



Designation: **D3322–82 (Reapproved 2017) D3322 – 23**

Standard Practice for Testing Primers and Primer Surfacer Over Preformed Metal¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D3322; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This practice covers the selection and use of procedures for testing primers and primer surfacers. ~~The test methods included are listed in Table 1.~~

1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are for information only.

1.3 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health, safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.4 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

[B117 Practice for Operating Salt Spray \(Fog\) Apparatus](#)

~~[E540 Test Method for Image Gloss of Porcelain Enamel Surfaces \(Withdrawn 1989\)](#)~~³

[D16 Terminology for Paint, Related Coatings, Materials, and Applications](#)

[D522 Test Methods for Mandrel Bend Test of Attached Organic Coatings](#)

[D523 Test Method for Specular Gloss](#)

[D609 Practice for Preparation of Cold-Rolled Steel Panels for Testing Paint, Varnish, Conversion Coatings, and Related Coating Products](#)

[D610 Practice for Evaluating Degree of Rusting on Painted Steel Surfaces](#)

[D658 Test Method for Abrasion Resistance of Organic Coatings by Air Blast Abrasive \(Withdrawn 1996\)](#)³

[D660 Test Method for Evaluating Degree of Checking of Exterior Paints](#)

[D661 Test Method for Evaluating Degree of Cracking of Exterior Paints](#)

[D714 Test Method for Evaluating Degree of Blistering of Paints](#)

[D823 Practices for Producing Films of Uniform Thickness of Paint, Coatings and Related Products on Test Panels](#)

[D870 Practice for Testing Water Resistance of Coatings Using Water Immersion](#)

[D968 Test Methods for Abrasion Resistance of Organic Coatings by Falling Abrasive](#)

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D01 on Paint and Related Coatings, Materials, and Applications and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D01.55 on Factory Applied Coatings on Preformed Products.

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² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

³ The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on www.astm.org.

- D1005 Test Method for Measurement of Dry-Film Thickness of Organic Coatings Using Micrometers
- D1186 Test Methods for Nondestructive Measurement of Dry Film Thickness of Nonmagnetic Coatings Applied to a Ferrous Base (Withdrawn 2006)³
- D1308 Test Method for Effect of Household Chemicals on Clear and Pigmented Coating Systems
- D1400 Test Method for Nondestructive Measurement of Dry Film Thickness of Nonconductive Coatings Applied to a Nonferrous Metal Base (Withdrawn 2006)³
- D1474 Test Methods for Indentation Hardness of Organic Coatings
- D1640 Test Methods for Drying, Curing, or Film Formation of Organic Coatings
- D1729 Practice for Visual Appraisal of Colors and Color Differences of Diffusely-Illuminated Opaque Materials
- D1730 Practices for Preparation of Aluminum and Aluminum-Alloy Surfaces for Painting
- D1731 Practices for Preparation of Hot-Dip Aluminum Surfaces for Painting
- D1732 Practices for Preparation of Magnesium Alloy Surfaces for Painting
- D1733 Method for Preparation of Aluminum Alloy Panels for Testing Paint, Varnish, Lacquer, and Related Products (Withdrawn 1979)³
- D1735 Practice for Testing Water Resistance of Coatings Using Water Fog Apparatus
- D1737 Method of Test for Elongation of Attached Organic Coatings with Cylindrical Mandrel Apparatus (Withdrawn 1988)³
- D2091 Test Method for Print Resistance of Lacquers
- D2092 Guide for Preparation of Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) Steel Surfaces for Painting (Withdrawn 2008)³
- D2197 Test Method for Adhesion of Organic Coatings by Scrape Adhesion
- D2201 Practice for Preparation of Zinc-Coated and Zinc-Alloy-Coated Steel Panels for Testing Paint and Related Coating Products
- D2244 Practice for Calculation of Color Tolerances and Color Differences from Instrumentally Measured Color Coordinates
- D2246 Test Method for Finishes on Primed Metallic Substrates for Humidity-Thermal Cycle Cracking (Withdrawn 1992)³
- D2248 Practice for Detergent Resistance of Organic Finishes
- D2454 Practice for Determining the Effect of Overbaking on Organic Coatings
- D2803 Guide for Testing Filiform Corrosion Resistance of Organic Coatings on Metal
- D3170 Test Method for Chipping Resistance of Coatings
- D3359 Test Methods for Rating Adhesion by Tape Test
- D3456 Practice for Determining by Exterior Exposure Tests the Susceptibility of Paint Films to Microbiological Attack
- D7786 Test Method for Determining Enamel Holdout

