SLOVENSKI STANDARD

SIST EN ISO 16862:2006

01-julij-2006

Barve in laki - Vrednotenje odpornosti proti stekanju (ISO 16862:2003)

Paints and varnishes - Evaluation of sag resistance (ISO 16862:2003)

Beschichtungsstoffe - Bewertung der Widerstandsfähigkeit gegen Ablaufen (ISO 16862:2003)

Peintures et vernis - Evaluation de la résistance a la formation de festons (ISO 16862:2003)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN ISO 16862:2006**

ICS:

87.040

SIST EN ISO 16862:2006 **en**

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 16862

May 2006

ICS 87.040

English Version

Paints and varnishes - Evaluation of sag resistance (ISO 16862:2003)

Peintures et vernis - Evaluation de la résistance à la formation de festons (ISO 16862:2003)

Beschichtungsstoffe - Bewertung der Widerstandsfähigkeit gegen Ablaufen (ISO 16862:2003)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 27 April 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.

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

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Foreword

The text of ISO 16862:2003 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 16862:2006 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by November 2006, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by November 2006.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 16862:2003 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 16862:2006 without any modifications.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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Paints and varnishes — Evaluation of sag resistance

Peintures et vernis — Évaluation de la résistance à la formation de festons

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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 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. 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 document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 16862 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 35, *Paints and varnishes*, Subcommittee SC 9, *General test methods for paints and varnishes*.

Introduction

When a wet coat of paint is applied to an inclined surface, the coat will flow down the surface under its own weight with cohesive forces opposing this flow. The balance of rheological and gravitational forces will allow a certain wet-film thickness to be applied without this unwanted flow becoming objectionable. Flow down an inclined surface is normally unstable, particularly if the coat is of uneven thickness, and it is this instability that leads to unsightly sags and tears. For a vertical surface, the gravitational force per unit area of surface, i.e. the stress, is given by $h \times d \times g$, where h is the film thickness in micrometres, d is the density of the coat of paint in kilograms per cubic metre and g is the gravitational constant in metres per second squared. The cohesive force per unit area of the surface is given by $V \times \mathrm{d}\nu/\mathrm{d}l$, where V is the Newtonian viscosity in pascal seconds and $\mathrm{d}\nu/\mathrm{d}l$ is the shear rate in reciprocal seconds. This International Standard describes two methods for determining the maximum wet-film thickness of a coating which can be applied to a vertical surface without giving rise to sagging or similar phenomena. The first method is carried out on a small scale using sag index applicators and the second is a larger-scale, practical test.