



SLOVENSKI STANDARD

SIST EN 16566:2014

01-julij-2014

Barve in laki - Polnila za notranja in/ali zunanja dela - Prilagoditev polnil evropskim standardom

Paints and varnishes - Fillers for internal and/or external works - Adaptation of fillers to European standards

Beschichtungsstoffe - Spachtelmassen bei Innen- und/oder Außenarbeiten - Anpassung der Spachtelmassen an die europäischen Normen

Peintures et vernis - Enduits de peinture pour travaux intérieurs et/ou extérieurs - Adaptation des enduits de peinture aux Normes européennes

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ICS:

87.040	Barve in laki	Paints and varnishes
91.100.99	Drugi gradbeni materiali	Other construction materials

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 16566

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

May 2014

ICS 91.100.99

English Version

Paints and varnishes - Fillers for internal and/or external works - Adaptation of fillers to European standards

Peintures et vernis - Enduits de peinture pour travaux intérieurs et/ou extérieurs - Adaptation des enduits de peinture aux Normes européennes

Beschichtungsstoffe - Spachtelmassen bei Innen- und/oder Außenarbeiten - Anpassung der Spachtelmassen an die europäischen Normen

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 17 April 2014.

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 CEN-CENELEC Management Centre 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 CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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

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

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Foreword

This document (EN 16566:2014) has been prepared 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 2014, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by November 2014.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

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

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EN 16566:2014 (E)

Introduction

This European Standard defines the characteristics, specifications, and the corresponding classification of interior and/or exterior fillers, whether in powder or paste form, in aqueous or solvent phase, mono- or multi-component. It completes these by other properties to be specified on a case by case basis.

It identifies the criteria that need to be taken into consideration when it is wished to evaluate the aptitude of a filler system for a particular use in painting and provides a framework for the exchange of this information between manufacturers and users. It is incumbent on the manufacturer to define the appropriate categories related to the intended use and appearance.

The aim of this European Standard is to combine by normative references the use of existing standards complemented, when necessary, with additional and/or modified requirements so that fillers can be described and evaluated under comparable conditions.

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1 Scope

This European Standard defines coating materials designed to cover all backgrounds and substrates in traditional materials or compliant with the standards in force, whether new or existing, bare or coated, absorbent or non-absorbent, smooth or rough, in order to prepare them to receive a paint or related system, or a bonded cover, whether specific or not. More generally intended to improve the surface appearance, they can also:

- not be over-coated;
- create a textured appearance or not;
- be treated/coloured or not (pigments, wax, etc.).

Exterior fillers are not intended as top coat.

Interior coating materials with grain size over 1 mm are not covered by this European Standard.

Fillers specifically intended for wooden and metal substrates are not covered by this European Standard.

This European Standard complies with the general system for classification of water-borne coating materials and coating systems for interior walls and ceilings described in EN 13300.

This European Standard complies with the general system for the description of coating materials and coating systems for exterior masonry and concrete described in EN 1062-1.

The essential function of fillers covered by this European Standard is therefore a decorative function. Therefore, these fillers are considered here as preparatory and/or decorative fillers, of smooth or textured appearance.

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NOTE Nothing prevents preparatory surface filler from being coated with a paint system comprising protective functions.

However, the fillers in the case of this European Standard are not suitable for truing of backgrounds, without specifications regarding the verticality, angularity or flatness under a 2-m straight edge, or thickness. Their application never requires, to ensure they bond correctly, the prior application of a rigid reinforcement such as a lathwork or wire mesh, or a spatter-dash or bagging or scoring of the surface between two coats. They may nevertheless incorporate a flexible reinforcement (strip of natural or synthetic fabric) for example along joints between different or same materials, in order to limit visible cracking.

