited solubility of silica can also contribute. The following list describes different types of enamel attack for different corrosion conditions:

- a) In aqueous alkali solutions like 0,1 mol/l NaOH (see Clause 9 of ISO 28706-4:2008), the silica network of the enamel is considerably attacked at 80 °C. Silicates and most of the other hydrolysed components are soluble in the alkali. Attack proceeds linearly during regular test times. Therefore, test results are expressed in terms of a rate of loss in mass per unit area (mass loss per unit area and time) and a corrosion rate (millimetres per year).
- b) At room temperature, in weak aqueous acids like citric acid (see Clause 9 of ISO 28706-1:2008) or also in stronger acids like sulfuric acid (see Clause 10 of ISO 28706-1:2008), there is only minor attack on the silica network of the enamel. Other constituents are leached to some extent from the surface. Highly resistant enamels will show no visual change after exposure. On less resistant enamels, some staining or surface roughening will occur.
- c) In boiling aqueous acids (see ISO 28706-2:2008), the silica network of the enamel is being attacked, and silica as well as the other enamel components are released into solution. However, the solubility of silica in acids is low. Soon, the attacking solutions will become saturated with dissolved silica and will then only leach the surface. The acid attack is inhibited and the rate of corrosion drops markedly.

NOTE The glass test equipment also releases silica by acid attack and contributes to the inhibition of the corrosion.

Inhibition is effectively prevented in vapour phase tests. The condensate formed on the test specimen is free of any dissolved enamel constituents.

Examples of enamel corrosion proceeding in a logarithmic manner [see 1)] and linearly [see 2)] are:

- 1) **Boiling citric acid (see Clause 10 of ISO 28706-2:2008) and boiling 30 % sulfuric acid (see Clause 11 of ISO 28706-2:2008)**

Since only minute amounts of these acids are found in their vapours, the test is restricted to the liquid phase. The attack is influenced by inhibition effects, and corrosion depends on the time of exposure. Therefore, test results are expressed in terms of loss in mass per unit area; no rate of loss in mass per unit area is calculated.

- 2) **Boiling 20 % hydrochloric acid (see Clause 12 of ISO 28706-2:2008)**

Since this is an azeotropic boiling acid, its concentration in the liquid and the vapour phase are identical, and liquid phase testing need not be performed. Vigorous boiling supplies an uninhibited condensate, and the attack proceeds linearly with time of exposure. Therefore, test results are only

expressed in terms of rate of loss in mass per unit area (mass loss per unit area and time) and the corrosion rate (millimetres per year).

- d) At high temperatures, with tests in the liquid phase under autoclave conditions (see ISO 28706-5), aqueous acid attack is severe. To avoid inhibition, the test time is restricted to 24 h and the ratio of attacking acid to attacked enamel surface is chosen so that it is comparatively high (similar to that in a chemical reaction vessel). In addition, only low-silica water is used for the preparation of test solutions. Under these conditions, attack will proceed linearly with time of exposure. Therefore, test results with 20 % hydrochloric acid (see Clause 8 of ISO 28706-5:2008), artificial test solutions (see Clause 10 of ISO 28706-5:2008) or process fluids (see Clause 11 of ISO 28706-5:2008) are also expressed in terms of a rate of loss in mass per unit area (loss in mass per unit area and time).
- e) In boiling water (see Clause 13 of ISO 28706-2:2008), the silica network is fairly stable. The enamel surface is leached and silica is dissolved only to a small extent. This type of attack is clearly represented by the vapour phase attack. In the liquid phase, some inhibition can be observed with highly resistant enamels. However, if the enamel being tested is weak, leached alkali from the enamel can raise pH-values to alkaline levels, thus increasing the attack by the liquid phase. Both liquid and vapour phase testing can give valuable information.
- f) Since the attack may or may not be linear, the results are expressed only in terms of loss in mass per unit area, and the test time should be indicated.
- g) For standard detergent solution (see Clause 9 of ISO 28706-3:2008), it will not be certain whether the linear part of the corrosion curve will be reached during testing for 24 h or 168 h. Calculation of the corrosion rate is therefore not included in the test report.
- h) For other acids (see Clause 14 of ISO 28706-2:2008) and other alkaline solutions (see Clause 10 of ISO 28706-3:2008 and Clause 10 of ISO 28706-4:2008), it will also not be known if a linear corrosion rate will be reached during the test period. Calculation of the corrosion rate is therefore not included in the test reports of those parts of this International Standard.

For vitreous enamels fired at temperatures below 700 °C, the test parameters (media, temperatures and times) of this International Standard are not appropriate. For such enamels, for example aluminium enamels, other media, temperatures and/or times should be used. This can be done following the procedures described in the clauses for "Other test solutions" of Parts 1, 2, 3 and 4 of this International Standard.

Vitreous and porcelain enamels — Determination of resistance to chemical corrosion —

Part 2: Determination of resistance to chemical corrosion by boiling acids, boiling neutral liquids and/or their vapours

1 Scope

This part of ISO 28706 describes a test method for the determination of the resistance of flat surfaces of vitreous and porcelain enamels to boiling acids, boiling neutral liquids and/or their vapours.

This method allows the determination of the resistance of vitreous and porcelain enamels to the liquid and vapour phases of the corrosive medium simultaneously.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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 48, *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of hardness (hardness between 10 IRHD and 100 IRHD)*

ISO 649-1, *Laboratory glassware — Density hydrometers for general purposes — Part 1: Specification*

ISO 718, *Laboratory glassware — Thermal shock and thermal shock endurance — Test methods*

ISO 3585, *Borosilicate glass 3.3 — Properties*

ISO 3696, *Water for analytical laboratory use — Specification and test methods*

ISO 4788, *Laboratory glassware — Graduated measuring cylinders*

ISO 4799, *Laboratory glassware — Condensers*

ISO 28764, *Vitreous and porcelain enamels — Production of specimens for testing enamels on sheet steel, sheet aluminium and cast iron*

3 Principle

A set of similarly enamelled test specimens is placed in the liquid zone and/or in the vapour zone of the test apparatus, as required, and exposed to attack by a boiling acid or boiling neutral liquid, or its vapour, under specified conditions.

The same design of test apparatus and the same test principle is employed for the different liquids.