

**Atmospheric Corrosion  
Investigation  
of Aluminum-Coated,  
Zinc-Coated,  
and Copper-Bearing  
Steel Wire  
and Wire Products**

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*A Twenty-Year Report*

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**Occasione/Britton/Collins**



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**STP 585A**

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# ATMOSPHERIC CORROSION INVESTIGATION OF ALUMINUM-COATED, ZINC-COATED, AND COPPER-BEARING STEEL WIRE AND WIRE PRODUCTS: A TWENTY- YEAR REPORT

Sponsored by  
ASTM Committee A-5 on  
Metallic-Coated Iron  
and Steel Products

John F. Occasione  
Thomas C. Britton, Jr.  
Roy C. Collins

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# Foreword

Committee A-5 on Metallic-Coated Iron and Steel Products<sup>1</sup> was organized in 1907, to investigate the corrosion of iron and steel. In 1908, the Committee sponsored its first atmospheric exposure of metallic-coated wires to evaluate their corrosion resistance. Since this date, there have been a considerable number of test programs involving wire, sheet, and hardware. Of particular interest is the program initiated in 1936 and reported on in ASTM Special Technical Publication 290 entitled "Twenty-Year Atmospheric Corrosion Investigation of Zinc-Coated and Uncoated Wire and Wire Products" by Fred M. Reinhart.

In June 1959, the Advisory Committee on Corrosion authorized Committee A-5 to conduct atmospheric corrosion tests of aluminum coated wire and wire products at seven ASTM sites in the United States (see map on next page) and an eighth site in Warrington, England. The responsibility for the latter site was assumed by Rylands Whitecross Limited.

Exposure of the wire and wire products specimens was initiated in 1961. For comparative purposes bare copper-bearing steel wire and zinc-coated steel wire and fabricated products were included in the testing program.

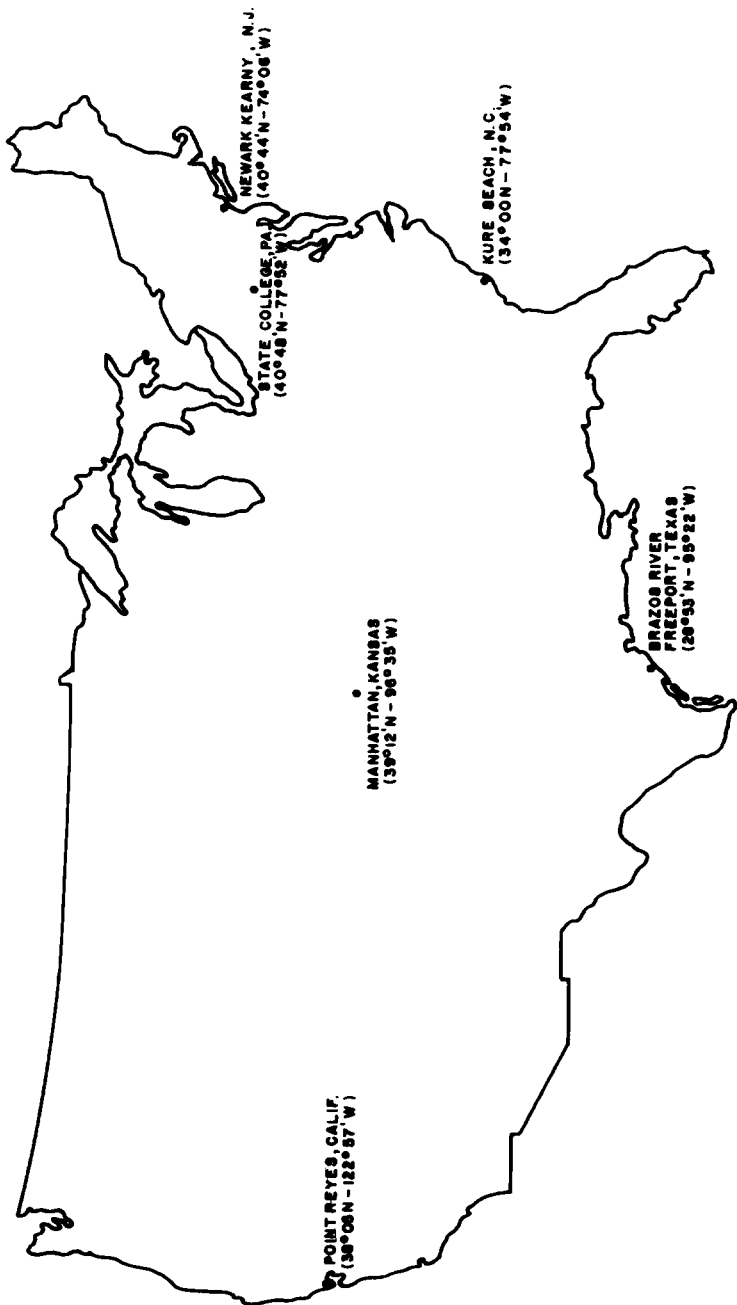
A twelve year report on the 1961 exposure program entitled ASTM STP 585 "Atmospheric Corrosion Investigation of Aluminum-Coated, Zinc-Coated, and Copper-Bearing Steel Wire and Wire Products" by V. I. Kelley was published in 1975.

This report presents the results of 20 years of exposure for the 1961 exposure program, and was prepared by John F. Occasione,<sup>2</sup> Thomas C. Britton, Jr.,<sup>3</sup> and Roy C. Collins.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Committee A-5 was originally titled "Corrosion of Iron and Steel."

