Standards Development Weathering and Corrosion Test Methods

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Thank you for attending our webinar!









IEC	

Q-Lab Corporation Standards Leadership

• Q-Lab takes a leadership role in standards development worldwide

- Chairing and participating on standards drafting and revision
- Working with OEM's to modernize their standards



Association of Textile, Apparel & Materials Professionals



Topics

- Two Paths of Development
 - Problem-based Development
- Supply-based Development
 ISO/IEC Process
- ASTM Process
- Examples of Development



Problem-Based Development

- A problem exists that requires a standardized solution.
- Usually results in a Test Method or Specification





Problem-Based Development

This path of development is focused on the results of the test, and relies heavily on realworld performance of materials.





Supply-Based Development

- A piece of equipment or protocol exists that could be useful, but hasn't been proven yet
- Usually results in a Standard Practice





Supply-Based Development

This path of development is focused on providing a repeatable procedure for using a piece of equipment, so that labs can compare results when running the standard and when referenced in test methods.



Overlap of Standards Organizations

- Many of the same individuals participate in multiple standards organizations
- National committees for a particular industry are frequently the representatives for international committees
- ISO/IEC and ASTM overlap a good bit



ISO/IEC Process

International Organization on Standardization International Electrotechnical Commission

- Participation is by country, not by individual
- Experts are selected to represent their country for various committees
 - Development
 - Ring Trial Participation
 - Voting



'P' Member Countries

- 'P' Members are countries that have mirror committees for the international committee
 - ASTM, DIN, BIS, etc.
- 'P' Members are required to participate and form responses to committee work items
- General consensus among 'P' members is required
 - Voting occurs between most stages

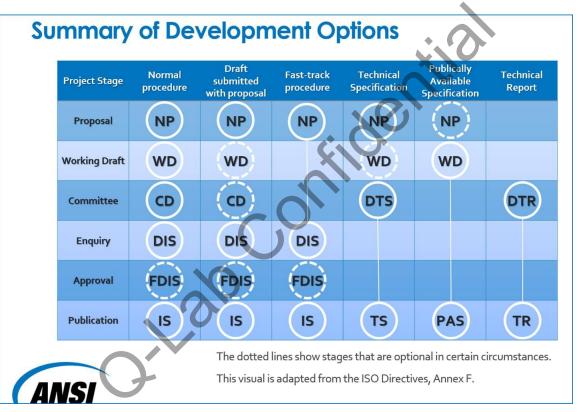


Technical Committees (TC) and Working Groups (WG)

- Technical Committees represent an industry or general category
 - TC 61 on Plastics
 - TC 35 on Coatings
 - TC 156 on Corrosion
- Subcomittees (SC) are a subset of the TC, focused on a smaller part of industry, and those are further broken down into Working Groups (WG)



ISO Stages of Development



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Process Flow (ISO)

- Process starts with New Work Item Proposal and ends with publication
- Steps can be skipped depending on results of votes/comments



Standards Development

Important Notes (ISO)

- New Work items require experts from 5 countries to even be considered
- Comments need to be reviewed, but direct action is not required





ASTM Process

- Participation is by individual anyone can participate"One Company, One Vote"
- Committees must have at least as many users/general interest voting participants as producers



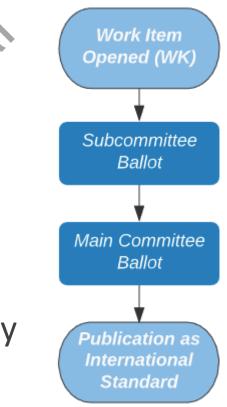
ASTM Main Committees and Subcomittees

- Main Committees represent an industry
 or general category
 - D20 on Plastics
 - D01 on Coatings
 - G01 on Corrosion of Metals
- Subcommittees are focused on a smaller part of industry
 - D20.96 Plastics Biodegradable Plastics
 - G01.05 Corrosion of Metal Laboratory Corrosion Testing



Process Flow

- Process starts with New Work Item opened as agreed upon by a subcommittee
- Draft is balloted to subcommittee or "Concurrent" (both main and sub)
- After passing subcommittee ballot, main committee ballot is automatically submitted





Important Note (ASTM)

- All negative comments must be addressed, even if you don't have an official vote!
 - Persuasive: Stops the ballot and returns to draft status
 - Not Persuasive: 2/3 of official voting
 Subcomittee and Committee members
 must vote to ignore the negative

Work Item Opened (WK)

Subcommittee Ballot

Main Committee Ballot

Publication as International Standard

Standards Development



ASTM D7869: Modern Weathering Testing Designation: D7869 - 13 **Standard Practice for** Xenon Arc Exposure Test with Enhanced Light and Water Exposure for Transportation Coatings¹



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ASTM D7869 Background

SAE J2527 was developed to reproduce common failures of coatings in that era, primarily color fade and gloss loss.

