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STANDARD

**ISO**  
**7784-2**

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**Paints and varnishes — Determination of  
resistance to abrasion —**

**Part 2:**  
**Rotating abrasive rubber wheel method**

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*Peintures et vernis — Détermination de la résistance à l'abrasion —  
Partie 2: Méthode utilisant une roue abrasive en caoutchouc*



Reference number  
ISO 7784-2:1997(E)

## 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.

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.

International Standard ISO 7784-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 35, *Paints and varnishes*, Subcommittee SC 9, *General test methods for paints and varnishes*.

ISO 7784 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Paints and varnishes — Determination of resistance to abrasion*.

- Part 1: *Rotating abrasive-paper-covered wheel method*
- Part 2: *Rotating abrasive rubber wheel method*
- Part 3: *Reciprocating test panel method*

Annex A forms an integral part of this part of ISO 7784. Annexes B and C are for information only.

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## Introduction

This document is one of three parts of ISO 7784 dealing with the determination of resistance to abrasion of a dried film of paint, varnish or related product.

Parts 1 and 3 both specify a method using abrasive paper for determination of the resistance to abrasion. In part 2, a method using abrasive rubber wheels is described. The user of ISO 7784 should note that the methods using abrasive paper (parts 1 and 3) are the preferred methods.

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# Paints and varnishes — Determination of resistance to abrasion —

## Part 2: Rotating abrasive rubber wheel method

### 1 Scope

This part of ISO 7784 is one of a series of standards dealing with the sampling and testing of paints, varnishes and related products.

This part of ISO 7784 specifies a method for determining the resistance to abrasion of a dried film of paint, varnish or related product, using abrasive rubber wheels and abrading by making a rotary movement.

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### 2 Normative references

ISO 7784-2:1997

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The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 7784. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 7784 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 48:1994, *Rubber — Determination of hardness (hardness between 30 and 85 IRHD)*.

ISO 1512:1991, *Paints and varnishes — Sampling of products in liquid or paste form*.

ISO 1513:1992, *Paints and varnishes — Examination and preparation of samples for testing*.

ISO 1514:1993, *Paints and varnishes — Standard panels for testing*.

ISO 2808:—<sup>1)</sup>, *Paints and varnishes — Determination of film thickness*.

ISO 6507-1:1982, *Metallic materials — Hardness test — Vickers test — Part 1: HV 5 to HV 100*.

### 3 Principle

A dried paint or varnish film is abraded, under specified conditions, with abrasive rubber wheels which are attached to an abrasion testing machine. During the test the wheels are loaded with specified weights. The resistance to abrasion is calculated as the loss in mass after a specified number of abrasion cycles or as the number of cycles required to remove the coating down to the next layer or down to the substrate.

1) To be published. (Revision of ISO 2808:1991)

## 4 Required supplementary information

For any particular application, the test method specified in this part of ISO 7784 needs to be completed by supplementary information. The items of supplementary information are given in annex A.

## 5 Apparatus

**5.1 Abrasion testing machine<sup>2)</sup>**, consisting of the elements described in 5.1.1 to 5.1.4 (see also figure 1).

**5.1.1 Turntable**, capable of rotating at a speed of  $(60 \pm 2)$  rpm, on which the test panel can be centrally mounted and firmly attached.

**5.1.2 Two abrasive rubber wheels<sup>2)</sup>**, each of thickness  $(12,7 \pm 0,1)$  mm. The wheels shall be mounted on and able to rotate freely about horizontal spindles. Their internal faces shall be  $(53,0 \pm 0,5)$  mm apart and the hypothetical line through the two spindles shall be  $(19,1 \pm 0,1)$  mm away from the central axis of the turntable. The external diameter of the wheels shall be  $(51,6 \pm 0,1)$  mm when new, and in no case less than 44,4 mm.

The type of wheel shall be chosen by agreement between the interested parties.

A slow hardening of the rubber bonding material in this type of wheel may occur. Therefore the hardness shall be checked to agree with the specification given by the manufacturer. Wheels shall not be used after the expiration date marked on them by the manufacturer, or more than one year after their purchase if no expiration date is given.

**5.1.3 Counter**, to record the number of cycles (turns) made by the turntable.

**5.1.4 Suction device**, with two nozzles. One of the nozzles shall be positioned between the two wheels and the other placed diametrically opposite the first. The distance between the axes of the two nozzles shall be  $(75 \pm 2)$  mm and the distance between them and the test panel 1 mm to 2 mm.

