



Laboratory Test to Evaluate the Vapor-Inhibiting Ability of Volatile Corrosion Inhibitor Materials for Temporary Protection of Ferrous Metal Surfaces

This NACE International standard represents a consensus of those individual members who have reviewed this document, its scope, and provisions. Its acceptance does not in any respect preclude anyone, whether he or she has adopted the standard or not, from manufacturing, marketing, purchasing, or using products, processes, or procedures not in conformance with this standard. Nothing contained in this NACE standard is to be construed as granting any right, by implication or otherwise, to manufacture, sell, or use in connection with any method, apparatus, or product covered by letters patent, or as indemnifying or protecting anyone against liability for infringement of letters patent. This standard represents minimum requirements and should in no way be interpreted as a restriction on the use of better procedures or materials. Neither is this standard intended to apply in all cases relating to the subject. Unpredictable circumstances may negate the usefulness of this standard in specific instances. NACE assumes no responsibility for the interpretation or use of this standard by other parties and accepts responsibility for only those official NACE interpretations issued by NACE in accordance with its governing procedures and policies which preclude the issuance of interpretations by individual volunteers.

Users of this NACE standard are responsible for reviewing appropriate health, safety, environmental, and regulatory documents and for determining their applicability in relation to this standard prior to its use. This NACE standard may not necessarily address all potential health and safety problems or environmental hazards associated with the use of materials, equipment, and/or operations detailed or referred to within this standard. Users of this NACE standard are also responsible for establishing appropriate health, safety, and environmental protection practices, in consultation with appropriate regulatory authorities if necessary, to achieve compliance with any existing applicable regulatory requirements prior to the use of this standard.

CAUTIONARY NOTICE: NACE standards are subject to periodic review, and may be revised or withdrawn at any time in accordance with NACE technical committee procedures. NACE requires that action be taken to reaffirm, revise, or withdraw this standard no later than five years from the date of initial publication and subsequently from the date of each reaffirmation or revision. The user is cautioned to obtain the latest edition. Purchasers of NACE standards may receive current information on all standards and other NACE publications by contacting the NACE FirstService Department, 15835 Park Ten Place, Houston, TX 77084-5145 (tel: +1 281-228-6200, email: firstservice@nace.org).

ABSTRACT

Volatil corrosion inhibitor (VCI) materials are widely used to provide temporary corrosion protection for the surfaces of ferrous and nonferrous metal parts. This standard test method evaluates the vapor-inhibiting ability (VIA) of various forms of VCI materials for temporary corrosion protection of ferrous metal surfaces, and is called the "VIA-Ferrous" test. It can be performed reproducibly with relatively simple and low-cost apparatus. The VIA-Ferrous test provides for standard conditions in a test jar of water-saturated, warm air without the presence of accelerating contaminants. This test method evaluates the combination of (1) vapor transport across a gap containing air, water vapor, and VCI, and (2) corrosion protection.

KEYWORDS

Volatil Corrosion Inhibitor, VCI, vapor inhibitor, ferrous, TG 215

Foreword

In NACE standards, the terms “shall,” “must,” “should,” and “may” are used in accordance with the definitions of these terms in the NACE Publications Style Manual. The terms “shall” and “must” are used to state a requirement, and are considered mandatory. The term “should” is used to state something good and is recommended, but is not considered mandatory. The term “may” is used to state something considered optional.

Volatile corrosion inhibitor (VCI) materials are used to provide temporary corrosion protection for the surfaces of ferrous and nonferrous metal parts. “Temporary” refers to conditioning the environment enclosing the metal parts for a period, usually months to years, before the parts are put to their ultimate use, or before a “permanent” coating such as paint is applied. This standard test method evaluates the vapor-inhibiting ability (VIA) of various forms of VCI materials for temporary corrosion protection of ferrous metal surfaces, which is subsequently herein called the “VIA-Ferrous” test.

VCI materials compete with alternative temporary corrosion protection methods that include oils, greases, and waxes sometimes called rust preventives or corrosion preventive compounds; various aqueous solutions and coatings; and combinations of these coatings with desiccants and “barrier” packaging. Some of these alternatives may incorporate a VCI function, and others may claim or imply VCI function in a name, but may function primarily by contact-inhibiting properties. A test of VCI function must demonstrate minimal or basic VCI effects, the combination of vapor transport and corrosion protection, from other mechanisms such as contactinhibition.

This standard test method is intended for use by VCI material manufacturers and users. It can be used for basic pass/fail qualification tests by production, quality assurance, user, or corrosion specialist laboratories to determine the VIA of VCI materials to protect ferrous metal surfaces from corrosion (rusting), including the component of ferrous metal protection afforded by multimetal VCI materials.

