

Australian Standard™

Environmental testing

Part 2.11: Tests—Test Ka: Salt mist

This Australian Standard was prepared by Committee EL-026, Protective Enclosures and Environmental Testing for Electrical/Electronic Equipment. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 14 February 2003 and published on 20 March 2003.

The following are represented on Committee EL-026:

Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Australian Electrical and Electronic Manufacturers Association
Electrical Compliance Testing Authorities
Electrical Regulatory Authorities Council
Electricity Supply Association of Australia
Testing Interests (Australia)

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PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee EL-026, Protective Enclosures and Environmental Testing for Electrical/Electronic Equipment.

The objective of this Standard is to provide the electrotechnology industry with a complete set of environmental test procedures published as a series under AS 60068 *Environmental testing*. This Standard is Part 2.11 of that series.

This Standard is identical with, and has been reproduced, from IEC 60068-2-11:1981, *Environmental testing – Part 2: Tests – Test Ka: Salt mist*.

As this Standard is reproduced from an International Standard, the following applies:

- (a) Its number does not appear on each page of text and its identity is shown only on the cover and title page.
- (b) In the source text ‘this international standard’ should read ‘this Australian Standard’.
- (c) A full point should be substituted for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.
- (d) Any French text on figures should be ignored.

In this Standard, the following print types are used:

- requirements proper: in arial type;
- *test specifications: in italic type;*
- explanatory matter: in smaller arial type.

Any international Standard referenced should be replaced by an equivalent Australian Standard when one is available. The availability of equivalent Australian Standards can be determined either from the Standards Australia catalogue or from the Standards Australia website (www.standards.com.au).

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NOTES

STANDARDS AUSTRALIA

Australian Standard**Environmental testing**
Part 2.11: Tests—Test Ka: Salt mist

1 Scope

This test is to be applied to compare the resistance to deterioration from salt mist of specimens of similar construction.

It is useful for evaluating the quality and the uniformity of protective coatings.

2 General

The following restrictions shall be taken into account:

- a) the test is unsuitable as a general salt corrosion test;
- b) it is also considered to be unsuitable for the evaluation of individual specimens intended for use in salt-laden atmospheres.

For equipment and components, Test Kb is considered to provide more realistic conditions and to provide means of assessment of individual items. If, however, for particular circumstances, the relevant specification requires this test (Ka) to be applied to individual specimens for qualification purposes, then the specimens should be tested as part of the overall assembly or equipment in which they are to be used and be complete with any protection devices (cases, covers, shields, etc.), as in practice.

3 Test apparatus**3.1 Test chamber**

The chamber for this test shall be constructed of such materials that will not influence the corrosive effects of the salt mist.

The detailed construction of the chamber, including the method of producing the mist, is optional provided that:

- a) the conditions in the chamber are within the limits specified;
- b) a sufficiently large volume with constant, homogeneous conditions (not affected by turbulence) is available; these conditions should not be influenced by the specimens under test;
- c) no direct spray impinges upon the specimens under test;
- d) drops of liquid accumulating on the ceiling, the walls or other parts cannot drip on the specimens;
- e) the chamber shall be properly vented to prevent pressure build-up and allow uniform distribution of salt fog. The discharge end of the vent shall be protected from squalls which can cause strong air currents in the chamber.