



Designation: D 2064 – 91 (Reapproved 1998)

Standard Test Method for Print Resistance of Architectural Paints¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 2064; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers an accelerated procedure for evaluating the print resistance of architectural paints. It differs from print resistance Test Method D 2091 in that the latter is concerned with lacquer finishes under packaging, shipping, and warehousing conditions, whereas this test method is concerned with decorative coatings undergoing random on-site pressure contact.

NOTE 1—Printing should not be confused with blocking, which is measured in Test Method D 4946. The former relates to the indentation of a surface, and the latter, the sticking together of two surfaces.

1.2 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are for information only.

1.3 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

- D 2091 Test Method for Print Resistance of Lacquers²
- D 4946 Test Method for Blocking Resistance of Architectural Paints²

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 *print resistance*—the ability of a paint film to resist forming a permanent impression in a semihardened film as a result of a pressure from an object placed on it.

3.2 For additional definitions of terms, refer to *Paint/Coatings Dictionary*.³

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 A piece of cheesecloth is placed on the painted surface and topped with a No. 8 rubber stopper (position smaller diameter of stopper on the cheesecloth) and a 500-g weight to

create a pressure of about 0.9 psi (6.2 kPa). This assembly is placed in a 140°F (60°C), or other agreed upon temperature, oven for 1 h. When cooled, the resulting paint surfaces are rated on the numerical scale of 0 to 10, which corresponds to a subjective rating of an impression resulting from their being in contact with the cheesecloth.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 The ability of a coating to resist printing is important because its appearance is adversely affected if the smoothness of the coating film is altered by contact with another surface, particularly one with a texture. Interior paint systems, particularly gloss and semigloss on window sills and other horizontal surfaces, often have objects such as flower pots placed on them that may tend to leave a permanent impression. This tendency for a paint film to “print” is a function of the hardness of the coating, the pressure, temperature, humidity, and the duration of time that the object is in contact with the painted surface.

6. Apparatus

- 6.1 *Conditioning Room*, at 65 to 85°F (18 to 29.5°C) and 40 to 60 % relative humidity.
- 6.2 *Glass Slides*, approximately 3 by 6 in. (75 by 150 mm).
- 6.3 *Drawdown Applicator*, 3-in. (75-mm) wide with a clearance of 6 mils (150 μ m).
- 6.4 *Oven*, maintained at 140 \pm 3.5°F (60 \pm 2°C) or, other agreed upon temperature.
- 6.5 *Rubber Stoppers*, No. 8 (40-mm top diameter and 32-mm bottom diameter).
- 6.6 *Cheesecloth*, medium weave, 24/20, bleached cotton.
- 6.7 *Scissors*.
- 6.8 *Weight*, 500-g.

7. Procedure

7.1 Cast the paints being tested on glass slides using a drawdown applicator with a clearance of 6 mils (150 μ m). Allow the coated glass slides to dry in the conditioned room for 7 days.

7.2 Cut out approximately 1½ by 1½-in. (40 by 40-mm) pieces of cheesecloth, one piece for each slide. Use cheesecloth that is usually supplied with 4 intact layers. Do not separate the layers.

7.3 Place the test slides on a horizontal tray, painted face upward, then place one piece of cheesecloth over each slide and top with the small diameter face of a No. 8 stopper and a 500-g weight, one weight and stopper for each specimen.

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D-1 on Paint and Related Coatings, Materials, and Applications and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D01.42 on Architectural Finishes.

Current edition approved May 15, 1991. Published July 1991.

² *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 06.02.

³ *Paint/Coatings Dictionary*, available from the Federation of Societies for Coatings Technology, Blue Bell, PA, 1978.