

Products and systems for the protection and repair of concrete structures — Test methods - Corrosion protection test

Produkte und Systeme für den Schutz und die Instandsetzung von Betontragwerken — Prüfverfahren - Prüfung des Korrosionsschutzes

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Foreword

This document (prEN 15183:2005) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 104 "Concrete and related products", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This document is currently submitted to Formal Vote.

This European Standard is one of a series dealing with products and systems for the protection and repair of concrete structures.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies a method for determining the corrosion protection performance of corrosion protection products or systems, as defined in prEN 1504-7.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 196-1, *Methods of testing cement – Part 1: Determination of strength*

EN 1504-1, *Products and systems for the protection and repair of concrete structures - Definitions, requirements, quality control and evaluation of conformity - Part 1: Definitions*

prEN 1504-7, *Products and systems for the protection and repair of concrete structures - Definitions, requirements, quality control and evaluation of conformity - Part 7: Reinforcement Corrosion Protection*

ENV 1504-9, *Products and systems for the protection and repair of concrete structures - Definitions, requirements, quality control and evaluation of conformity - Part 9: General principles for the use of products and systems*

EN 1766, *Products and systems for the protection and repair of concrete structures – Test methods – Reference concretes for testing*

EN 10027-1, *Designation Systems for steels; Part 1: Steel names, principal symbols*

EN 10080-3, *Steel for the reinforcement of concrete – Weldable reinforcing steel – Part 3: Technical delivery conditions for class B*

EN 60068-2-11, *Environmental testing. Test methods. Tests. Test KA: Salt mist*

EN ISO 4287, *Geometrical product specification (GPS). Surface texture. Profile method. Terms, definitions and surface texture parameters*

EN ISO 6988, *Metallic and other non-organic coatings – Sulphur dioxide test with general condensation of moisture*

EN ISO 12944-4, *Paints and varnishes – Corrosion protection of steel structures by protective paint systems – Part 4: Types of surface and surface preparation version*

ISO 8486-1, *Bond abrasives. Determination and designation of grain size distribution. Macrogrits F4 to F220*

3 Definitions

For the purpose of this European Standard the definitions given in EN 1504-1, prEN 1504-7 and ENV 1504-9 apply.

4 Principle

The corrosion protection system is applied to steel rods and to a steel plate. The coating is removed from one longitudinal edge of the steel plate to investigate the potential for underfilm corrosion. Half of the plate and

each of the bars are embedded in concrete. The specimens are exposed to a series of weathering cycles. Performance is assessed by removing the steel from the concrete, then removing the corrosion protection product and looking for evidence of corrosion on the steel.

5 Equipment

5.1 Standard laboratory climate in accordance with the requirements of annex A;

5.2 Mortar mixer, in accordance with EN 196-1, or forced action pan mixer;

5.3 Compaction tools and equipment in accordance with EN 196-1;

NOTE: The compaction method shall be in accordance with the manufacturer's instruction.

5.4 Mould for producing specimen made from non-absorbent, rigid material, not attacked by cement paste or polymers, of (100 ± 5) mm internal diameter and (100 ± 5) mm depth;

5.5 Stirrer to mix the corrosion protection material;

5.6 Brush for application of the corrosion protection material;

5.7 Four steel rods, Class S235, 2 of dia. 8 mm x 200 mm, 2 of dia. 16 mm x 200 mm;

5.8 One steel plate, 200 mm x 90 mm x 1,5 mm, with defined surface roughness (see Figure 1);

5.9 Belt grinder and 150 grain size abrasive paper of grade F150 according to ISO 8486-1;

5.10 Test chamber according to EN ISO 6988;

5.11 pH-meter;

5.12 Beaker;

5.13 Measure for rust creep with an accuracy of 0,1 mm;

6 Method of test

6.1 Preparation of specimens

6.1.1 Preparation of steel plate and rods

The surface of the steel reinforcing rods and the steel plate in Figure 1 had to be prepared according to EN ISO 12944-4, to a standard degree of purity of Sa 2½ (or according to the manufacturer's instructions). The resulting surface roughness of the steel plate must be $R_z = 30 \mu\text{m}$ to $50 \mu\text{m}$ according to EN ISO 4287.

