

**Skodon – Provningsmetoder för tillbehör:
Metalliska tillbehör – Korrossionsbeständighet**
(ISO 22775:2004)

**Footwear – Test methods for accessories:
Metallic accessories – Corrosion resistance**
(ISO 22775:2004)

Europastandarden EN ISO 22775:2004 gäller som svensk standard. Detta dokument innehåller den officiella engelska versionen av EN ISO 22775:2004.

The European Standard EN ISO 22775:2004 has the status of a Swedish Standard. This document contains the official English version of EN ISO 22775:2004.

Upplýsingar om **sakinnehållet** i standarden lämnas av SIS, Swedish Standards Institute, telefon 08 - 555 520 00.

Standarder kan beställas hos SIS Förlag AB som även lämnar **allmänna upplýsingar** om svensk och utländsk standard.

Postadress: SIS Förlag AB, 118 80 STOCKHOLM
Telefon: 08 - 555 523 10. *Telefax:* 08 - 555 523 11
E-post: sis.sales@sis.se. *Internet:* www.sis.se

EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 22775

December 2004

ICS 61.060

English version

Footwear - Test methods for accessories: Metallic accessories - Corrosion resistance (ISO 22775:2004)

Chaussures - Méthodes d'essai pour accessoires:
accessoires métalliques - Résistance à la corrosion (ISO
22775:2004)

Schuhe - Prüfverfahren für Zubehör: Zubehör aus Metall -
Korrosionsbeständigkeit (ISO 22775:2004)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 23 August 2004.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.



EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Management Centre: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

EN ISO 22775:2004 (E)

Contents

| | Page |
|--|-------------|
| Foreword..... | 3 |
| 1 Scope | 4 |
| 2 Terms and definitions | 4 |
| 3 Principle | 4 |
| 4 Apparatus, materials and reagents | 4 |
| 5 Test specimens | 5 |
| 6 Conditioning | 5 |
| 7 Procedure | 5 |
| 7.1 Method 1 | 5 |
| 7.2 Method 2 | 6 |
| 8 Calculation and expression of results | 6 |
| 8.1 Method 1 | 6 |
| 8.2 Method 2 | 7 |
| 9 Test report | 7 |

Foreword

This document (EN ISO 22775:2004) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 309 "Footwear", the secretariat of which is held by AENOR, in collaboration with Technical Committee ISO/TC 216 "Footwear".

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 2005, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2005.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

EN ISO 22775:2004 (E)

1 Scope

This document specifies two methods for determining the propensity of a metal surface to either change visually due to contamination by atmospheric pollution (Method 1: sulphide tarnishing), or to corrode due to the action of salt water (Method 2: salt water corrosion).

2 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following term and definition applies.

corrosion resistance

propensity of a metal surface either not to change visually due to chemical attack by atmospheric pollution, or not to be altered due to the action of salt water

3 Principle

3.1 Method 1

A test specimen is stored in a moist atmosphere containing a low concentration of hydrogen sulphide gas for 1 h. The specimen is then assessed subjectively for signs of discoloration.

3.2 Method 2

Cotton lawn, saturated with sodium chloride solution, is wrapped around a test specimen. This assembly is then stored in a sealed bag for 24 h at room temperature. The test specimen is then subjectively assessed for signs of corrosion and the lawn assessed for staining.

4 Apparatus, materials and reagents

4.1 Method 1

4.1.1 **Kipps generator** or other hydrogen sulphide source.

WARNING — This equipment should be used only by qualified personnel owing to the extremely toxicity of hydrogen sulphide.

4.1.2 **Fume cupboard**

4.1.3 **Glass vessel** which can be sealed and is of sufficient dimensions to contain the test specimen.

4.1.4 **Glass tube** with volume approximately equal to one thousandth of the volume of the glass vessel (4.1.3).

4.1.5 **Means of suspending the test specimen** in the glass vessel (4.1.3) so that the gas can circulate freely around it.

NOTE Sewing thread is suitable for small test specimens; larger specimens may require plastic supports underneath.

4.2 Method 2

4.2.1 **Sealable polyethylene (PE) bags** of sufficient dimensions to contain the cotton lawn (4.2.2) and test specimen.