



Designation: D6137 – 97 (Reapproved 2018)

Standard Test Method for Sulfuric Acid Resistance of Polymer Linings for Flue Gas Desulfurization Systems¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D6137; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method is intended to evaluate the sulfuric acid resistance at elevated temperatures of polymer linings applied to carbon steel substrates subject to sulfuric acid attack.

1.2 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

1.3 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.4 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

[A36/A36M Specification for Carbon Structural Steel](#)

[C868 Test Method for Chemical Resistance of Protective Linings \(Withdrawn 2015\)](#)³

[D660 Test Method for Evaluating Degree of Checking of Exterior Paints](#)

[D661 Test Method for Evaluating Degree of Cracking of Exterior Paints](#)

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D33 on Protective Coating and Lining Work for Power Generation Facilities and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D33.09 on Protective Lining for Air Quality Control Systems.

Current edition approved Aug. 1, 2018. Published August 2018. Originally approved 1997. Last previous edition approved in 2012 as D6137 – 97 (2012). DOI: 10.1520/D6137-97R18.

² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

³ The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on www.astm.org.

[D714 Test Method for Evaluating Degree of Blistering of Paints](#)

[D772 Test Method for Evaluating Degree of Flaking \(Scaling\) of Exterior Paints](#)

[D1186 Test Methods for Nondestructive Measurement of Dry Film Thickness of Nonmagnetic Coatings Applied to a Ferrous Base \(Withdrawn 2006\)](#)³

[D1474 Test Methods for Indentation Hardness of Organic Coatings](#)

[D4138 Practices for Measurement of Dry Film Thickness of Protective Coating Systems by Destructive, Cross-Sectioning Means](#)

[D4417 Test Methods for Field Measurement of Surface Profile of Blast Cleaned Steel](#)

[D5162 Practice for Discontinuity \(Holiday\) Testing of Nonconductive Protective Coating on Metallic Substrates](#)

[2.2 Steel Structures Painting Council Standards](#)⁴

[SSPC VIS 1–89 Visual Standard](#)

[SSPC No. SP5 Blast Cleaning to White Metal](#)

3. Significance and Use

3.1 The results obtained by this test method can be used in combination with other test methods for the selection of a lining for surfaces in flue gas desulfurization (FGD) systems that will be exposed to hot unscrubbed flue gas or to scrubbed gas that has been reheated well above the water dew point.

3.1.1 This test method does not evaluate or correlate to areas within the scrubber or scrubbed gas streams at temperatures at or below the water dew point.

3.2 This test method is intended to evaluate the combined effects of heat and exposure to sulfuric acid upon a lining system as applied to a carbon steel substrate. It does not produce the thermal gradient through the lining that may exist in actual applications. Actual lining performance may also be affected by concurrent physical or mechanical effects and other chemicals that may be present in the flue gas.

3.3 This test method evaluates major failure modes of linings applied to square test panels that are cycled from room temperature to a designated elevated temperature.

⁴ Available from Society for Protective Coatings (SSPC), 40 24th St., 6th Floor, Pittsburgh, PA 15222-4656, <http://www.sspc.org>.