



NSAI
Standards

Irish Standard
I.S. EN ISO 9227:2017

Corrosion tests in artificial atmospheres - Salt spray tests (ISO 9227:2017)

I.S. EN ISO 9227:2017

Incorporating amendments/corrigenda/National Annexes issued since publication:

The National Standards Authority of Ireland (NSAI) produces the following categories of formal documents:

I.S. xxx: Irish Standard — national specification based on the consensus of an expert panel and subject to public consultation.

S.R. xxx: Standard Recommendation — recommendation based on the consensus of an expert panel and subject to public consultation.

SWiFT xxx: A rapidly developed recommendatory document based on the consensus of the participants of an NSAI workshop.

This document replaces/revises/consolidates the NSAI adoption of the document(s) indicated on the CEN/CENELEC cover/Foreword and the following National document(s):

NOTE: The date of any NSAI previous adoption may not match the date of its original CEN/CENELEC document.

This document is based on:

EN ISO 9227:2017

Published:

2017-04-05

*This document was published
under the authority of the NSAI
and comes into effect on:*

2017-04-23

ICS number:

77.060

NOTE: If blank see CEN/CENELEC cover page

NSAI
1 Swift Square,
Northwood, Santry
Dublin 9

T +353 1 807 3800
F +353 1 807 3838
E standards@nsai.ie
W NSAI.ie

Sales:
T +353 1 857 6730
F +353 1 857 6729
W standards.ie

Údarás um Chaighdeáin Náisiúnta na hÉireann

National Foreword

I.S. EN ISO 9227:2017 is the adopted Irish version of the European Document EN ISO 9227:2017, Corrosion tests in artificial atmospheres - Salt spray tests (ISO 9227:2017)

This document does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

For relationships with other publications refer to the NSAI web store.

Compliance with this document does not of itself confer immunity from legal obligations.

In line with international standards practice the decimal point is shown as a comma (,) throughout this document.

This page is intentionally left blank

EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN ISO 9227

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

April 2017

ICS 77.060

Supersedes EN ISO 9227:2012

English Version

Corrosion tests in artificial atmospheres - Salt spray tests (ISO 9227:2017)

Essais de corrosion en atmosphères artificielles -
Essais aux brouillards salins (ISO 9227:2017)

Korrosionsprüfungen in künstlichen Atmosphären -
Salzsprühnebelprüfungen (ISO 9227:2017)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 28 February 2017.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of 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, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and United Kingdom.



EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

EN ISO 9227:2017 (E)

Contents	Page
European foreword.....	3

European foreword

This document (EN ISO 9227:2017) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 156 "Corrosion of metals and alloys" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 262 "Metallic and other inorganic coatings, including for corrosion protection and corrosion testing of metals and alloys" 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 October 2017, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 2017.

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 9227:2012.

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, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 9227:2017 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 9227:2017 without any modification.

This page is intentionally left blank

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**ISO
9227**

Fourth edition
2017-03

Corrosion tests in artificial atmospheres — Salt spray tests

*Essais de corrosion en atmosphères artificielles — Essais aux
brouillards salins*



Reference number
ISO 9227:2017(E)

© ISO 2017

ISO 9227:2017(E)



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO 2017, Published in Switzerland

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
Ch. de Blandonnet 8 • CP 401
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland
Tel. +41 22 749 01 11
Fax +41 22 749 09 47
copyright@iso.org
www.iso.org

Contents

	Page
Foreword	v
Introduction	vi
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	2
4 Principle	3
5 Test solutions	3
5.1 Preparation of the sodium chloride solution.....	3
5.2 pH adjustment.....	3
5.2.1 pH of the salt solution.....	3
5.2.2 Neutral salt spray (NSS) test.....	3
5.2.3 Acetic acid salt spray (AASS) test.....	3
5.2.4 Copper-accelerated acetic acid salt spray (CASS) test.....	4
5.3 Filtration.....	4
6 Apparatus	4
6.1 Component protection.....	4
6.2 Spray cabinet.....	4
6.3 Heater and temperature control.....	4
6.4 Spraying device.....	4
6.5 Collecting devices.....	5
6.6 Re-use.....	5
7 Method for evaluating cabinet corrosivity	6
7.1 General.....	6
7.2 Reference specimens.....	6
7.3 Arrangement of the reference specimens.....	6
7.4 Determination of mass loss (mass per area).....	7
7.5 Satisfactory performance of cabinet.....	7
8 Test specimens	7
9 Arrangement of the test specimens	8
10 Operating conditions	8
11 Duration of tests	9
12 Treatment of test specimens after test	9
12.1 General.....	9
12.2 Non-organic coated test specimens: metallic and/or inorganic coated.....	9
12.3 Organic coated test specimens.....	9
12.3.1 Scribed organic coated test specimens.....	9
12.3.2 Organic coated but not scribed test specimens.....	10
13 Evaluation of results	10
14 Test report	10
Annex A (informative) Example schematic diagram of one possible design of spray cabinet with means for optional treating fog exhaust and drain	12
Annex B (informative) Complementary method for evaluating cabinet corrosivity using zinc reference specimens	14
Annex C (normative) Preparation of specimens with organic coatings for testing	16
Annex D (normative) Required supplementary information for testing test specimens with organic coatings	17

