



Standard Practice for Conducting Moist SO₂ Tests¹

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1. Scope

1.1 This practice covers the apparatus and procedure to be used in conducting qualitative assessment tests in accordance with the requirements of material or product specifications by means of specimen exposure to condensed moisture containing sulfur dioxide.

1.2 The exposure conditions may be varied to suit particular requirements and this practice includes provisions for use of different concentrations of sulfur dioxide and for tests either running continuously or in cycles of alternate exposure to the sulfur dioxide containing atmosphere and to the ambient atmosphere.

1.3 The variant of the test to be used, the exposure period required, the type of test specimen, and the criteria of failure are not prescribed by this practice. Such details are provided in appropriate material and product purchase specifications.

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

1.5 *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.* For a specific warning statement, see 4.3.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

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

[D1193 Specification for Reagent Water](#)

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

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee G01 on Corrosion of Metals and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee G01.05 on Laboratory Corrosion Tests.

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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.

[G1 Practice for Preparing, Cleaning, and Evaluating Corrosion Test Specimens](#)

[G46 Guide for Examination and Evaluation of Pitting Corrosion](#)

3. Significance and Use

3.1 Moist air containing sulfur dioxide quickly produces easily visible corrosion on many metals in a form resembling that occurring in industrial environments. It is therefore a test medium well suited to detect pores or other sources of weakness in protective coatings and deficiencies in corrosion resistance associated with unsuitable alloy composition or treatments.

3.2 The results obtained in the test should not be regarded as a general guide to the corrosion resistance of the tested materials in all environments where these materials may be used. Performance of different materials in the test should only be taken as a general guide to the relative corrosion resistance of these materials in moist SO₂ service.

4. Apparatus

4.1 The apparatus required for moist SO₂ testing consists of a test chamber having an internal capacity of 300 L (10.6 ft³), a supply of sulfur dioxide with metering device, specimen supports, provisions for heating the chamber, and necessary means of control. The size and detailed construction of the apparatus are optional, provided the conditions obtained meet the requirements of this practice. Suitable apparatus which may be used to obtain these conditions is described in [Appendix X1](#).

4.2 Drops of condensing moisture which accumulate on the ceiling of the chamber shall not be permitted to fall on the specimens being tested.

4.3 (**Warning**—Suck-back into cylinder may cause explosion. Always use a check valve, vacuum break, or other protective apparatus in any line or piping from cylinder to test chamber to prevent suck-back. Installation of the chamber under a fume hood is recommended.)

5. Reagents

5.1 *Purity of Reagents*—Reagent grade chemicals shall be used in all tests. Unless otherwise indicated, it is intended that all reagents shall conform to the specifications of the Committee on Analytical Reagents of the American Chemical Society,

where such specifications are available.³ Other grades may be used, provided it is first ascertained that the reagent is of sufficiently high purity to permit its use without lessening the accuracy of the determination.

5.2 *Purity of Water*—Unless otherwise indicated, references to water shall be understood to mean reagent water as defined by Type IV of Specification **D1193**.

5.3 A commercially available source of bottled SO₂ gas having a minimum purity of 99.9 % (liquid phase) with proper regulator, and means of measuring the volumes of gas required for delivery into test chamber shall be provided.

5.4 The volume of gas delivered into test chamber shall be measured by means of either a properly calibrated flowmeter (rotameter type) with metering valve, or in a gas buret using viscous paraffin oil as the pressure controlling fluid.

5.4.1 The volume to be measured may be as small as 0.2 L. Measures should be taken to avoid errors from air contained in delivery tubes between flowmeter or gas burette and test chamber.

6. Sampling

6.1 The specific location of samples in a mill product, the number of samples that should be tested, and other factors concerning sampling, are not within the scope of this practice. These factors should be mutually agreed upon between purchaser and supplier (see **7.1**).

7. Test Specimens

7.1 Select the number and type of test specimens, and their shape and dimensions according to the specification covering the product or material being tested or agreed upon between purchaser and supplier.