The VIA-Ferrous test method can be performed quickly (24 hours) and reproducibly with relatively simple and low-cost apparatus under standard conditions in a sealed jar containing a VCI test specimen, a prepared steel sample, and saturated (distilled) water vapor in warm air with no accelerating contaminants. This method evaluates the combination of (1) vapor transport across a gap containing air, water vapor, and VCI molecules, and (2) corrosion protection of a standardized steel specimen surface. This test method uses low-carbon steel as representative of the broad class of ferrous metals. An optional test is described for testing the compatibility of the VCI sample with copper. Some types of VCI chemistry in VCI-treated packaging materials (e.g., film, bags, paper) may cause corrosion or discoloration in contact with copper.

The tests described here evolved largely from U.S. MIL-STD-3010, Test Method 4031,¹ with added experience and practices over several decades by many users of the method, some with variations, and modifications, and options from related standards and practices of members of NACE Technology Exchange Group (TEG) 093X.²⁻⁵ These practices included details of preparation of VCI material samples and steel specimens and interpretation of results. These details are reflected in several options for sample preparation, two of which are added in this revision to capture evolutionary experiences, one for higher productivity of production testing, and one for research and detailed metallographic observation. Similar VIA test methods are currently in wide use for basic qualification of VCI materials.⁶⁻⁸

This VIA-Ferrous test may be a possible basis for developing a standard test method to evaluate the VIA of VCI materials to protect representative nonferrous metal surfaces from corrosion (VIA-Nonferrous test), and another test method to include the presence of atmospheric contaminants that can accelerate corrosion.

This standard was originally prepared in 2008 by Task Group (TG) 215, “Volatile Corrosion Inhibitors (VCIs),” which is administered by Specific Technology Group (STG) 61, “Inhibition: Corrosion and Scaling.” It was revised by TG 215 in 2013 and 2018. It is published by NACE International under the auspices of STG 61.

NACE International Standard Test Method (TM0208-2018)

Laboratory Test to Evaluate the Vapor-Inhibiting Ability of Volatile Corrosion Inhibitor Materials for Temporary Protection of Ferrous Metal Surfaces

1.	General	4
2.	Definitions	4
3.	Test Apparatus, Equipment, and Materials.....	5
4.	Specimens, Preparation, and Cleaning.....	8
5.	Test Solution.....	14
6.	Test Procedure.....	15
7.	Compatibility of VCI-Treated Barrier Material with Copper	23
8.	Test Report.....	25
	References.....	26
	Bibliography	26

Section 1: General

- 1.1 This standard describes a test method for evaluating the VIA of various forms of VCI materials to reduce corrosion on the surface of ferrous metals.
- 1.2 The essence of this standard test method is a relatively quick, inexpensive, and basic laboratory test in a reusable sealed jar to determine the VIA of VCI materials to reduce corrosion on the surface of ferrous metals (VIA-Ferrous test). The test is labeled as quick, requiring only 24 hours. It is inexpensive compared to custom testing of parts or subassemblies in long-term controlled atmosphere chamber conditions to simulate conditions in a specific application, or field tests. An experienced laboratory should be able to achieve reasonable and reproducible results in distinguishing between VCI materials that have VIA-Ferrous properties and those that do not, including the VIA-Ferrous performance component of multi-metal VCI materials.
- 1.3 This VIA-Ferrous test method is characterized as basic, since it is a basic qualitative test with limited differentiation among VCI materials. Finer differentiation and comparisons of relative performance among VCI materials is beyond the scope of this test method.
- 1.4 A numerical Graded rating system is established for describing and reporting the VIA-Ferrous functionality of the VCI sample tested. The user of this VIA-Ferrous test method may specify a pass/fail Grade, as described in Paragraph 6.6, to be used for the VIA-Ferrous test.
- 1.5 An optional compatibility check is described to determine whether a VCI-treated barrier material (e.g., film, paper) that is intended for temporary protection of ferrous metals causes corrosion of copper (see Section 7). The copper compatibility check is not required unless specified by the manufacturer or user of the VCI-treated barrier material. Further tests related to nonferrous metals are beyond the scope of this VCI-Ferrous test standard.

Section 2: Definitions

Sample: Portion of material taken from a larger quantity in a manner intended to be representative of the whole, typically used for test purposes. For the purposes of this test method, this is a volatile corrosion inhibitor (VCI) material prepared for evaluation in this vapor-inhibiting ability (VIA) test.

Specimen: Prepared portion of a carbon steel cylindrical rod with which a test is intended to be performed. For the purposes of this test method, a carbon steel part of the VIA-Ferrous test apparatus whose test surface is prepared and evaluated to indicate VIA performance of a VCI material sample.

Test Surface: The specifically prepared surface of the steel specimen that is exposed to the enclosed environment in the VIA-Ferrous test apparatus and evaluated for the presence of corrosion (rust) after the specified exposure period.

Vapor-Inhibiting Ability (VIA): The basic and quick (24 hours) pass/fail test for the combination of (1) vapor transport across a gap containing air, distilled water vapor and VCI molecules, and (2) corrosion protection.

Vapor-Inhibiting Ability of Ferrous Metal (VIA-Ferrous): A VIA test with a standardized steel specimen surface.