

These films are called "barrier films."

These films are used to protect the surface of the metal from corrosion. They are made of a material that is resistant to corrosion and is applied to the metal surface by a process called "coating."

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ADVANCED CORROSION PREVENTION TECHNOLOGY: CORROSION PROTECTION PACKAGING

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Charles J. Miller

Corrosion Prevention Corporation

4119 White Bear Parkway

Saint Paul, Minnesota 55110-1000

USA

ABSTRACT

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INTRODUCTION

Corrosion is a plight that the working world with metals faces. Its impact on the United States

economy has been documented to be about \$100 billion per year. The Government estimates

that about one third of this cost of corrosion damage could be avoided if the failure to use the

available corrosion prevention

techniques were available.

There are several ways to combat corrosion. One method that is gaining wide acceptance is the use of

corrosion inhibitors. These are chemicals that are added to the environment to

prevent corrosion. They are made of a material that is resistant to corrosion and is applied to the metal surface by a process called "coating."

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electrolyte layer cause electrolyte layer inhibition. MCLs possess appreciable saturated vapour pressures. In atmospheric conditions, they are giving significant vapour phase transport of the inhibitive substance. MCL admixtures migrate to the reinforcement both liquid and vapour phase. The first commercial use of migrating corrosion inhibitors was in 1960, as shown in Table 1. Migrating inhibitors reduce the corrosion rate of reinforcement bars when used in a concrete. Superplasticizers improve the properties of fresh concrete by increasing its workability, which helps to reduce the water/cement ratio, reduce the cement content or increase the flowability of the concrete. Water-reducing admixtures were first introduced in 1935 as plasticizers based on ligno- and naphthalene sulfonates. In the early 1960's the first high range, or "super plasticizers, based on triamine and naphthalene sulfonates, were introduced. Over the last 10 years a new generation of superplasticizers has been developed. The mechanism of action of these superplasticizers in cement paste is best explained in terms of electrostatic repulsion between cement particles. The negative charges on the surface of the cement particles cause the particles to repel each other, thus preventing the particles from aggregating and forming a rigid structure. Superplasticizing admixtures, when added to concrete mixtures, are very important technology today.

In order to test the compatibility of migrating corrosion inhibitors in concrete, a series of experiments were conducted. The three types of migrating corrosion inhibitors and three types of superplasticizers were tested in the combination of separate dosages of migration corrosion inhibitors and superplasticizers during the preparation of the concrete specimens. The three types of migrating corrosion inhibitors investigated were based on alkanol amine, aminocarboxylates, and sulfonates of naphthalene sulfonic acid and on amino acid derivatives. The three types of superplasticizers investigated were based on ligno-sulfonates, naphthalene sulfonates, and on salts of sulfonated naphthalene.

The compatibility testing on fresh concrete consisted of setting time of the cement paste at different dosages of the admixtures. The compatibility testing on the hardened concrete on compressive strength and on the hardened concrete on corrosion rate.

was prepared following the procedures of the American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) D 5339-18 (Standard Practice for Degraded Plastics for Toxicity Testing). The test organisms were larval fathead minnows. Test solutions of the degradable plastics were prepared by transferring 100 mg of the plastic to 100 mL of deionized water and stirring for 24 h. The resulting solutions were filtered and used for the toxicity tests. The toxicity of the degradable plastics was determined by exposing the test organisms to the solutions for 96 h. The mortality and growth of the test organisms were determined. The results showed that the degradable plastics were not toxic to the test organisms. The growth of the test organisms was not significantly different from that of the control group.

DISCUSSION

10. 2000年12月20日，在“海星”号上，一名中国船员在测量海水深度时，从海底垂直发射一束超声波，经过2s后收到回波声，求海底的深度。（声音在海水中的传播速度为1500m/s）

② The amount of CO₂ produced when comparing to the maximum theoretically calculated CO₂ (10.42 g) should have been produced, ranged from 92 to 128% for S₁ to S₄ (Table 1). The carbon conversion rate, the conversion of W₀ to W₁ (0.02 g) (mean 2.00%)

The weight loss for the film ranged from 30 to 118%. The reduction in weight loss of 100% at 100°C (Fig. 4).

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