7.2 The total combined exposed surface area of the material tested at any one time should be substantially the same and unless otherwise agreed upon, it shall be $0.5 \pm 0.1 \text{ m}^2$ ($5.4 \text{ ft}^2 \pm 1 \text{ ft}^2$).

7.2.1 More specimens of the same material may be added, if needed.

7.3 To obtain quantitative corrosion-rate data, only materials with similar reactivities should be included in a test run.

7.4 *Preparation of Test Specimens:*

7.4.1 Suitably clean the specimens before testing (see Practice **G1**). Unless otherwise agreed upon the cleaning method shall be optional depending on the nature of the surface and of the likelihood of contamination. The cleaning method shall not include the use of abrasives (other than a paste of pure magnesium oxide), corrosive solvents, corrosion-promoting materials or protective film formers. Care in handling is necessary so as not to recontaminate the test specimens.

7.4.2 If test specimens are cut from a larger coated article, carry out the cutting in such a way that coating damage is minimized in the area adjacent to the cut. Unless otherwise specified, adequately protect the cut edges by coating them with a suitable medium, stable under the conditions of the test, such as wax or tape. High-quality platers tape or microcrystalline wax are generally suitable.

7.5 *Position of Specimens During Test:*

7.5.1 Place the test specimens in the cabinet so that no part of any specimen is within 20 mm (0.78 in.) of another or within 100 mm (3.93) of the walls or the ceiling or within 200 mm (7.87 in.) of the surface of the water in the base of the chamber.

7.5.2 Arrange the specimens so that moisture which may condense on any of them or their supports will not fall on other specimens placed at lower levels. If possible place all test specimens on the same horizontal plane so they are exposed to equal concentrations of SO₂ gas.

7.5.3 Unless otherwise agreed upon, the angle of inclination of test surfaces to the vertical is optional. A near vertical orientation (0 to 10° from vertical) is suggested unless otherwise agreed upon or specified.

8. Conditioning

8.1 Operate a new chamber for at least ten 24-h cycles without introduction of any test material by the procedure applicable to an atmosphere containing an addition of 2 L (122 in.³) of sulfur dioxide before it is brought into use for testing. This should reduce any risks of contamination of the atmosphere by vapors from construction materials of chamber.

9. Procedure

9.1 Introduce $2 \pm 0.2 \text{ L}$ ($122 \text{ in.}^3 \pm 12 \text{ in.}^3$) of distilled water into the base of chamber.

9.2 Place the test specimens in the chamber and close the door/lid.

9.3 Introduce the volume of sulfur dioxide, required by the governing materials specification, into the chamber through the inlet pipe. Usually this volume will be 0.2, 1, or 2 L (12 in.³, 61 in.³, or $122 \text{ in.}^3 \pm 12 \text{ in.}^3$).

9.4 Switch on the heater and raise the temperature inside the chamber to $40 \pm 3^\circ\text{C}$ ($104 \pm 5.4^\circ\text{F}$) in about **1.5** h. Make sure the heating is under control to keep the temperature inside the chamber at $40 \pm 3^\circ\text{C}$ ($104 \pm 5.4^\circ\text{F}$) for the specified period. Each set point and its tolerance represents an operational control point for equilibrium conditions at a single location in the cabinet which may not necessarily represent the uniformity of conditions throughout the cabinet.

9.5 One test cycle is 24 h. Either Method A or B, and the number of cycles shall be designated by the specification for the material or product being tested or mutually agreed upon by the purchaser and seller. For either method, replace the water in the chamber and the sulfur dioxide in the air of the chamber before each 24 h cycle begins.

9.5.1 *Method A, Continuous Exposure*—The specimens shall remain continuously exposed to the atmosphere in the chamber for 24 h. Replacement of the water and sulfur dioxide

³ *Reagent Chemicals, American Chemical Society Specifications*, American Chemical Society, Washington, DC. For suggestions on the testing of reagents not listed by the American Chemical Society, see *Analar Standards for Laboratory U. K. Chemicals*, BDH Ltd., Poole, Dorset, and the *United States Pharmacopeia and National Formulary*, U.S. Pharmacopeial Convention, Inc. (USPC) Rockville, MD.”