SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN ISO 11997-2:2006

01-april-2006

Barve in laki ï Ugotavljanje odpornosti proti ciklič nim korozijskim pogojem - 2. del: Mokro (slana megla) suho/ vlaǵno/UV-svetloba (ISO 11997-1:2000)

Paints and varnishes - Determination of resistance to cyclic corrosion conditions - Part 2: Wet (salt fog)/dry/humidity/UV light (ISO 11997-2:2000)

Beschichtungsstoffe - Bestimmung der Beständigkeit bei zyklischen Korrosionsbedingungen - Teil 2: Nass (Salzsprühnebel)/trocken/Feuchte/UV-Strahlung (ISO 11997-2:2000)

Peintures et vernis - Détermination de la résistance aux conditions de corrosion cyclique - Partie 2: Brouillard salin/sécheresse/humidité/lumiere UV (ISO 11997-2:2000)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN ISO 11997-2:2006**

ICS:

87.040	Barve in laki	Paints and varnishes

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

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EN ISO 11997-2

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ICS 87.040

English Version

Paints and varnishes - Determination of resistance to cyclic corrosion conditions - Part 2: Wet (salt fog)/dry/humidity/UV light (ISO 11997-2:2000)

Peintures et vernis - Détermination de la résistance aux conditions de corrosion cyclique - Partie 2: Brouillard salin/sécheresse/humidité/lumière UV (ISO 11997-2:2000)

Beschichtungsstoffe - Bestimmung der Beständigkeit bei zyklischen Korrosionsbedingungen - Teil 2: Nass (Salzsprühnebel)/trocken/Feuchte/UV-Strahlung (ISO 11997-2:2000)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 16 January 2006.

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 Central Secretariat 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 Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

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

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Foreword

The text of ISO 11997-2:2000 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 35 "Paints and varnishes" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and has been taken over as EN ISO 11997-2:2006 by Technical Committee CEN/TC 139 "Paints and varnishes", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

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 August 2006, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by August 2006.

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

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 11997-2:2000 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 11997-2:2006 without any modifications.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 11997-2

First edition
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Paints and varnishes — Determination of resistance to cyclic corrosion conditions —

Part 2: Wet (salt fog)/dry/humidity/UV light

Peintures et vernis — Détermination de la résistance aux conditions de corrosion cyclique —

Partie 2: Brouillard salin/sécheresse/humidité/lumière UV

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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 part of ISO 11997 may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard ISO 11997-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 35, *Paints and varnishes*, Subcommittee SC 9, *General test methods for paints and varnishes*.

ISO 11997 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Paints and varnishes — Determination of resistance to cyclic corrosion conditions*:

— *Part 1: Wet (salt fog)/dry/humidity*

— *Part 2: Wet (salt fog)/dry/humidity/UV light*

Annex A forms a normative part of this part of ISO 11997.

Introduction

Coatings of paints, varnishes and similar materials are exposed to cyclic wet and dry corrosion and UV exposure conditions using specified salt solutions in cabinets in order to simulate, in the laboratory, processes occurring in aggressive outdoor conditions. Generally, valid correlations between such outdoor weathering and laboratory testing cannot be expected because of the large number of factors influencing the breakdown process. Certain relationships can only be expected if the effect on the coating of the important parameters (e.g. nature of the pollutant, spectral distribution of the incident irradiance in the relevant photochemical region, temperature of the specimen, type and cycle of wetting and relative humidity) is known. In contrast to outdoor weathering, laboratory testing in a cabinet is performed with a reduced number of variables, which can be controlled and therefore the effects are more reproducible.

The method described may give a means of checking that the quality of a paint or paint system is being maintained. The method is intended to provide a more realistic simulation of these factors than is found in traditional tests with continuous exposure to a static set of corrosive conditions. The method has been found to be useful in comparing the cyclic salt spray resistance of different coatings. It is most useful in providing relevant ratings for a series of coated panels exhibiting significant differences in cyclic salt spray/UV exposure resistance tested at the same time and to the same test cycle.

The cycle specified in this part of ISO 11997 has been found useful for air-drying industrial maintenance coatings on steel; other cycles may be used as required.

This part of ISO 11997 is equivalent to ASTM D 5894-96, *Standard Practice for Cyclic Salt Fog/UV exposure of Painted Metal (Alternating Exposures in a Fog/Dry Cabinet and a UV/Condensation Cabinet)*.