

blutec - passi test

PASSIVATION TESTER – QUALITY CONTROL

DESCRIPTION

The tester instrumentation consists of two parts: a “pen” with inside the electrochemical system and an external unit on which it is the monitor and the storing of the data.

The detected data is the OPC (open circuit potential) standardized by ASTM G 69-97 R03; RZY5 and ASTM G 82-98 R03; RZGY and it is the standard value used in laboratories to control the nobility of a metal (and therefore its resistance to corrosion _ in the case of stainless steel it means: passivation).

The unit is stand alone, there are no liquids to be put in, no drops, no cartridges to be changed each test, can be used in any condition (upside down, on flat, round or on surfaces of any shape).

PASSI TEST



The external unit has a monitor that displays a value related to the nobility of the metal. In the case of stainless steel, this value has a particular range that the meter reads using the “zero” as discriminator: that makes it easy to read even to the inexperienced user, associating a positive value to the “good” passivation status and a negative to “bad” passivation.

The test is simple, just put the tip on the area to be tested and wait about 15-20 seconds (to allow the value to stabilize). If you read a value greater than zero, the steel is passivated; it is also possible to make a comparison between different steels, for example a result of +0.350 means that the sample has a better passivation than one having + 0.283. If the value is less than zero, there will be little or no passivation (depending on the value). For example, a carbon steel has a value of about - 0.500.