ISO 9227 90 **38 4851903 0100192 0**

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 9227

First edition 1990-12-15

Corrosion tests in artificial atmospheres — Salt spray tests

Essais de corrosion en atmosphères artificielles — Essais aux brouillards salins



Reference number ISO 9227:1990(E)

■ S EP10010 E0P1284 ■ OP 755P 02I

ISO 9227:1990(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 Ilaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 9227 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 156, Corrosion of metals and alloys.

It cancels and replaces International Standards ISO 3768:1976, ISO 3769:1976 and ISO 3770:1976.

Annexes A and B of this International Standard are for information only.

© ISO 1990

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from the publisher.

International Organization for Standardization
Case Postale 56 ● CH-1211 Genève 20 ● Switzerland
Printed in Switzerland

Ħ

ISO 9227 90 M 4851903 0100194 4 M

ISO 9227:1990(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 may 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.