When the suction nozzles are in position, the air pressure in the suction device shall be  $1,5 \text{ kPa}^3)$  to  $1,6 \text{ kPa}^3)$  lower than atmospheric pressure.

**5.2 Weights**, to enable the mass of each wheel to be increased by up to 1 kg.

**5.3 Resurfacing medium**, in the form of an abrasive disc, used for resurfacing the wheels.

**5.4 Calibration panel**, of thickness between 0,8 mm and 1 mm, for calibration of the apparatus (see annex B).

**5.5 Balance**, with an accuracy of 0,1 mg.

## 6 Sampling

Take a representative sample of the product to be tested (or of each product in the case of a multi-coat system), as described in ISO 1512.

Examine and prepare each sample for testing, as described in ISO 1513.

2) This apparatus is commercially available from Teledyne Taber, 455 Bryant Street, North Tonawanda, NY 14120, USA.

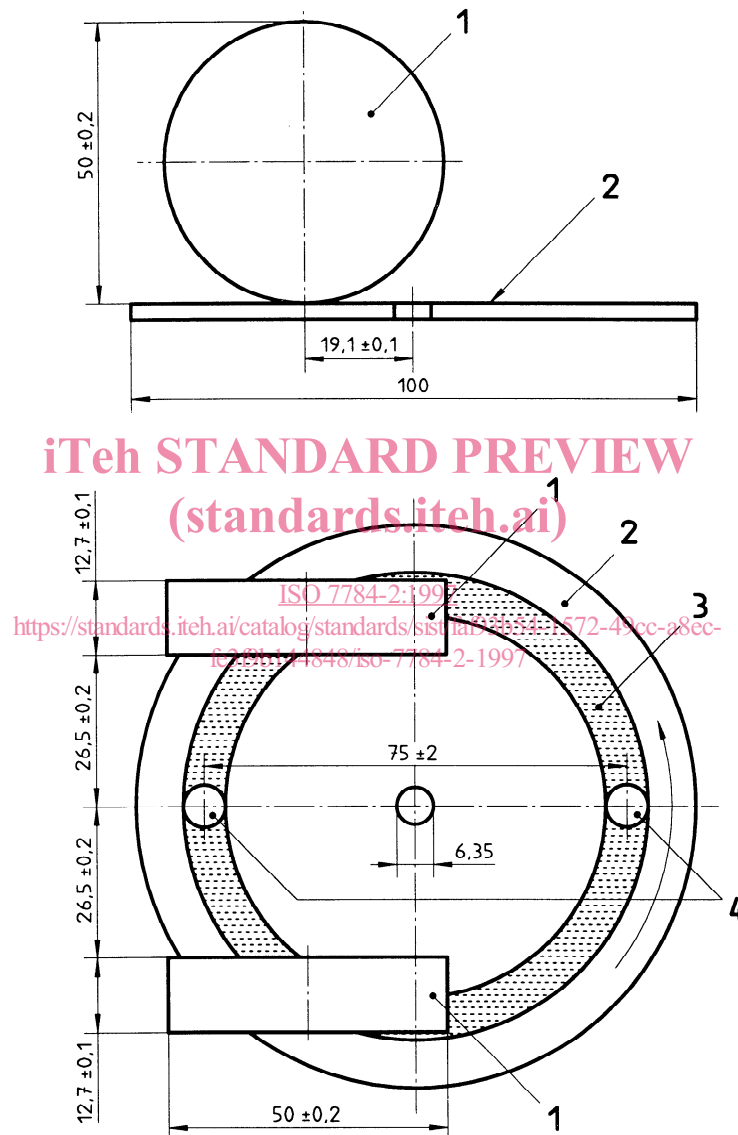
3) 1 kPa = 10 mbar.

## 7 Test panels

### 7.1 Substrate

Unless otherwise agreed, select the substrate from one of those described in ISO 1514, using, where possible, the same type of material as will be used in practice. The substrate panels shall be plane and free from distortion, otherwise the wear of the coating under test will not be uniform.