Over years, coatings became very resistant to color fade and gloss loss, and SAE J2527 doesn't reproduce more common failures in modern coatings, primarily cracking and delamination.

Q: Which Path would you consider this?



ASTM D7869

Development Process

- Outdoor weather data collected to understand realworld weather conditions: **light**, **heat**, **and water**
- Outdoor weathering test dataset collected to provide basis for **correlation**



ASTM D7869 Development Process

- Accelerated test cycle developed to match those real-world conditions and degradation mechanisms
- Variety of materials and failure modes evaluated with accelerated testing to verify **validity** of test



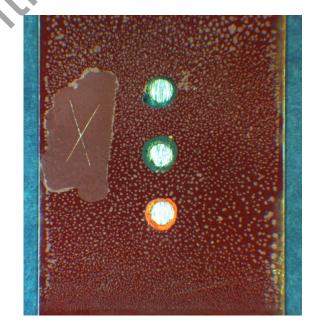
ASTM D7869 Solution

- New test cycle allowed for deep penetration of water in specimens
- Procedure required verifying enough water was delivered
- Higher irradiance to maintain the speed of the test



ASTM D7869 Problem-Based Development

- A problem was identified
- Testing was performed by experts against real world results
- New methods were discovered
- Publication of a new method



IEC 61701:2020

Photovoltaic (PV) modules - Salt mist corrosion testing



Photovoltaic (PV) modules - Salt mist corrosion testing

Modules photovoltaïques (PV) - Essai de corrosion au brouillard salin

Standards Development



IEC 61701:2020 Background

Photovolatic durability testing is very important for costefficiency, safety, and general value of solar applications. Solar modules are being installed in many different environments, including floating on water.



IEC 61701

- This is a salt spray corrosion test method published as an optional add-on to the operational and safety qualification standards IEC 61215 and 61730
- None of the qualification tests is a service lifetime test
- Passing a qualification sequence demonstrates a PV module design should withstand their expected environmental stresses for some reasonable time

Q: Which Path would you consider this?



IEC 61701 Edition 3

Update Objectives

- Harmonize with changes to IEC 61215 and 61730 (type and safety qualification requirements)
- Provide guidance for choosing test method (severity) within IEC 60068-2-52



IEC 61730 Edition 3

- The big addition was a new annex on 'Guidance for the selection of appropriate test method according to IEC 60068-2-52"
- The new annex rectified this:
 - Reference outdoor corrosivity classifications according to ISO 9223 (C1-C5, CX)
 - IEC 60068-2-52 contains 8 test methods (formerly referred to as test severities)
 - Basic Qualification tests were suggested based on corrosivity classification



IEC 61730 Edition 3

Table 1 in Annex A2

	Lo	ocation Characteristics	One-year	60068-2-52 Test
Corrosivity Classification of module location	Distance from Saltwater (km)	Percentage Time of Wetness (ToW)	Mass loss range (g/m²) of bare steel coupons	Method achieving similar one-year corrosivity
C1 (testing per this document not necessary)		-	<10	none
C2 (testing per this document not necessary)	≥ 10	<25%	10-200	2, 3
C3	≥ 10 2 to 10	≥ 25% <25%	200-400	4 (14 days)
C4	2 to 10 < 2	≥ 25% <25%	400-650	1 (28 days) 5 (28 days)
C5	< 2	≥ 25%	650-1500	6 (56 days)
сх	offshore		1500-5500	7 (90 days) 8 (70 days)
			5	•



ISO 23741 Background

• ISO 23741 was a new proposed standard based on evaluating the amount of water spray delivered in xenon arc testers.

 This standard doesn't define which cycles to run or how much water should be used. It simply indicates how you can evaluated water delivery of one of these testers

Q: Which Path would you consider this?