2.2 Federal Test Methods:⁴

- 141B/6011 Immersion Resistance
- 141B/6271.1 Mildew Resistance
- 141B/6321 Sanding Characteristics

2.3 U. S. Military Specification:⁴

- MIL-P-46105 Primer Coating, Weld-Through, Zinc-Rich

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

- 3.1.1 *primer, n*—the first of two or more coats of paint, varnish, or lacquer system (same as in Terminology D16).
- 3.1.2 *primer surfacer, n*—a pigmented coating for filling minor irregularities which is sanded to obtain a smooth uniform surface preparatory to applying finish coats. A primer surfacer is not usually applied over a primer.

4. Significance and Use

- 4.1 Primers and primer surfacers may be used over many different surfaces top coated with one or more of a variety of coatings and subjected to many kinds of wear and exposure.
- 4.2 The selection of the tests to be used for any given product or system must be governed by experience and by the requirement agreed upon between the producer and the user.

5. Panel Preparation

- 5.1 *Treatment of Substrate*—Preparation of test panels should include any cleaning treatment agreed upon between the purchaser and the seller or one of the following ASTM Practices: D609, D1730, D1731, D1732, D2201; Guide D2092; and Test Method D1733.

5.2 *Substrate, Film Thickness, and Application Means*—Conduct performance tests on the specified substrate on coatings having a film thickness agreed upon between the purchaser and the seller. Primers are generally applied to a dry film thickness of $88\ \mu\text{m}$ to $38\ \mu\text{m}$ ($0.3\ \text{mil}$ to $1.5\ \text{mil}$) and primer surfacers to film thickness of $1717\ \mu\text{m}$ to $50\ \mu\text{m}$ ($0.7\ \text{mil}$ to $2.0\ \text{mil}$). Unless otherwise agreed upon, apply primers and primer surfacers in accordance with Practices **D823**.

5.3 *Measurement of Film Thickness*—Since the properties of the primer or primer surfacer can vary considerably with the thickness of the coating, it is important to know the film thickness. Measure the film thickness in accordance with Test Methods **D1400**, **D1005**, or **D1186**.

5.4 *Drying of Primer or Primer Surfacer:*

5.4.1 Before tests are run, air dry or bake the primer or primer surfacer according to the schedule and temperature and age as agreed upon between the purchaser and the seller.

5.4.2 Overbake the primer or primer surfacer to determine the time/temperature effect on the physical and chemical properties. Do this in accordance with Practice **D2454**.

5.4.3 It may be desirable for some reason (handling, stacking, etc.) to determine the various stages and rates of film formation in the drying or curing of primers and primer surfacers at room temperatures. Do this as described in Test Method **D1640**.

6. Physical Properties of The Dry Film

6.1 Primers and primer surfacers are usually (but not always) topcoated. Therefore, many of the following tests should be run on the complete system (substrate/primer or primer surfacer/topcoat). Some of the tests however are for the untopcoated primer or primer surfacer. The properties required of a primer or primer surfacer depend on the intended end use and the tests to be used should be selected on the basis of experience and agreed upon between the purchaser and the seller.

6.2 *Abrasion Resistance*—Determine the abrasion resistance as described in either Test Method **D658** or **D968**.

6.3 *Adhesion:*

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/ba0044dc-178a-4c1b-91c0-a3e2a8068cab/astm-d3322-23>

6.3.1 The primer or primer surfacer of a specified substrate as agreed upon between the purchaser and the seller is subjected to an adhesion test to determine the degree of attachment the coating has to the substrate.

6.3.2 Determine the adhesion of the primer or primer surfacer as described either in Test Methods **D2197** or **D3359**.

6.3.3 The above methods, in addition to measuring the adhesion of the coating to the substrate, can also be used to determine the intercoat adhesion between the topcoat and the primer or primer surfacer.

6.4 *Chemical Resistance:*

6.4.1 Coating systems frequently come into contact with various chemicals that may have an effect on the properties of the system. Failure when it occurs is usually in the form of discoloration, change in gloss, blistering, softening, swelling, dissolving, or loss of adhesion. Unless a primer is to be left untopcoated in actual service, primers and primer surfacers should be topcoated with the appropriate product before undergoing chemical resistance tests.

