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Corrosion of metals and alloys — Classification of low corrosivity of indoor atmospheres —

Part 2:

Determination of corrosion attack in indoor atmospheres

Corrosion des métaux et alliages — Classification de la corrosivité faible des atmosphères d'intérieur —

Partie 2: Détermination de l'attaque par corrosion dans les atmosphères d'intérieur



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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

ISO 11844-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 156, Corrosion of metals and alloys.

ISO 11844 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Corrosion of metals and alloys* — *Classification of low corrosivity of indoor atmospheres*:

- Part 1: Determination and estimation of indoor corrosivity
- Part 2: Determination of corrosion attack in indoor atmospheres
- Part 3: Measurement of environmental parameters affecting indoor corrosivity

Introduction

This part of ISO 11844 describes standard specimens, their exposure and evaluation for the derivation of the indoor corrosivity categories.

The determination of the corrosion attack is, at the present state of knowledge, the most reliable way, and usually also an economical way, for evaluation of corrosivity taking into account all main local environmental influences.