

Vitreous and porcelain enamels - Glass-lined apparatus for process plants - Part 2: Designation and specification of resistance to chemical attack and thermal shock (ISO 28721-2:2015)

## EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

## NATIONAL FOREWORD

See Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 28721-2:2015 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 28721-2:2015 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 28721-2:2015 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 28721-2:2015.
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Standard on kättesaadav Eesti Standardikeskusest.	The standard is available from the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.

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English Version

Vitreous and porcelain enamels - Glass-lined apparatus for  
process plants - Part 2: Designation and specification of  
resistance to chemical attack and thermal shock (ISO  
28721-2:2015)

Émaux vitrifiés - Appareils émaillés pour les  
installations industrielles - Partie 2: Désignation et  
spécifications de la résistance à l'attaque chimique et  
au choc (ISO 28721-2:2015)

Emails und Emailierungen - Emailierte Apparate für  
verfahrenstechnische Anlagen - Teil 2: Bezeichnung  
und Festlegung der chemischen und  
Temperaturschockbeständigkeit (ISO 28721-2:2015)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1 November 2015.

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## European foreword

This document (EN ISO 27821-2:2015) 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" 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 2016, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2016.

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

This document supersedes EN ISO 28721-2:2011.

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, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

### Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 28721-2:2015 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 28721-2:2015 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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Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [Foreword - Supplementary information](#)

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 107, *Metallic and other inorganic coatings*.

This second edition of ISO 28721-2 cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 28721-2:2008), of which it constitutes a minor revision.

ISO 28721 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Vitreous and porcelain enamels — Glass-lined apparatus for process plants*:

- *Part 1: Quality requirements for apparatus, components, appliances and accessories*
- *Part 2: Designation and specification of resistance to chemical attack and thermal shock*
- *Part 3: Thermal shock resistance*
- *Part 4: Quality requirements for glass-lined flanged steel pipes and flanged steel fittings*
- *Part 5: Presentation and characterisation of defects*

## Introduction

For many materials, the chemical composition can serve as a basis for a specification. This is not possible for chemical enamels because the composition is tied very closely to the specific enamelling technique and is therefore not disclosed by the manufacturer for competitive reasons. In order to ascribe measurable attributes to an enamel besides its general designation, the manufacturer conducts standardized tests and specifies its enamel in terms of the resulting resistance to corrosion and thermal shock, together with a declaration of the structure of the cover coat enamel and the colour of the enamel.

The quality requirements stated in this part of ISO 28721 represent the minimum requirements a chemical enamel is expected to meet based on the current state of the art.

# Vitreous and porcelain enamels — Glass-lined apparatus for process plants —

## Part 2:

## Designation and specification of resistance to chemical attack and thermal shock

**WARNING** — This International Standard calls for the use of substances and/or procedures that may be injurious to health if adequate safety measures are not taken. This International Standard does not address any health hazards, safety or environmental matters associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this International Standard to establish appropriate health, safety and environmentally acceptable practices and take suitable actions for any national and International regulations. Compliance with this International Standard does not of itself confer immunity from legal obligations.

### 1 Scope

This part of ISO 28721 specifies requirements for the resistance to chemical attack and thermal shock of chemical enamels and their designation for ordering purposes.

It is applicable to enamelled apparatus, piping and other components primarily used for process equipment in chemical plants.

It only applies to unalloyed and low-alloy carbon steels suitable for enamelling.

**NOTE** The main criteria for assessing enamel quality are the resistance to chemical attack and thermal shock and the structure of the cover coat enamel.

### 2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 13807, *Vitreous and porcelain enamels — Determination of crack formation temperature in the thermal shock testing of enamels for the chemical industry*

ISO 28706-2, *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 28706-4, *Vitreous and porcelain enamels — Determination of resistance to chemical corrosion — Part 4: Determination of resistance to chemical corrosion by alkaline liquids using a cylindrical vessel*

### 3 Designation

The enamel quality shall be designated by stating the following information:

- the rate of corrosion in hydrochloric acid, determined in accordance with ISO 28706-2;
- the rate of corrosion in sodium hydroxide solution, determined in accordance with ISO 28706-4;
- the crack formation temperature, determined in accordance with ISO 13807;