The rods and the steel plate are coated completely (on all sides) with the corrosion protection system according to the manufacturer's instructions. During application and hardening of the coating, the steel rods are to be stored upright and the steel plate flat.

After the waiting period prescribed by the manufacturer, preferably 7 days, the coating is removed from one longitudinal edge of the steel plate by grinding in the direction of the longitudinal edge, e. g. with a belt grinder and 150 grain size abrasive, without affecting the bond between the coating and the plate. The steel specimens are then to be half-embedded in the mould according to clause 6.1.2 and stored in the laboratory climate (Annex A.2).

dimensions in mm



Key

Steelplate: S 235 JRG according to EN 10027-1: Steel rods according to prEN 10080-3

Figure 1 — Specimens for testing corrosion protection coating

6.1.2 Preparation of mortar

The specimen shall be cast using type MC 0,45 mortar in accordance with EN 1766, with maximum grain size of 4mm. Alternatively for protection systems consisting of mortar and coating the mortar can be used instead of the MC 0,45.

All materials shall be conditioned in the standard laboratory climate (Annex A.2) for a period of not less than 24 hours prior to mixing.

The steel plate and the bars shall be located in the mould with a minimum of 5mm separation between the bars, plate and internal surface of the mould.

The mixed material shall be placed into the cylindrical mould and compacted thoroughly by vibro-compaction or as otherwise instructed by the manufacturer. Release of the mortar shall be achieved by lining the base of the mould with a suitable film, which does not react with the repair product or system. A light smearing of mould oil may be used on the sides of the mould before assembling the base plate.

6.1.3 Curing

Cure the specimens using the standard laboratory climate (Annex A.1) or as otherwise agreed with the manufacturer.

6.2 Test procedure

The specimen is then placed flat (ground plate edge facing downwards) in the test chamber and subjected to the following tests:

- 10 condensation water test cycles,
- 10 test cycles (each 24 hours) according to EN ISO 6988 (0.2 litre SO₂),
- 5 days according to EN 60068-2-11 (salt mist).

One condensation water cycle consists of

- 8 hours with $(40 \pm 3) ^\circ\text{C}$; level of water in the bottom tub had to be minimum 10 mm (relative air humidity 100 % with condensation of water on the specimen surface),
- 16 hours with $21 \pm 2 ^\circ\text{C}$ (s. A.2 in Annex A) $^\circ\text{C}$ with opened or ventilated chamber (relative air humidity < 75 %).

After completion of the test cycles, the exposed steel plate and bars should be examined for evidence of damage or corrosion. The plate and bars should then be carefully removed from the concrete or mortar and the embedded steel examined.

After removal of the concrete or mortar, the reinforcing rods and the steel plate are inspected visually for rusting and the steel plate for rust creep beneath the corrosion protection coating. To assess rust creep, the coating is to be removed (mechanically or chemically), starting from the ground edge of the steel plate, in such a way that any corrosion becomes visible.

The rust creep shall not exceed 1,0 mm at any point on the steel plate.

7 Test report

The test report shall include the following information.

- a) A reference to the test method standard;
- b) Name and address of the test laboratory;
- c) Identification number and date of the test;
- d) Name and address of the manufacturer or supplier of the product;
- e) Name and identification marks or batch number of the product;
- f) Date of supply of the product;
- g) Date of preparation of the test specimen and any deviation from the prescribed method of preparation.
- h) Mass of material applied and the thickness of the dried coating layer on the unsanded side of the steel plate.
- i) Conditions of storage of prepared specimens prior to test;
- j) Date of test and details of the test equipment used, including the make, type and capacity and the calibration details or the identification number of the apparatus;

- k) Results (including photographs of each side of the plate if the material fails the test) of the visual inspection of the surface of the reinforcing rods and the steel plate: number and size of rust spots on the rods and the mean and maximum distance of the rust creep front from the ground edge of the steel plate;
- l) Date of test report and signature.

Annex A (normative)

A.1 Curing

- Prepare mortar as EN 196-1.
- Demould after 24 h.
- Cure for 7 days at (21 ± 2) and (60 ± 10) % RH.

A.2 Laboratory climate

- (21 ± 2) and (60 ± 10) % RH.