



Standard Practice for Outdoor Evaluation of Wet Stack Storage Conditions on Coil-Coated Metals¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D7376; 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 practice is used to determine the resistance to corrosion and blistering of coil-coated metal products relative to one another when stacked outdoors under direct weathering conditions in which they are wetted by rain and dew.

1.2 The coil-coated product variables evaluated may include, but are not limited to, substrates, pretreatments, primers, topcoats, and backers.

1.3 This test simulates a stacked building panel bundle stored at a job site in wet outdoor conditions. The results from panels tested during the same time period at the same physical location may be used to compare products as an indicator of relative field performance. Environments with higher temperature and moisture levels accelerate corrosion and blistering.

1.4 This standard does not endorse the storage of level (that is, 0° from horizontal) building panels stacks in wet outdoor conditions. Level storage of building panels is not recommended and is used in this standard for evaluation only.

1.5 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are for information only.

1.6 *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 and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

[D610 Practice for Evaluating Degree of Rusting on Painted Steel Surfaces](#)

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D01 on Paint and Related Coatings, Materials, and Applications and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D01.53 on Coil Coated Metal.

Current edition approved April 1, 2016. Published June 2016. Originally approved in 2007. Last previous edition approved in 2010 as D7376 – 10a. DOI: 10.1520/D7376-10AR16.

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.

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

[D1654 Test Method for Evaluation of Painted or Coated Specimens Subjected to Corrosive Environments](#)

[G7 Practice for Atmospheric Environmental Exposure Testing of Nonmetallic Materials](#)

3. Summary of Practice

3.1 This practice is for the evaluation of relative resistance to wet stack corrosion and blistering of coil-coated metal. The test is to be conducted in an outdoor environment with coil-coated panels placed on a flat surface while allowing exposure to direct weather conditions including rain, dew, and solar radiation.

3.2 It is necessary to expose negative controls in each test run, that is, products with known resistance to corrosion and blistering in this location, at the same time as the test product to determine its resistance relative to controls.

3.3 Panels are evaluated periodically for corrosion and blistering as specified in [6.7](#).

4. Significance and Use

4.1 This practice provides for periodic testing for resistance to wet conditions during storage to compare the relative performance of specific combinations of coatings, substrates, and/or pretreatments used on coil-coated metal. The results must be considered relative and do not indicate absolute performance.

4.2 When stored improperly, coil-coated building panel stacks can be exposed to rainwater, which flows into gaps between panels by capillary action or gravity, and remains in the gaps because of poor drainage conditions. Such a condition is known as a “wet stack” and may cause blistering and corrosion of the painted surfaces. This practice simulates such improper storage conditions.

4.3 Because the outdoor environment shows year-to-year seasonal and geographic climate variation, the absolute amount of degradation based on corrosion and blistering may vary (see [Appendix X1](#)).