Under these conditions, this European Standard does not concern products covered by the following standards: EN 998-1, EN 998-2, EN 15824, EN 13279-1, EN 13963, EN 12860, EN 13813, EN ISO 11600.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 1062-1, *Paints and varnishes — Coating materials and coating systems for exterior masonry and concrete — Part 1: Classification*

EN 1062-3, *Paints and varnishes — Coating materials and coating systems for exterior masonry and concrete — Part 3: Determination of liquid water permeability*

EN 13687-3, *Products and systems for the protection and repair of concrete structures — Test methods — Determination of thermal compatibility — Part 3: Thermal cycling without de-icing salt impact*

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EN ISO 2813, *Paints and varnishes — Determination of specular gloss of non-metallic paint films at 20°, 60° and 85° (ISO 2813)*

EN ISO 4624, *Paints and varnishes — Pull-off test for adhesion (ISO 4624)*

EN ISO 7783, *Paints and varnishes — Determination of water-vapour transmission properties — Cup method (ISO 7783)*

EN ISO 11998, *Paints and varnishes — Determination of wet-scrub resistance and cleanability of coatings (ISO 11998)*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1**coating material**

product in liquid, paste or powder form, that, when applied to a substrate, forms a **film** possessing protective, decorative and/or other specific properties

[SOURCE: EN ISO 4618, 2.50]

3.2**coat**

continuous layer of a **coating material** resulting from a single application.

[SOURCE: EN ISO 4618, 2.48]

3.3**coating****film**

continuous layer formed from a single or multiple application of a **coating material** to a **substrate**

[SOURCE: EN ISO 4618, 2.49]

Note 1 to entry: The term “film” is rarely employed for a coat of filler or a coating by filling/surfacing.

3.4**filler**

coating material with a high proportion of extender, in powder or paste form, intended primarily to even out irregularities in substrates both internally and externally and/or to improve their surface appearance in order to prepare them to receive when required a paint or related system or bonded cover

Note 1 to entry: According to this definition, the product in question may be covered by wall paper or other decorative materials, or not over-coated, resulting in a textured coating left as it is or coloured in its bulk.

3.5**filler system**

series of filler coats that are applied to a substrate

3.6**substrate**

surface to which a **coating material** is applied or is to be applied

[SOURCE: EN ISO 4618, 2.219]

3.7**background**

untreated surface of a building element on which a **coating material** may be applied directly

Note 1 to entry: If the background has already been coated with a coating material, the corresponding surface is more generally designated as a substrate.

3.8**textured coating**

coating which, after drying, is characterised by a non-smooth but regularly structured surface

[SOURCE: EN ISO 4618, 2.227]

3.9**decoration**

treatments with the primary objective to change or restore the appearance of the **substrate**

[SOURCE: EN 1062-1, 3.4]

3.10**filling**

application of **filler** to give a level surface

[SOURCE: EN ISO 4618, 2.104]

4 Description

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4.1 General

Fillers are factory manufactured products for general use without any additions on the worksite other than water.

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They are applied either manually or in a mechanized manner, in one or several runs or coats, with the types of tools recommended by the manufacturer. Depending on the surface aspect of the background, the deposited thickness varies from the thinnest coat up to 5 mm. For this reason, the classification of film thickness according to EN 1062-1 is not applicable to fillers.

For applications of textured appearance and for stopping or repairs, fillers may be used at higher thickness.

The use of the filler system and its thickness falls within the scope of the manufacturer's recommendations and depends on the method of application, the desired appearance, the background or substrate, as well as the formulation of the product. These factors influence numerous properties such as the shrinkage, the sandability, the drying speed and the surface appearance.

All due care shall be taken to correctly apply the fillers under suitable temperature and humidity conditions, while complying with the manufacturer's recommendations for use.

NOTE On a smooth and non-absorbent substrate, it may be necessary before filling to carry out a light sanding and/or apply a suitable bonding primer.

4.2 Types of fillers**4.2.1** Fillers may be supplied:

- either in powder form;
- or as a ready to use water or solvent based paste;