# SLOVENSKI STANDARD
# SIST EN ISO 15710:2006

**01-oktober-2006**

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**Barve in laki ï Preskuġanje korozije z izmeniļ nim potapljanjem v blagi raztopini natrijevega klorida in dviganjem iz nje (ISO 15710:2002)**

Paints and varnishes - Corrosion testing by alternate immersion in and removal from a buffered sodium chloride solution (ISO 15710:2002)

Beschichtungsstoffe - Korrosionsprüfung durch abwechselndes Eintauchen in eine und Entfernen aus einer gepufferte(n) Natriumchloridlösung (ISO 15710:2002)



Peintures et vernis - Essais de corrosion par immersions-émersions alternées dans une solution tamponnée de chlorure de sodium (ISO 15710:2002)



**Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z:** **EN ISO 15710:2006**

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**ICS:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 87.040 | Barve in laki | Paints and varnishes |

**SIST EN ISO 15710:2006** **en**

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

# EN ISO 15710

June 2006

ICS 87.040

English Version

# Paints and varnishes - Corrosion testing by alternate immersion in and removal from a buffered sodium chloride solution (ISO 15710:2002)

Peintures et vernis - Essais de corrosion par immersions-émersions alternées dans une solution tamponnée de chlorure de sodium (ISO 15710:2002)

Beschichtungsstoffe - Korrosionsprüfung durch abwechselndes Eintauchen in eine und Entfernen aus einer gepufferte(n) Natriumchloridlösung (ISO 15710:2002)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 19 May 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 15710:2002 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 15710:2006 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 December 2006, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by December 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 15710:2002 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 15710:2006 without any modifications.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**ISO 15710**

First edition
2002-10-01

# Paints and varnishes — Corrosion testing by alternate immersion in and removal from a buffered sodium chloride solution

*Peintures et vernis — Essais de corrosion par immersions-émersions alternées dans une solution tamponnée de chlorure de sodium*



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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 15710 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 35, *Paints and varnishes*, Subcommittee SC 9, *General test methods for paints and varnishes*.

Annex A forms a normative part of this International Standard.

## Introduction

Coatings of paints, varnishes and similar materials are exposed to alternating wet and dry (humid) cyclic conditions using a specified salt solution in a cabinet in order to simulate, in the laboratory, processes occurring in aggressive outdoor conditions. Generally, correlations between such outdoor weathering and laboratory testing cannot be expected because of the large number of factors influencing the breakdown process. Correlation can only be expected if the effect on the coating of important parameters (e.g. nature of the salt, spectral distribution of the incident radiation 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 under a reduced number of variables which can be controlled and therefore the effects are more reproducible. The method may also give a means of checking that the quality of a paint or paint system is being maintained.

The method has been found to be useful in comparing the alternate immersion/emersion salt solution resistance of different coatings. It is most useful in providing relevant ratings for a series of coated panels exhibiting significant differences in alternate immersion/emersion salt solution resistance.

This method is intended principally for testing paints used in aerospace applications. The types of conditions specified may occur as an aircraft flies through a variety of environments including sudden changes in temperature and pressure. The results of the test specified in this International Standard will give an indication of the ability of a paint system to withstand these corrosive atmospheres.