SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN ISO 6270:1997

01-december-1997

Barve in laki - Določanje odpornosti proti vlagi (kontinuirna izpostava) (ISO 6270:1980)

Paints and varnishes - Determination of resistance to humidity (continuous condensation) (ISO 6270:1980)

Lacke und Anstrichstoffe - Bestimmung der Beständigkeit gegen Feuchtigkeit (kontinuierliche Kondensation) (ISO 6270:1980)

Peintures et vernis - Détermination de la résistance à l'humidité (par condensation continue) (ISO 6270:1980)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN ISO 6270:1995**

ICS:

87.040	Barve in laki	Paints and varnishes

SIST EN ISO 6270:1997 **en**

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 6270

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ICS 87.040

Descriptors: paints, varnishes, tests, water vapour tests, test equipment

English version

Paints and varnishes - Determination of resistance to humidity (continuous condensation) (ISO 6270:1980)

Peintures et vernis - Détermination de la résistance à l'humidité (par condensation continue) (ISO 6270:1980)

Lacke und Anstrichstoffe - Bestimmung der Beständigkeit gegen Feuchtigkeit (kontinuierliche Kondensation) (ISO 6270:1980)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1995-01-05. 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 Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

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CEN

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

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart,36 B-1050 Brussels

Foreword

The text of the International Standard has been taken as a European Standard by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 139 "Paints and varnishes" from ISO/TC 35 "Paints and varnishes" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by September 1995, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 1995.

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.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard ISO 6270:1980 has been approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

NOTE: Normative references to international publications are listed in annex ZA (normative).

Annex ZA (normative)
Normative references to international publications with their relevant European publications

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 (including amendments).

Publication	Year	Title	EN	Year
ISO 1512	1991	Paints and varnishes - Sampling of products in liquid or paste form	EN 21512	1994
ISO 1513	1992	Paints and varnishes - Examination and preparation of samples for testing	EN ISO 1513	1994
ISO 1514	1993	Paints and varnishes - Standard panels for testing	EN 605	1992
ISO 3270	1984	Paints and varnishes and their raw materials - Temperatures and humidities for conditioning and testing	EN 23270	1991

International Standard 6270

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION•МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ•ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

Paints and varnishes — Determination of resistance to humidity (continuous condensation)

Peintures et vernis — Détermination de la résistance à l'humidité (par condensation continue)

First edition — 1980-04-01

UDC 667.613 : 535.685

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Descriptors : paints, varnishes, tests, water vapour tests, test equipment.

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO member bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO technical committees. Every member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been set up 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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

International Standard ISO 6270 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 35, *Paints and varnishes*, and was circulated to the member bodies in May 1978.

It has been approved by the member bodies of the following countries :

Australia	Iran	Poland
Austria	Israel	Romania
Brazil	Italy	South Africa, Rep. of
Bulgaria	Kenya	Sweden
Canada	Korea, Rep. of	Switzerland
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	Mexico	Turkey
France	Netherlands	United Kingdom
Germany, F. R.	New Zealand	USSR
India	Norway	

No member body expressed disapproval of the document.

Printed in Switzerland

Paints and varnishes — Determination of resistance to humidity (continuous condensation)

0 Introduction

This International Standard is one of a series of standards dealing with the sampling and testing of paints, varnishes and related products. It should be read in conjunction with ISO 1512, ISO 1513, ISO 1514, ISO 2808 and ISO 3270.

The method of test specified requires to be completed for any particular application by the following supplementary information. This information shall be derived from the International Standard or national standard or other document for the product under test or, if appropriate, shall be the subject of agreement between the interested parties.

a) Material, thickness and surface preparation of substrate.

b) Method of application of test coating and details of sealing of edges and backs of the test panels (if required).

c) Thickness, in micrometres, of the dry coating, including method of measurement and whether it is a single coating or a multicoat system.

d) Duration and conditions of drying of coated test panels (or conditions of stoving and ageing, if applicable) before testing.

e) Duration of test period, including whether the test period is to be interrupted at intervals (for example during weekends).

f) When inspection of the test coating is to be carried out, including details of recovery period if applicable.

g) What characteristics of the test coating and substrate are to be considered in evaluating the resistance properties of the coating.

1 Scope and field of application

1.1 This International Standard specifies a method for determining the resistance of paint films, paints systems and allied products to conditions of high humidity.

1.2 The method is applicable to coatings both on porous substrates such as wood, plaster and plasterboard, and on non-porous substrates such as metal. It provides an indication of performance likely to be obtained under severe conditions of exposure where continuous condensation occurs on the surface.

1.3 The procedure may reveal failures of the coating (including blistering, staining, softening, wrinkling and embrittlement) and deterioration of the substrate.

2 References

ISO 1512, *Paints and varnishes — Sampling.*

ISO 1513, *Paints and varnishes — Examination and preparation of samples for testing.*

ISO 1514, *Paints and varnishes — Standard panels for testing.*

ISO 2808, *Paints and varnishes — Determination of film thickness.*

ISO 3270, *Paints and varnishes and their raw materials — Atmospheres for conditioning and testing.*

3 Apparatus

3.1 The apparatus consists essentially of an electrically heated water bath, so constructed that the cover is formed by the blanking panels (see 3.5) or the test panels, the upper faces of which are exposed to the environment (see 3.2). It is preferable for the apparatus to be so designed that it will accommodate test panels of size 150 mm × 100 mm.

The apparatus shall be constructed of chemically inert material.

3.2 The water in the bath shall be maintained at 40 ± 2 °C and the apparatus shall be operated in a draught-free environment maintained at 23 ± 2 °C.

3.3 The sides of the water bath shall be suitably insulated to ensure that the temperature in the air-space, measured 25 mm below the test panels, is uniform, constant to within ± 2 °C and not lower than 35 °C.

3.4 The top of the bath shall be so constructed that the test panels are held at an angle of 15 ± 5° to the horizontal to permit drainage of condensed water, but shall be such that water draining from one panel does not come into contact with another.