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Vitreous and porcelain enamels — Determination of resistance to boiling water and water vapour

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FOREWORD

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Draft International Standards adopted by the Technical Committees are circulated to the Member Bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

International Standard ISO 2744 was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 107, *Metallic and other non-organic coatings,* and circulated to the Member Bodies in June 1972.

It has been approved by the Member Bodies of the following countries :

Australia	Israel	Spain
Chile	Italy	Sweden
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	Japan	Switzerland
France	Netherlands	Thailand
Germany	New Zealand	United Kingdom
Hungary	Portugal	U.S.S.R.
India	Romania	
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No Member Body expressed disapproval of the document.

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Vitreous and porcelain enamels — Determination of resistance to boiling water and water vapour

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard specifies a method of test for determining the resistance of flat surfaces of vitreous and porcelain enamels to boiling water and/or water vapour.

NOTE — If temperatures below the boiling point of water are used or if other than distilled water is used, this should be stated in the test report.

The method allows determination of the resistance of enamels to the liquid and vapour phases of the corrosive medium.

2 REFERENCES

ISO 2723, *Vitreous and porcelain enamels for sheet steel — Production of specimens for testing.*

ISO 2724, *Vitreous and porcelain enamels for cast iron — Production of specimens for testing.*

ISO 2733, *Vitreous and porcelain enamels — Apparatus for testing with acid and neutral liquids and their vapours.*

3 PRINCIPLE

Each set of similarly enamelled specimens is exposed to attack by boiling distilled or demineralized water for 48 h (2 days) or 336 h (14 days), the specimens being placed in the liquid chamber and in the vapour chamber of the testing apparatus as required.

The loss in mass is determined and the corrosion speed calculated therefrom.

The lower the corrosion speed, the higher is the resistance of the vitreous and porcelain enamel to boiling water or water vapour.

4 REAGENTS

4.1 Distilled or demineralized water.

A fresh supply of the water is required for each test.

4.2 Acetic acid, 5 % (*m/m*) solution, for cleaning test apparatus and specimens.

4.3 Grease solvent, such as trichloroethylene or acetone, suitable for cleaning the specimens when necessary.

5 APPARATUS

5.1 Testing apparatus and packing B or C, both in accordance with ISO 2733.

5.2 Hot-air oven capable of maintaining a temperature of at least 130 °C.

5.3 Desiccator, for example with an internal diameter of 200 mm.

5.4 Graduated measuring cylinder, capacity 500 ml.

5.5 Beakers.

5.6 Balance, accurate to ± 0,2 mg.

5.7 Sponge, soft.

6 TEST SPECIMENS

6.1 The specimens to be used shall be prepared in accordance with the International Standards for the appropriate basis metal. Specimens not enamelled on both sides shall be used only for the short test period (48 h).

NOTE — Specimens for testing vitreous and porcelain enamels

- for sheet steel, see ISO 2723;
- for cast iron, see ISO 2724.

6.2 For each determination, two tests with each set of specimens shall be carried out.

6.3 Each specimen shall be rinsed with distilled or demineralized water. If necessary a suitable grease solvent shall be used. Then the specimen shall be dried for 2 h in the hot-air oven (5.2) at 110 ± 5 °C, cooled for at least 2 h in the desiccator (5.3) and weighed to the nearest 0,2 mg (starting mass).

7 PROCEDURE

7.1 Fix the specimens in the testing apparatus (5.1) so that the cover coat sides of the specimens are facing the interior of the cylinder.