ISO Standards Development Example

Project Detail

ISO 23741 ed.1 - id.76806 ISO/TC 61/SC 6/WG 3

Stage	1					
Stage	Version	Description	Target date	Limit date	Started	Stat
10.00	1	Proposal for new project registered			2018-09-23	Clo
10.20	1	New project ballot initiated	2018-09-27		2018-09-27	Clo
10.60	1	Close of voting	2018-12-20		2018-12-21	Clo
10.99	1	New project approved			2019-01-15	Clo
20.00	1	New project registered in TC/SC work programme			2019-01-15	Clo
20.20	1	Working draft (WD) study initiated	2019-03-31		2019-04-28	Clos
30.00	1	Committee draft (CD) registered	2019-05-31		2019-06-17	Clo
30.20	1	CD study/ballot initiated			2019-06-18	Clos
30.60	1	Close of voting/comment period			2019-08-14	Clos
30.99	1	CD approved for registration as DIS			2019-12-16	Clos
40.00	1	DIS registered	2020-01-30	2021-01-15	2020-01-12	Clos
40.20	1	DIS ballot initiated	2020-03-15		2020-03-15	Clos
40.60	1	Close of voting	2020-06-07		2020-06-08	Clos
40.99	1	Full report circulated: DIS approved for registration as FDIS			2020-12-01	Clos
50.00	1	Final text received or FDIS registered for formal approval	2020-11-30		2020-12-03	Clos
50.20	1	Proof sent to Secretariat or FDIS ballot initiated: 2 months	2020-12-23		2020-12-23	Clos
50.60	1	Close of voting Proof returned by Secretariat	2021-02-17		2021-02-18	Clos
60.00	1	International Standard under publication			2021-02-18	Cur
60.60		International Standard published	2021-03-11	2022-01-15		Awa

- ISO 23741
- Lots of steps!
- ISO collaboration site details actions and timing along the way
- 3-year timeframes are typical

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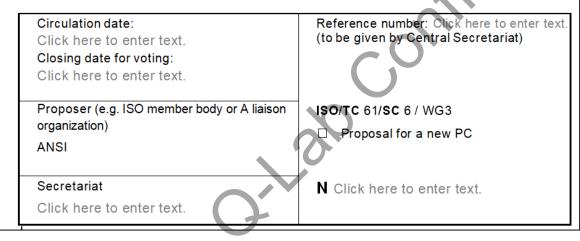
Step 1: New Work Item Proposal



)rganisation internationale de normalisation Леждународная организация по стандартизации

Ch. de Blandonnet 8 | CP 401, 1214 Vernier | Geneva, Switzerland | T: +41 22 749 01 11 | central@iso.org | www.s

Form 4: New Work Item Proposal

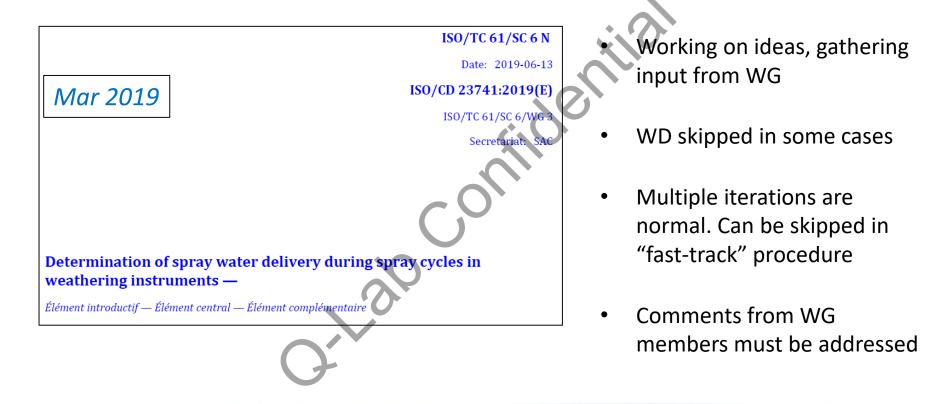


Send NWIP to committee working group (WG)

