SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN ISO 7668:2012

01-januar-2012

Nadomešča:
SIST EN 12373-11:2002

Anodizacija aluminija in aluminijevih zlitin - Merjenje odbojnosti in sijaja anodizirane plasti pod koti 20°, 45°, 60° ali 85° (ISO 7668:2010)

Anodizing of aluminium and its alloys - Measurement of specular reflectance and specular gloss of anodic oxidation coatings at angles of 20 degrees, 45 degrees, 60 degrees or 85 degrees (ISO 7668:2010)

Anodisieren von Aluminium und Aluminiumlegierungen - Messung des gerichteten Reflexionsgrades und des Spiegelglanzes von anodisch erzeugten Oxidschichten bei Winkeln von 20°, 45°, 60° oder 85° (ISO 7668:2010)

Anodisation de l'aluminium et de ses alliages - Mesurage des caractéristiques de réflectivité et de brillant spéculaires des couches anodiques à angle fixe de 20 degrés, 45 degrés, 60 degrés ou 85 degrés (ISO 7668:2010)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN ISO 7668:2010**

ICS:

25.220.20	Površinska obdelava	Surface treatment
77.120.10	Aluminij in aluminijeve zlitine	Aluminium and aluminium alloys

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

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EN ISO 7668

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ICS 25.220.20

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English Version

Anodizing of aluminium and its alloys - Measurement of specular reflectance and specular gloss of anodic oxidation coatings at angles of 20 degrees, 45 degrees, 60 degrees or 85 degrees (ISO 7668:2010)

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Anodisieren von Aluminium und Aluminiumlegierungen - Messung des gerichteten Reflexionsgrades und des Spiegelglanzes von anodisch erzeugten Oxidschichten bei Winkeln von 20°, 45°, 60° oder 85° (ISO 7668:2010)

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

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Foreword

This document (EN ISO 7668:2010) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 79 “Light metals and their alloys” in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 132 “Aluminium and aluminium alloys” the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by May 2011, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 2011.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 7668:2010 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 7668:2010 without any modification.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 7668

Second edition
2010-11-01

Anodizing of aluminium and its alloys — Measurement of specular reflectance and specular gloss of anodic oxidation coatings at angles of 20°, 45°, 60° or 85°

Anodisation de l'aluminium et de ses alliages — Mesurage des caractéristiques de réflectivité et de brillant spéculaires des couches anodiques à angle fixe de 20°, 45°, 60° ou 85°

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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.

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ISO 7668 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 79, *Light metals and their alloys*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Organic and anodic oxidation coatings on aluminium*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 7668:1986), which has been technically revised.

Introduction

Specular reflectance and specular gloss are not unique physical properties of a surface. They vary with the angle of measurement, and with the aperture dimensions that define the incident and the reflected beams, such that measurements of these properties are not independent of the apparatus being used.

The specular reflectance of most surfaces increases with the angle of measurement and accounts for the use of reflectometers with various angles as, for example, for painted surfaces. The specular reflectance characteristics of anodized aluminium, however, do not always behave in the normal manner and, because of its property of double reflection, reflected light comes partly from the film surface and partly from the underlying metal. It is advisable to measure the specular reflectance characteristics at 20°, 45°, 60°, and 85° to obtain a complete understanding of the specular reflectance properties of the anodized surface, and careful thought should be given to which method or methods are most relevant in any particular situation. The specular reflectance of bright-anodized aluminium with a mirror finish is best measured using 45° or 20° geometry.