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Corrosion of metals and alloys — Accelerated testing involving cyclic exposure to salt mist, "dry" and "wet" conditions

Corrosion des métaux et alliages — Essais accélérés comprenant des expositions cycliques à des conditions de brouillard salin, de séchage et d'humidité



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Foreword

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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.

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

International Standard ISO 14993 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 156, Corrosion of metals and alloys.

Annexes A and B of this International Standard are for information only.

Introduction

Corrosion of metallic materials with or without corrosion protection is influenced by many environmental factors, the importance of which may vary depending on the type of metallic material and depending on the type of environment. It is impossible, therefore, to design accelerated laboratory corrosion tests in such a way that all environmental factors influencing the resistance to corrosion are taken into account. Laboratory tests are therefore designed to simulate the effects of the most important factors enhancing the corrosion of metallic materials.

The accelerated corrosion test method described in this International Standard is designed to simulate and enhance the environmental influence on a metallic material of exposure to an outdoor climate where exposure to salt-contaminated conditions occurs and may promote corrosion. The test method involves cyclic exposure of test specimens to a mist of salt solution, to drying conditions and to periods of high humidity. However, the method is mainly intended for comparative testing and the results obtained do not permit far-reaching conclusions on the corrosion resistance of the tested metallic material under the whole range of environmental conditions within which it may be used. Nevertheless, the method provides valuable information on the relative performance of materials exposed to salt-contaminated environments similar to those used in the test.