



SLOVENSKI STANDARD

SIST EN ISO 8289:2002

01-marec-2002

Steklasti in porcelanski emajli - Nizkonapetostni preskus za odkrivanje in lociranje napak (ISO 8289:2000)

Vitreous and porcelain enamels - Low voltage test for detecting and locating defects (ISO 8289:2000)

Emails und Emailierungen - Niedrigspannungsprüfung zum Nachweis und Lokalisieren von Fehlstellen (ISO 8289:2000)

Emaux vitrifiés - Essai a basse tension pour la détection et la localisation des défauts (ISO 8289:2000)

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25.220.50 Emajlne prevleke Enamels

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EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 8289

August 2001

ICS 25.220.50

English version

**Vitreous and porcelain enamels - Low voltage test for detecting
and locating defects (ISO 8289:2000)**

Emaux vitrifiés - Essai à basse tension pour la détection et
la localisation des défauts (ISO 8289:2000)

Emails und Emailierungen - Niedrigspannungsprüfung zum
Nachweis und Lokalisieren von Fehlstellen (ISO
8289:2000)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 24 June 2001.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Management Centre: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

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Foreword

The text of the International Standard from Technical Committee ISO/TC 107 "Metallic and other inorganic coatings" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) has been taken over as an European Standard by Technical Committee CEN/TC 262 "Metallic and other inorganic coatings", the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by February 2002, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 2002.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard ISO 8289:2000 has been approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**ISO
8289**

Second edition
2000-08-01

Vitreous and porcelain enamels — Low voltage test for detecting and locating defects

*Émaux vitrifiés — Essai à basse tension pour la détection et la localisation
des défauts*

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this International Standard may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard ISO 8289 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 107, *Metallic and other inorganic coatings*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 8289:1986), which has been technically revised.

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Vitreous and porcelain enamels — Low voltage test for detecting and locating defects

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies two low voltage tests for detecting and locating defects that extend to the basis metal in vitreous and porcelain enamel coatings.

Method A (electrical) is suitable for the rapid detection and determination of the general location of defects. Method B (optical), based on colour effects, is suitable for the more precise detection of defects and their exact locations. Method A is commonly applied to flat surfaces, whereas method B is preferred for more intricate shapes.

NOTE 1 Selection of the correct test method is critical to distinguish the areas of increased conductivity detected by method B from actual pores that extend to the basis metal, which can be detected by both methods.

NOTE 2 The low voltage test is a non-destructive method of detecting defects (see clause 3) and therefore, is completely different from the high voltage test specified in ISO 2746. The results of high and low voltage tests are not comparable and will differ.

2 Normative reference

The following normative document contains provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the normative document indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

IEC 60086-2, *Primary batteries — Part 2: Specification sheets*.

3 Term and definition

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following term and definition applies.

3.1

defect

pore, crack or spall that penetrates or extends to the basis metal

NOTE In certain areas, defects may be unavoidable being caused during the production of the article, e.g., burnishing tool marks.

4 Principle

Defects are detected by an electrical or electroacoustical method (method A) or an optical one (method B) based on colour effects. Testing is carried out at a low voltage, contact being made with the defect by means of a conductive solution.

5 Test reagent

Dissolve $3,0 \text{ g} \pm 0,1 \text{ g}$ sodium nitrite (NaNO_2) in 100 ml of tap water and add 2 drops of a liquid dishwashing detergent.