



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
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Paints and varnishes - Coating materials and coating systems for exterior masonry and concrete - Part 1: Classification

Lacke und Anstrichstoffe - Beschichtungsstoffe und Beschichtungssysteme für mineralische Untergründe und Beton im Außenbereich - Teil 1: Einteilung

Peintures et vernis - Produits de peinture et systemes de peintures pour maçonnerie extérieure et béton - Partie 1: Classification

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Paints and varnishes - Coating materials and coating systems for exterior masonry and concrete - Part 1: Classification

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COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION

EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION

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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.

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CEN

European Committee for Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

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Foreword

This European Standard has been prepared by 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by April 1997, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 1997.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Introduction

This is one of a number of Parts of EN 1062. The present intention is to develop further Parts relating to test methods and performance requirements. The following Parts will be published under the same general title:

- Part 2: Determination and classification of water-vapour transmission rate (permeability)
- Part 3: Determination and classification of liquid-water transmission rate (permeability)



- Part 4: Exposure of exterior coatings for masonry to UV radiation and water in apparatus
- Part 6: CO₂ permeability
- Part 7: Crack bridging
- Part 8: Behaviour against algae and fungi
- Part 9: Dirt pick-up resistance
- Part 10: Specifications of masonry coatings

The names used today to describe coating materials and coating systems pay little regard to technical, functional and end use categories. This makes it difficult to devise an unequivocal simple terminology applicable to all product types. This Part of EN 1062 attempts to address this problem by separately defining categories of appearance and end use, but with no assumptions as to whether or not a given product, by its appearance alone, will be suitable for a particular use. The objective is to avoid misuse of coating systems by the misunderstanding or overstatement of performance claims.

The treatment of exterior masonry surfaces has aesthetic and/or protective functions. The results of such treatments include the following:

- **preservation** of the original state and appearance of the substrate;
- **decoration** of the surfaces by changing or restoring the appearance;
- **protection** of the substrate against aesthetic and/or functional deterioration, for example due to weathering influences.

This Part of EN 1062 identifies criteria that need to be considered when assessing the suitability of a coating system for a particular end use and provides a framework for communicating this information between manufacturer and user. This should assist in the removal of technical barriers to trade. It is the responsibility of the manufacturer of a coating system to designate the appropriate categories for end use and appearance.

NOTE: Where applicable, the relevant properties can also be used to describe products designed for use on interior surfaces of buildings.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies a general system for the classification of coating materials and coating systems for the preservation, decoration and protection of

exterior new and old, coated or uncoated masonry. It also includes an optional classification system based on certain physical properties.

This European Standard is applicable to all coating materials and coating systems for masonry, including those intended for use in association with organic binder renderings and thermal insulation systems.

Recommendations for special coating systems for masonry are given in annex A.

2 Normative references

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

EN 971-1	1996	Paints and varnishes - Terms and definitions for coating materials - Part 1: General terms
EN 21524		Paints and varnishes - Determination of fineness of grind (ISO 1524, edition 1983)
ISO 787-7		General methods of test for pigments and extenders - Part 7: Determination of residue on sieve - Water method - Manual procedure
ISO 787-18		General methods of test for pigments and extenders - Part 18: Determination of residue on sieve - Mechanical flushing procedure
ISO 2813	1994	Paints and varnishes - Determination of specular gloss of non-metallic paint films at 20°, 60° and 85°
ISO 3233		Paints and varnishes - Determination of volume of dry coating (non-volatile matter) obtained from a given volume of liquid coating

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this Standard, the following definitions apply.

3.1 coating material: A product, in liquid or in paste or powder form, that, when

applied to a substrate, forms a film possessing protective, decorative and/or other specific properties.

NOTE: The German term "Beschichtungsstoff" as defined in this standard is the general term for "Lacke", "Anstrichstoffe" and similar products. [EN 971-1 : 1996]

3.2 coating system: The sum total of the coats of coating materials which are to be applied or which have been applied to a substrate.