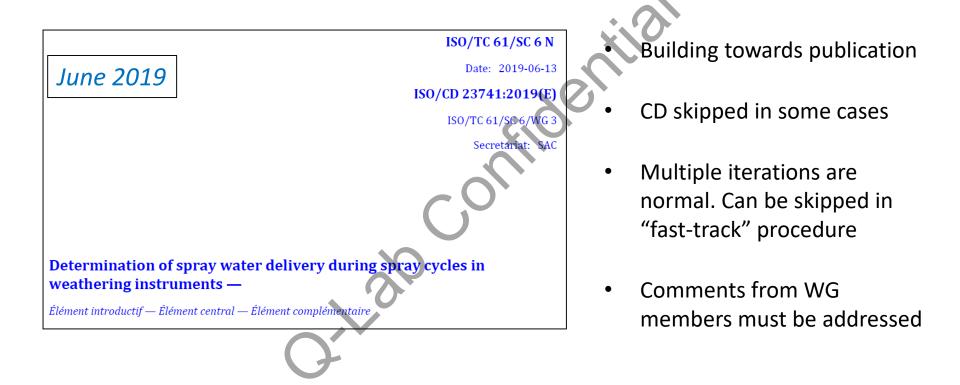
- May involve short supporting presentation at an ISO meeting
- Approved with min. of
 5 nations nominating experts

Sept 2018

Step 2: Working Draft (WD)

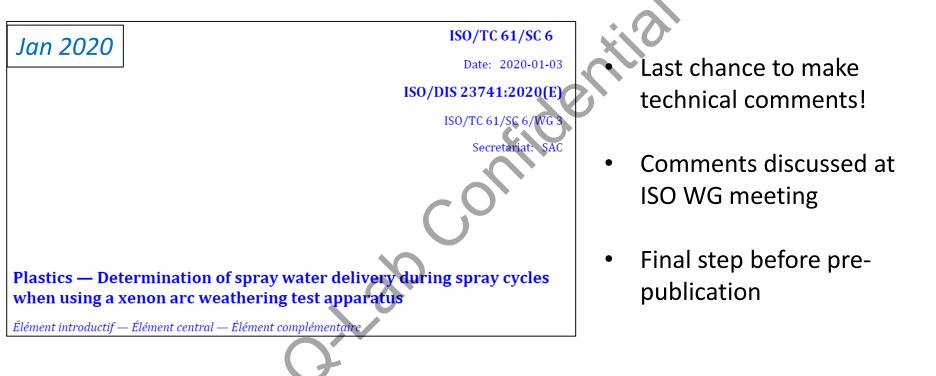


Step 3: Committee Draft (CD)





Step 4: Draft International Standard (DIS)





Step 5: Final Draft International Standard (FDIS)

FINAL DRAFT

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ISO/FDIS 23741

Dec 2020

publication

Final step before

Editorial comments only

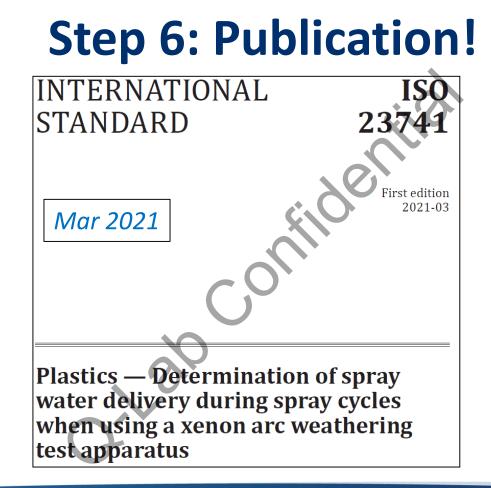
ISO/TC 61/SC 6

Secretariat: DIN

Voting begins on: **2020-12-24**

Voting terminates on: 2021-02-18

Plastics — Determination of spray water delivery during spray cycles when using a xenon arc weathering test apparatus ۲



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Conclusions

- Standards are extremely useful to weathering and corrosion testing, particularly when trying to reduce variability of testing
- Some standards (problem-based) are designed to address existing problems, and may require round robin testing to develop meaningful results in the real world
- Some standards (supply-based) are designed as a tool box for users to develop their own test methods



Conclusions

- If you use standards on a regular basis, you should get involved in your standards committees!
 - For ISO/IEC, find out if your country has a national mirror committee, and become an expert to get involved
 - For ASTM, anyone can join and become involved today. Your concerns must be addressed (one way or another) if your participate in the process!







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