ISO 9227:2017(E)

Bibliography	18
---------------------------	-----------

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).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

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 voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 156, *Corrosion of metals and alloys*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 9227:2012), which has been technically revised. The main technical changes are as follows:

- new definitions for reference material, reference specimen, test specimen and substitute specimen have been implemented;
- checking of the test apparatus during test operation has been made possible;
- [Clause 4](#) has been added, with some of its text moved from the scope;
- [Clause 7](#) has been summarized.

ISO 9227:2017(E)**Introduction**

There is seldom a direct relation between resistance to the action of salt spray and resistance to corrosion in other media, because several factors influencing the progress of corrosion, such as the formation of protective films, vary greatly with the conditions encountered. Therefore, the test results should not be regarded as a direct guide to the corrosion resistance of the tested metallic materials in all environments where these materials might be used. Also, the performance of different materials during the test should not be taken as a direct guide to the corrosion resistance of these materials in service.

Nevertheless, the method described gives a means of checking that the comparative quality of a metallic material, with or without corrosion protection, is maintained.

Different metallic substrates (metals) cannot be tested in direct comparison in accordance to their corrosion resistances in salt spray tests. Comparative testing is only applicable for the same kind of substrate.

Salt spray tests are generally suitable as corrosion protection tests for rapid analysis for discontinuities, pores and damage in organic and inorganic coatings. In addition, for quality control purposes, comparison can be made between specimens coated with the same coating. As comparative tests, however, salt spray tests are only suitable if the coatings are sufficiently similar in nature.

It is often not possible to use results gained from salt spray testing as a comparative guide to the long-term behaviour of different coating systems, since the corrosion stress during these tests differs significantly from the corrosion stresses encountered in practice.

Corrosion tests in artificial atmospheres — Salt spray tests

1 Scope

This document specifies the apparatus, the reagents and the procedure to be used in conducting the neutral salt spray (NSS), acetic acid salt spray (AASS) and copper-accelerated acetic acid salt spray (CASS) tests for assessment of the corrosion resistance of metallic materials, with or without permanent or temporary corrosion protection.

It also describes the method employed to evaluate the corrosivity of the test cabinet environment.

It does not specify the dimensions or types of test specimens, the exposure period to be used for a particular product, or the interpretation of results. Such details are provided in the appropriate product specifications.

The salt spray tests are particularly useful for detecting discontinuities, such as pores and other defects, in certain metallic, organic, anodic oxide and conversion coatings.

The neutral salt spray (NSS) test particularly applies to

- metals and their alloys,
- metallic coatings (anodic and cathodic),
- conversion coatings,
- anodic oxide coatings, and
- organic coatings on metallic materials.

The acetic acid salt spray (AASS) test is especially useful for testing decorative coatings of copper + nickel + chromium, or nickel + chromium. It has also been found suitable for testing anodic and organic coatings on aluminium.

The copper-accelerated acetic acid salt spray (CASS) test is useful for testing decorative coatings of copper + nickel + chromium, or nickel + chromium. It has also been found suitable for testing anodic and organic coatings on aluminium.

The salt spray methods are all suitable for checking that the quality of a metallic material, with or without corrosion protection, is maintained. They are not intended to be used for comparative testing as a means of ranking different materials relative to each other with respect to corrosion resistance or as means of predicting long-term corrosion resistance of the tested material.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 1514, *Paints and varnishes — Standard panels for testing*

ISO 2808, *Paints and varnishes — Determination of film thickness*

ISO 3574, *Cold-reduced carbon steel sheet of commercial and drawing qualities*

ISO 4623-2:2016, *Paints and varnishes — Determination of resistance to filiform corrosion — Part 2: Aluminium substrates*

This is a free preview. Purchase the entire publication at the link below:

[Product Page](#)

-
- Looking for additional Standards? Visit Intertek Inform Infostore
 - Learn about LexConnect, All Jurisdictions, Standards referenced in Australian legislation
-