

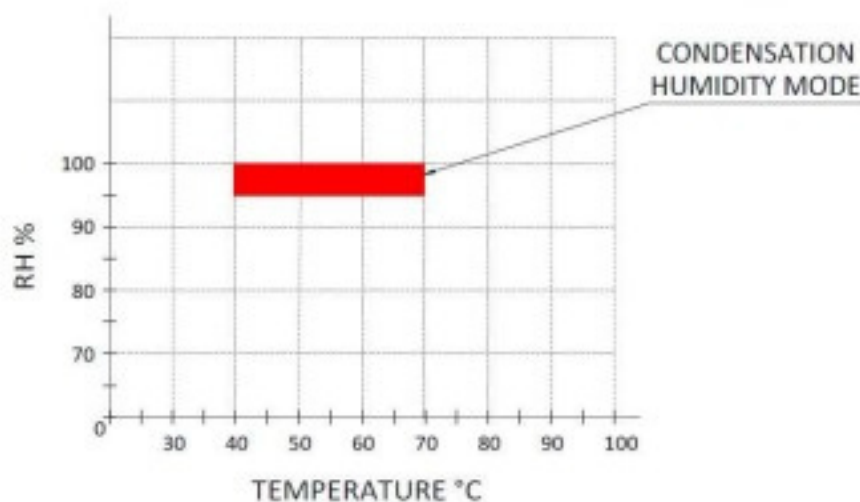
OVERVIEW:

In salt spray mode: Test specimens are placed inside the test chamber according to technical standards (ASTM B117 / ISO 9227 / JIZ Z2371 / MILS) or custom company standards. They are exposed to a controlled mist of corrosive agents (acids/bases/salt solution) at high humidity, using solutions as specified by industry standards.

In spray or stress mode (optional): In spray or stress mode (optional): a saline solution (or other fluids), delivered through oscillating or fixed spray nozzles mounted on the upper part of the chamber, wets the samples in a homogeneous and controlled manner.

In immersion mode (optional): The solution is pumped into the test chamber, immersing the test samples. This solution can be heated or used at room temperature.

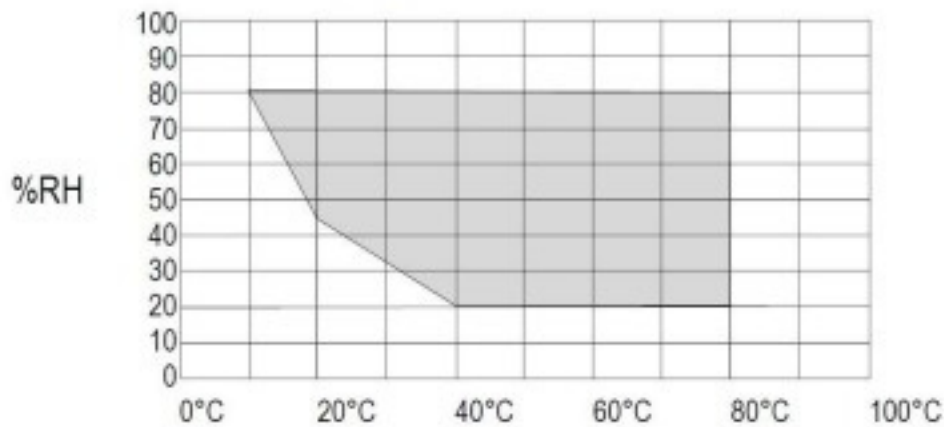
In saturated condensed humidity mode: The test temperature can be adjusted between 105°F (40°C) and 158°F (70°C) – R.H. 95% to 100% with condensation on the samples.



In water fog mode – ASTM D1735 (optional): the test samples are positioned inside testing chambers constructed according to technical standards or company-specific specifications. They are exposed to a fog generated from deionized water, while the chamber is maintained at high humidity and temperature.

In climatization control mode: ramp-and-soak control of temperature versus relative humidity is performed using sensors inside the testing chamber (optionally including a temperature sensor on the specimen to ensure realistic temperature performance). Wet-bulb and dry-bulb sensors monitor the relative humidity inside the testing chamber.

See chart below, with no live load

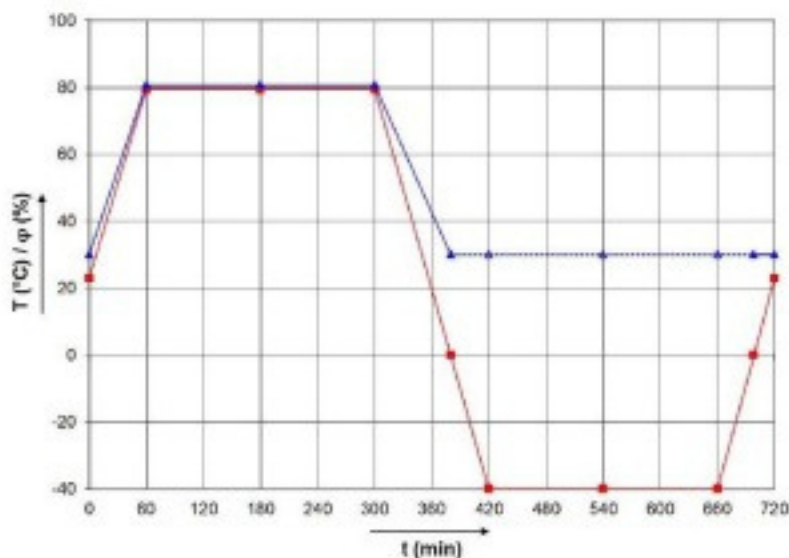


±5% RH at control sensor after stabilization, with no live load
Approximate.

Table 1.

InLow Temperature or Ultra-Low Temperature mode:

- Low Temperature: -22°F (-30°C), with cooling and heating capability ranging from 176°F (80°C) down to -22°F (-30°C).
- Ultra-Low Temperature: -40°F (-40°C), with linear cooling and heating from 176°F (80°C) down to -40°F (-40°C).
- For other performance options, please contact us.



Ultra Low - Graphic

We must be careful with cross-chemical contamination:

When the cyclic corrosion chamber has been used for an acid test or with any other solution (chemical product or corrosive agent) that differs from the one specified in the current standard for your test—or has been used for any other purpose—the chamber will become chemically contaminated. Additionally, the reverse process can also cause contamination.

Therefore, the CCT CORR AUTO chamber should undergo thorough cleaning until the pH level aligns with the applicable technical standards. The chamber's corrosiveness must also be verified to ensure it does not significantly affect subsequent test results.

It is important to emphasize that this cleaning process is challenging, and achieving complete decontamination is nearly impossible.

Materials suitable for constructing the racks should be non-metallic. If made of wood, they should be properly coated to prevent any unwanted products from interfering with the final results. The specimens should preferably be supported from below. Profiles made of plastic materials or rubber with gaps are suitable for supporting flat panels. Suspension using glass hooks or waxed string may also be employed, provided the specified specimen position is maintained—potentially with secondary support at the bottom of the specimens.