

Irish Standard I.S. EN ISO 7441:2015

Corrosion of metals and alloys -Determination of bimetallic corrosion in atmospheric exposure corrosion tests (ISO 7441:2015)

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#### I.S. EN ISO 7441:2015

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## EUROPEAN STANDARD

## **EN ISO 7441**

## NORME EUROPÉENNE

## EUROPÄISCHE NORM

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Supersedes EN ISO 7441:1995

**English Version** 

## Corrosion of metals and alloys - Determination of bimetallic corrosion in atmospheric exposure corrosion tests (ISO 7441:2015)

Corrosion des métaux et alliages - Détermination de la corrosion bimétallique par des essais d'exposition de corrosion atmosphérique (ISO 7441:2015) Korrosion von Metallen und Legierungen - Bestimmung der Kontaktkorrosion durch Freibewitterungsversuche (ISO 7441:2015)

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Ref. No. EN ISO 7441:2015 E

EN ISO 7441:2015 (E)

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## Foreword

This document (EN ISO 7441:2015) 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" 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by July 2015, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by July 2015.

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## INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 7441

Second edition 2015-01-15

## Corrosion of metals and alloys — Determination of bimetallic corrosion in atmospheric exposure corrosion tests

Corrosion des métaux et alliages — Détermination de la corrosion bimétallique par des essais d'exposition de corrosion atmosphérique



Reference number ISO 7441:2015(E) ISO 7441:2015(E)



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#### ISO 7441:2015(E)

## 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. <u>www.iso.org/directives</u>

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The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 156, Corrosion of metals and alloys.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 7441:1984), which has been technically revised.

## Introduction

Bimetallic corrosion occurs when a metal in electrical contact with a more noble metal corrodes at a higher rate than it would in the same environment but without this contact.

Bimetallic corrosion in the atmosphere, in contrast to that in electrolytes, is characterized by a large potential drop between the anode and the cathode. Therefore, bimetallic corrosion is usually limited to a distance within about 0,5 cm from the point of contact<sup>[1]</sup>.

The determination of bimetallic corrosion in atmospheric exposure tests can be made with several methods, each with its own advantages. Three standardized tests are compared and described in this International Standard:

- rectangular plates;
- washers;
- wire on bolt.

The standard starts with an overview and comparison of the three methods, with the purpose of aiding the selection of an appropriate test method. Test procedures for the rectangular plate and washer test are included in this standard since no independent standard describes these methods while those who wish to use the wire on bolt test need to consult ASTM G116 for a complete description of the method.

The standard describes how to derive the bimetallic effect, which is a relative measure of the bimetallic corrosion of a metal compared to the corrosion of the same metal but without the bimetallic effect. A high galvanic effect does not necessarily mean that the bimetallic corrosion rate is high. Therefore, valuable complementary information is the classification of the corrosivity of the test site according to ISO 9223<sup>[2]</sup>.

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# Corrosion of metals and alloys — Determination of bimetallic corrosion in atmospheric exposure corrosion tests

### 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies and compares methods for the determination of bimetallic corrosion of metals and coated metals in atmospheric exposure corrosion tests.

NOTE In the text of this International Standard, the term "metal" is used for both metals and alloys, and the term "coated metal" for metals and alloys with metallic and non-metallic inorganic coatings.

The methods are intended for the determination of the amount and type of corrosion effect, arising in natural atmospheres, caused by contact with different metals.

#### 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 1456, Metallic and other inorganic coatings — Electrodeposited coatings of nickel, nickel plus chromium, copper plus nickel and of copper plus nickel plus chromium

ISO 2081, Metallic and other inorganic coatings — Electroplated coatings of zinc with supplementary treatments on iron or steel

ISO 7599, Anodizing of aluminium and its alloys — General specifications for anodic oxidation coatings on aluminium

ISO 6892-1, Metallic materials — Tensile testing — Part 1: Method of test at room temperature

ISO 8044, Corrosion of metals and alloys — Basic terms and definitions

ISO 8407, Corrosion of metals and alloys — Removal of corrosion products from corrosion test specimens

ISO 8565, Metals and alloys — Atmospheric corrosion testing — General requirements

ISO 15510, Stainless steels — Chemical composition

ASTM G116, Standard Practice for Conducting Wire-on-Bolt Test for Atmospheric Galvanic Corrosion

#### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 8044 and the following apply.

#### 3.1

#### test specimens

specimens that are exposed for evaluation of bimetallic corrosion caused by contact with different materials



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