<sup>2</sup>Retired in 1975 after 41 years with American Steel and Wire, Cleveland, Ohio and the U.S. Steel Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa., in various metallurgical positions.

<sup>3</sup>Duke Power Company, Charlotte, N.C. 28242.



MAP - LOCATION OF TEST SITES IN THE UNITED STATES

## A Note of Appreciation to Reviewers

The quality of this publication reflects not only the obvious efforts of the authors but also the unheralded, though essential, work of the reviewers. On behalf of ASTM we acknowledge with appreciation their dedication to high professional standards and their sacrifice of time and effort.

*ASTM Committee on Publications*

## Related ASTM Publications

Corrosion of Metals in Association with Concrete, STP 818 (1983), 04-818000-27

Atmospheric Corrosion of Metals, STP 767 (1982), 04-767000-27

Corrosion of Reinforcing Steel in Concrete, STP 713 (1980), 04-713000-27

Corrosion Fatigue Technology, STP 642 (1978), 04-642000-27

## Brief Summary of Results

The wire and wire product specimens were exposed at the seven U.S. sites in the spring and summer of 1961 and at Warrington, England on 1 March, 1964. There were 340 unfabricated tension test specimens exposed at each of four sites. To date, 276 have been removed and tested. Wire product specimens (field fence, barbed wire, chain-link fence, and 7-wire strand) were exposed at all eight sites.

The hot dipped aluminum-coated specimens ranged from 0.08 to 0.19 kg/m<sup>2</sup> (0.27 to 0.63 oz/ft<sup>2</sup>) of surface, and the aluminum powder metallurgy clad specimen ranged from 0.54 to 1.39 kg/m<sup>2</sup> (1.76 to 4.54 oz/ft<sup>2</sup>) of surface. The hot dipped zinc coatings ranged from 0.11 to 0.86 kg/m<sup>2</sup> (0.36 to 2.81 oz/ft<sup>2</sup>) of surface, and the electroplated zinc coatings ranged from 0.27 to 0.91 kg/m<sup>2</sup> (0.87 to 2.98 oz/ft<sup>2</sup>) of surface.

The corrosion rate of the coatings to initial rust on aluminum-coated unfabricated wires ranged from 0.01 kg/m<sup>2</sup> (0.03 oz/ft<sup>2</sup>) per year at the Newark, New Jersey, site to 0.02 kg/m<sup>2</sup> (0.07 oz/ft<sup>2</sup>) per year at the Warrington, England, site. In general the corrosion rates of the coatings to initial rust on aluminum-coated fabricated product specimens was within this range at all locations. The corrosion rate of the coatings to initial rust on the zinc-coated unfabricated wire ranged from 0.02 kg/m<sup>2</sup> (0.06 oz/ft<sup>2</sup>) per year at State College, Pennsylvania, to 0.06 kg/m<sup>2</sup> (0.20 oz/ft<sup>2</sup>) per year at Warrington, England. The corrosion rates of the coatings to initial rust on zinc-coated fabricated products varied considerably from a low of 0.01 kg/m<sup>2</sup> (0.03 oz/ft<sup>2</sup>) per year at the Manhattan, Kansas, site to a high of 0.12 kg/m<sup>2</sup> (0.38 oz/ft<sup>2</sup>) per year at the Kure Beach, North Carolina, 80 ft site.

The loss in breaking strength over the 20-year period varied considerably from a high in excess of 60% for uncoated and lightly zinc-coated wires exposed at Warrington to some slight gain in strength for some of the heavier aluminum-coated specimens. In general, the aluminum-coated wires sustained less loss in strength than the zinc-coated wires.

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# Contents

## TEXT

Scope of A-5 and Authorization	1
Test Plan	2
Description of the Test Specimens	6
Coating Data	10
Mechanical Properties	11
Materials and ASTM Specifications	22
Inspections of Wire and Wire Products	24
Breaking Strength Loss	39
Summary	55

## TABLES

Table 1—Exposure sites	5
Table 2—Process description—preparation of test wire	7
Table 3—Base metal analysis	9
Table 4—Mechanical properties of unfabricated wire	23
Table 5—Description of aluminum wire	24
Table 6—Unfabricated wire	25
Table 7—Farm-field fence	27
Table 8—Barbed wire	30

Table 9—Chain-link fence	33
Table 10—7-wire strand	36
Table 11—Aluminum-coated wire test abbreviations and symbols	38
Table 12—Aluminum coated, average corrosion rates, by product and location	39
Table 13—Zinc coated, average corrosion rates, by product and location	40
Table 14—Results of linear regression analysis of loss in breaking load	41
Tables 15 through 31—Summary of breaking loads	45

#### FIGURES

Fig. 1—Aluminum-coated steel wire, strand, and chain-link and field fence erected at the test sites	4
Figs. 2 through 7—Coating characteristics of unfabricated and fabricated wire	12
Fig. 8—Loss in breaking load of unfabricated wires versus years of exposure at Kure Beach, North Carolina, 800 ft lot	42
Fig. 9—Loss in breaking load of unfabricated wires versus years of exposure at Newark, New Jersey	42
Fig. 10—Loss in breaking load of unfabricated wires versus years of exposure at State College, Pennsylvania	43
Fig. 11—Loss in breaking load of unfabricated wires versus years of exposure at Warrington, England	44

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