



SLOVENSKI STANDARD

kSIST FprEN 16566:2014

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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

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: FprEN 16566

ICS:

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

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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

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

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Foreword

This document (FprEN 16566:2014) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 139 “Paints and varnishes”, the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This document is currently submitted to the Formal Vote.

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.

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 is therefore a decorative function. Therefore, these fillers are considered here as preparatory and/or decorative fillers, of smooth or textured appearance.

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

However, they 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 assure 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 2813:1994)*

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