6.4.2 *Household Chemical Resistance*—Determine the effect of chemicals in accordance with Test Method **D1308**.

6.4.3 *Detergent Resistance*—Determine the resistance to failure under conditions of immersion in a detergent solution in accordance with Practice **D2248**.

6.4.4 *Hydrocarbon Resistance*—Test hydrocarbon resistance in accordance with Method 6011 of U.S. Federal Test Method Standard No. 141B.

6.5 *Chip Resistance*—The chip resistance of a primer or primer surfacer is the ability of a film to withstand sudden impact from stones, gravel, etc., without being loosened from the substrate. Determine chip resistance by Test Method [D3170](#).

6.6 *Color Difference-Pigmented Dry Film*—The color differences between two similarly homogeneously colored, opaque film such as those formed by primers or primer surfacers may be determined using visual evaluating techniques or by instrumental means. Determine color differences visually using Practice [D1729](#). Determine color differences instrumentally using Practice [D2244](#).

6.7 *Cracking Resistance*—A test for resistance to temperature and humidity changes, or a cold cracking test as it is sometimes called, is designed to give an indication of the resistance of a coating system to cracking or checking caused by temperature and humidity changes and also by aging. The degree of correlation between accelerated crack results and long-term room-temperature aging varies with the types of coating. The industry uses the test widely and it is felt that a system showing good cold crack resistance will perform satisfactorily in service. Some factors that can affect results are type of substrate, substrate thickness, primer, primer surfacer, topcoat, and film thickness of the different coatings. Determine cracking resistance in accordance with Test Method [D2246](#).

6.8 *Elongation*—An elongation test may be used as an indication of the flexibility of an attached primer or primer surfacer. It can also show whether there is any change during aging. Determine elongation by Test Methods [D522](#) or [D1737](#).

6.9 *Filiform Corrosion Resistance*—Filiform corrosion is a type of corrosion that occurs under coatings on metal substrates and is characterized by a definite thread-like structure and directional growth. Determine the susceptibility of organic films over metal substrates to this type of corrosion by Guide [D2803](#).

6.10 *Gloss*—Determine the gloss of primers and primer surfacers in accordance with Test Method [D523](#).

6.11 *Hardness*—Determine the film hardness of primers and primer surfacers in accordance with Test Methods [D1474](#), using either Test Method A (Knoop indentation hardness) or Test Method B (Pfund indentation hardness) as agreed upon between the purchaser and the seller. Other methods of determining hardness may be used as agreed upon between the purchaser and the seller.

6.12 *Holdout*—Holdout is the ability of a primer or primer surfacer to give a smooth (nonporous), uniform appearance when topcoated. This property can be evaluated visually or by instrumental means. One method of measuring for holdout is described in Test Method [E540D7786](#).

6.13 *Mildew Resistance*—Test mildew resistance in accordance with Method 6271 of U.S. Federal Test Method Standard No. 141B or Practice [D3456](#).

6.14 *Outdoor Exposure:*

6.14.1 Primers and primer surfacers can have an important effect on the durability of any paint system destined for exterior use. While the accelerated tests given in other sections of this practice are intended to enable one to predict performance, actual outdoor exposure should be made. Usage of paint systems is so varied that no one set of conditions (length of exposure or place of exposure) can be given in this practice to cover all situations. These conditions as well as the type of substrate, substrate preparation, etc., should be agreed upon between the purchaser and the seller. However, it is suggested that, unless otherwise agreed upon, prepare panels for outdoor exposure in accordance with Section 4 of this practice.

6.14.2 Many properties of organic coating systems should be evaluated periodically throughout the outdoor exposure period. Where failures occur on a topcoated system, experience is required to determine whether or not the primer or primer surfacer is involved. Properties most likely to involve the primer or primer surfacer may be evaluated as follows: blistering, Test Method [D714](#); cracking, Test Method [D661](#); rusting, Test Method [D610](#); checking, Test Method [D660](#).

6.15 *Print Resistance*—A print test can be used to determine the degree of thermoplasticity or solvent retention of a film and hence whether the product can be safely stacked or packaged and, in the case of a thermoplastic film, at what temperature the film prints or mars. A print test can also be used to determine the degree of marring due to pressure. Determine the imprinting and thermoplasticity of primer or primer surfacer films as described in Test Method [D2091](#).