

# CLEANING LABORATORY EVALUATION SUMMARY

SCL #: 2006

DateRun: 03/31/2006

Experimenters: Jason Marshall

ClientType: Coatings Manufacturer

ProjectNumber: Project #2

Substrates: Steel

PartType: Coupon

Contaminants: None

Cleaning Methods: Immersion/Soak

Analytical Methods: Gravimetric, Visual

Purpose: To evaluate supplied product for compatibility with steel coupons.

Experimental Procedure: Testing was conducted following ASTM G21-72 (2004) Standard Practice for Laboratory Immersion Corrosion Testing of Metals. This practice, rather than a standardized procedure is presented as a guide so that some of the pitfalls of such testing may be avoided. Coupon corrosion testing is predominantly designed to investigate general corrosion.

Coupons with a large surface-to-mass ratio and a small ratio of edge area to total area were used. Two inch square coupons were used that had a thickness of 0.034" thick.

The temperature was held at 71 F +/- 2 F.

The volume of the test solution should be large enough to avoid any appreciable change in its corrosivity during the test, either through exhaustion of corrosive constituents or by accumulating of corrosion products that might affect further corrosion. The lab filled one 400 ml Pyrex beakers with 350 ml of the solution.

Three cold rolled steel coupons (CR 1020) were precleaned for five minutes in a 5% solution of Armakleen M Aero in an ultrasonic tank. Cleaned coupons were rinsed in tap water at 120 F for 15 seconds and dried using compressed air for 30 seconds. The coupons were then weighed to establish baseline weights. Three coupons were immersed into each solution, suspended by stainless steel hooks. Beakers were then covered with parafilm to reduce evaporation or contamination of the solutions. The soak time was set at 24 hours (1440 minutes). At the end of the soak time, coupons were removed from the beakers and observations were made prior to cleaning.

Coupons were cleaned for 15 seconds in M Aero 5% solution using immersion soaking. Coupons were not rinsed but were dried using compressed air for 15 seconds. Dry coupons were then weighed to determine the amount of weight loss if any. After reweighing, coupons were examined for the presence of pits.

Interpretation of Results

The mass loss during the test period can be used as the principal measure of corrosion. Average corrosion rate can be calculated from the following equation:

Corrosion Rate =  $(K \cdot W) / (A \cdot T \cdot D)$

K = a constant

T = time of exposure in hours to the nearest 0.01 h

A = area in cm<sup>2</sup> to the nearest 0.01 cm<sup>2</sup>

W = mass loss in g, to the nearest 1 mg (corrected for any loss during cleaning)

D = density in g/cm<sup>3</sup>

| Corrosion Rate Units Desired | Constant (K) in Corrosion Rate Equation |
|------------------------------|---|
| mils per year (mpy)          | $3.45 \times 10^6$                      |
| inches per year (ipy)        | $3.45 \times 10^3$                      |
| inches per month (ipm)       | $2.87 \times 10^2$                      |
| millimeters per year (mm/y)  | $8.76 \times 10^4$                      |
| micrometers per year (um/y)  | $8.76 \times 10^7$                      |
| picometers per second (pm/s) | $2.78 \times 10^6$                      |
|                              |   |

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|   |                             |
|---|-----------------------------|
| g per sq. meter per hour<br>(g/m <sup>2</sup> -h) | 1.00 x 10 <sup>-4</sup> x D |
|---|-----------------------------|

**Results:**

Data used in calculation:  
 $K = 8.76 \times 10^{-4}$  in millimeters per year (mm/y)  
 $T = 22$  h  
 $A = 50$  cm<sup>2</sup>  
 $w = 0.0091$  g

| Coupon | Initial | 24<br>Soak | Wt<br>Loss | Ave<br>Change | Coupon<br>Obs |
|--------|---------|------------|------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1      | 31.7543 | 31.7428    | 0.0115     |               | darkened      |
| 2      | 31.7261 | 31.7202    | 0.0059     | 0.0091        | darkened      |
| 3      | 31.7972 | 31.7873    | 0.0099     |               | darkened      |

All coupons were a dark grey color - Original coloring was light grey/silver

| Product       | Coupon type      | Corrosion Rate    |
|---------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Tigmar<br>521 | Steel<br>Coupons | 0.000725 mm/<br>y |

**Summary:**

|                      |                      |               |                    |                          |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| <b>Substrates:</b>   | Steel                |               |                    |                          |                      |
| <b>Contaminants:</b> | None                 |               |                    |                          |                      |
| <b>Company Name:</b> | <b>Product Name:</b> | <b>Conc.:</b> | <b>Efficiency:</b> | <b>Effective:</b>        | <b>Observations:</b> |
| United Organics Corp | Tigmar 521           | 100           |                    | <input type="checkbox"/> |                      |

**Conclusion:**

The Tigmar 521 had more effect on the steel coupons than on the aluminum coupons. The rate of corrosion on steel was found to be 0.000725 mm/y as compared to 0.000024 mm/y on aluminum.