Dimensions in millimetres



#### Key

- 1 Abrasive wheels
- 2 Test specimen
- 3 Wear zone
- 4 Vacuum nozzles  
Ø 8 ± 0,5

Figure 1 — Diagrammatic arrangement of apparatus

## 7.2 Shape and dimensions

The shape and dimensions of the test panels shall be such that they can be fitted correctly on the apparatus. They shall have a central hole of diameter 6,35 mm.

NOTE — Typical dimensions for a test panel are 100 mm × 100 mm.

## 7.3 Preparation and coating

Unless otherwise agreed, prepare each test panel in accordance with ISO 1514 and then coat it by the specified method with the product or system under test.

## 7.4 Drying and conditioning

Dry (or stove) and age, if applicable, each coated test panel for the specified time under the specified conditions.

## 7.5 Thickness of coating

Determine the thickness, in micrometres, of the dried coating by one of the methods specified in ISO 2808.

## 8 Procedure

### 8.1 Test conditions

Carry out the test at a temperature of  $(23 \pm 2)$  °C and a relative humidity of  $(50 \pm 5)$  %, unless otherwise agreed.

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### 8.2 Calibration of the apparatus

Calibrate the apparatus (an example of a calibration procedure is given in annex B).

### 8.3 Preparation of the abrading rubber wheels

**8.3.1** Check that the abrasive rubber wheels meet the requirements specified in 5.1.2.

**8.3.2** To ensure that the abrading function of the wheels is maintained at a constant level, prepare the abrasive rubber wheels as prescribed by the manufacturer, following 8.3.2.1 to 8.3.2.4.

**8.3.2.1** Mount the selected abrasive rubber wheels on their respective flange holders, taking care not to touch the abrasive surfaces. Adjust the load on the wheels to the value agreed between the interested parties.

**8.3.2.2** Mount the resurfacing-medium disc on the turntable. Lower the abrading heads carefully until the wheels rest on the disc. Place the suction nozzle in position and adjust it to a distance of 1 mm above the surface of the disc.

**8.3.2.3** Set the counter to zero.

**8.3.2.4** Start up the suction and then the turntable. Resurface the wheels by running them for a specified number of cycles against the resurfacing-medium disc.

NOTE — A typical number of cycle is 50.



Resurface the wheels in this manner before testing each specimen and after every 500 cycles, in such a way that the abrasive surface is exactly cylindrical and that the edges between the abrasive surface and the side faces are sharp, without any bending radius. Resurface new wheels before the first use.

## 8.4 Determination

**8.4.1** Condition the coated test panels at a temperature of  $(23 \pm 2)$  °C and a relative humidity of  $(50 \pm 5)$  %, unless otherwise agreed, for a minimum period of 16 h.

**8.4.2** If the surface of the coating is irregular, due to orange peel, brush marks, etc., abrade it for 50 cycles and clean it with lint-free paper prior to the determination. Report this operation, if carried out, in the test report.

**8.4.3** Weigh the conditioned test panel to the nearest 0,1 mg, and record this mass.

**8.4.4** Attach the test panel to the turntable, lower the abrading heads on to the test panel and place the suction nozzles in position.

**8.4.5** Set the counter to zero and start up the suction and then the turntable.

**8.4.6** After a specified number of cycles, remove any loose abradings remaining on the test panel with lint-free paper, reweigh the test panel and record this mass. Inspect the panel to see if wearthrough of the coating has occurred.

**8.4.7** By interrupting the test at intervals, the point of wearthrough can be determined more accurately and the average loss in mass for a given number of cycles can be calculated.

**8.4.8** Repeat 8.4.2 to 8.4.6 for two more test panels and record the results.

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## 9 Expression of results

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**9.1** For each test panel, calculate the loss in mass after the agreed number of cycles by subtraction.

Calculate the mean loss in mass for all three test panels and report the result to the nearest 1 mg.

NOTE — The loss in mass can also be calculated at each of the intervals at which the test was interrupted.

**9.2** Calculate the mean number of cycles required to reach wearthrough of the coating or of the topcoat in a multicoat system.

NOTE — After the wearthrough of the coating, the loss in mass is affected by abrasion of the substrate.

## 10 Precision

See annex C.

## 11 Test report

The test report shall contain at least the following information:

- a) all details necessary to identify the product tested;
- b) reference to this part of ISO 7784 (ISO 7784-2);
- c) the items of supplementary information referred to in annex A;