NOTE: The German term "Beschichtung" as defined in this standard is the general term for "Lackierungen", "Anstriche", "Kunstharpzputze" (organic binder renderings) etc. [EN 971-1 : 1996]

3.3 coating system for masonry: Coating system for the treatment of mineral substrates in order to preserve, decorate and/or protect them.

3.4 decoration: Treatments with the primary objective to change or restore the appearance of the substrate. Functions of these treatments are colour, gloss and texture. They can also include protective functions.

3.5 preservation: Treatments with the primary objective to keep the substrate in a condition as near as possible to its original state and appearance of gloss, colour and texture. Functions of these treatments are, for example, water repellency and/or improvement of the integrity of the substrate. They can also include protective functions and may be used for pretreatment.

3.6 protection: Treatments with the primary objective to protect the substrate against one or more of the following influences: water, atmospherical, chemical, biological, mechanical or other actions. These treatments can also include decorative functions.

4 General classification

Coating materials and coating systems for masonry shall be classified as specified in 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3.

4.1 Classification by end use

Classification by end use shall be as follows:

- a) preservation;
- b) decoration;
- c) protection.

4.2 Classification by chemical type of binder

Classification by chemical type of binder shall be derived from that component of the binder which is decisive for the characteristic properties of the final coating system.

The chemical type of the binder shall be given using, for example, the following terms:

- hydraulic lime, cement, silicate;
- acrylic resin, vinyl resin, oil, alkyd resin, polyester, chlorinated rubber, organosilicone compound (for example silicone resin), epoxy resin, polyurethane and bitumen.

NOTE 1: This list of terms is not exhaustive to allow for additional binders to be described as coating technology advances.

NOTE 2: The quality of a masonry coating material is not dependent solely on the binder types used. The amount of binder(s) and/or other constituents may be of greater importance.

4.3 Classification by the state of dissolution or dispersion of the binder in the coating material

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Classification by the state of dissolution or dispersion of the binder(s) shall be as follows:

- a) water-dilutable: binders dissolved or dispersed in water;
- b) solvent-dilutable: binders dissolved or dispersed in organic solvents;
- c) solvent-free: binders neither dissolved nor dispersed in water or in organic solvents, for example liquid resins.

5 Additional classification

Coating materials and coating systems for masonry may additionally be classified as described in 5.2 to 5.6.

5.1 Introduction

Additional properties and characteristics of coating systems for masonry are classified in 5.2 to 5.6. The coating systems are assessed independently of the substrate to which the material is intended to be applied. Properties such as adhesion and texture that are dependent of the substrate have, therefore, not been

included. Nevertheless, it is essential that the coating system adheres properly to the appropriately prepared substrate to which it is applied. It needs to maintain adhesion under normal conditions during its specified lifetime.

Where applicable, the characteristics of the complete coating system, including method(s) of application, colour and opacity, should be agreed between supplier, specifier and end user. Requirements for substrate preparation shall also be specified and observed.

Coating thickness and texture are subject to the manufacturer's recommendations and are affected by the method of application, the properties of the substrate and the formulation. These factors affect many important properties of the coating system such as dirt pick-up, water vapour and gas permeability, liquid water permeability and general appearance.

To achieve an effective coating system, specifiers and users shall take note of recommendations for application regarding the use of the coating materials and special sealers and/or primers. These may be tested by trial application on the specified substrate.

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Care shall be taken to apply the material(s) during suitable weather conditions, and to observe recommended drying times and overcoating intervals.

5.2 Gloss

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Classification by gloss shall be based on specular-gloss values at 60° or 85° when tested by the method described in ISO 2813, as shown in table 1.

Table 1: Classification by specular gloss

Designation	Angle of incidence	Reflectance
High gloss and gloss	60 °	greater than 60
Semi-gloss and semi-matt	60 ° 85 °	up to 60 greater than 10
Matt	85 °	up to 10

If the reflectance measured at 60° is less than 10, the measurement shall be repeated at 85°. The value obtained at 85° determines the classification.