STANDARDS AUSTRALIA

RECONFIRMATION

OF
AS 2331.3.11—2004
Methods of test for metallic and related coatings
Method 3.11: Corrosion and related property tests—Chemical residue tests

RECONFIRMATION NOTICE

Technical Committee MT-009 has reviewed the content of this publication and in accordance with Standards Australia procedures for reconfirmation, it has been determined that the publication is still valid and does not require change.

Certain documents referenced in the publication may have been amended since the original date of publication. Users are advised to ensure that they are using the latest versions of such documents as appropriate, unless advised otherwise in this Reconfirmation Notice.

Approved for reconfirmation in accordance with Standards Australia procedures for reconfirmation on 20 March 2017.

The following are represented on Technical Committee MT-009:

Australasian Institute of Surface Finishing
Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Australian Industry Group
Australian Steel Institute
Bureau of Steel Manufacturers of Australia
Galvanizers Association of Australia
Galvanizing Association of New Zealand
New Zealand Metal Roofing Manufacturers

NOTES

AS 2331.3.11—2004
Reconfirmed 2017

Australian Standard™

Methods of test for metallic and related coatings

Method 3.11: Corrosion and related property tests—Chemical residue tests

PREFACE

This Standard has been prepared by the Australian members of the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee MT-009, Metal Finishing, to supersede AS 2331.3.11—1990.

After consultation with stakeholders in both countries, Standards Australia and Standards New Zealand decided to develop this Standard as an Australian Standard, rather than an Australian/New Zealand Standard.

The objective of the revision for this Standard is to revise the requirements for the chemical residue tests for determining the presence of contaminants.

METHOD

1 SCOPE

This Standard specifies four alternative test methods for determining the presence of contaminants, including rosin, on electroplated coatings used for engineering, decorative, or protective applications, and on printed circuit boards.

NOTE: Many electroplated items are used in electrical appliances and equipment. Contaminants from plating solutions or soldering processes can seriously affect the life and serviceability of these items.

2 PRINCIPLE

The methods are based on the following two principles:

(a) Electroplated items are agitated in water, or in an alcohol/water mixture, of known conductivity for a specified time. The increase in conductivity of the solution, caused by the extraction of ionic residues from the items, is used to assess the degree of contamination.

(b) Electroplated items are agitated in an alcohol/water mixture and the extract is evaporated to dryness. The residue is then tested for impurities.

3 REAGENTS

The following reagents are required:

(a) Deionized water having an electrical conductivity not greater than 150 μS/m.

(b) Absolute alcohol (≥190 proof).