

SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN ISO 8503-2:1997

01-december-1997

Priprava jeklenih podlag pred nanašanjem barvnih in sorodnih premazov - Površinske hrapave značilnosti peskanih jeklenih podlag - 2. del: Metoda za ocenjevanje stopnje hrapavosti površin, peskanih z abrazivom - Primerjalni postopek (ISO 8503-2:1988)

Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products - Surface roughness characteristics of blast-cleaned steel substrates - Part 2: Method for the grading of surface profile of abrasive blast-cleaned steel - Comparator procedure (ISO 8503-2:1988) ITCH STANDARD PREVIEW

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Vorbereitung von Stahloberflächen vor dem Auftragen von Beschichtungsstoffen - Rauheitskenngrößen von gestrahlten Stahloberflächen - Teil 2: Verfahren zur Prüfung der Rauheit von gestrahltem Stahla (Vergleichsmusterverfahren (ISO 8503-2:1988) e4b459fee41b/sist-en-iso-8503-2-1997

Préparation des subjectiles d'acier avant application de peintures et de produits assimilés - Caractéristiques de rugosité des subjectiles d'acier décapés - Partie 2: Méthode pour caractériser un profil de surface en acier décapé par projection d'abrasif - Utilisation d'échantillons de comparaison viso-tactile ISO (ISO 8503-2:1988)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 8503-2:1995

ICS:

25.220.10 Priprava površine Surface preparation

87.020 Postopki za nanašanje Paint coating processes

barvnih premazov

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EN ISO 8503-2

NORME EUROPÉENNE

FUROPÄISCHE NORM

May 1995

TCS 87,020

Descriptors:

€ 1995

paints, varnishes, substrates, steel products, tests, determination, surface condition

English version

Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products - Surface roughness characteristics of blast-cleaned steel substrates -Part 2: Method for the grading of surface profile of abrasive blast-cleaned steel - Comparator procedure (ISO 8503-2:1988)

Stahloberflächen vor Vorbereituna von Préparation des subjectiles d'acier Auftragen von Bes Rauheitskenngrößen **T**von Beschichtungsstoffen application de peintures et de produits DA assimilés - Caractéristiques de rugosité des gestrahlten von Stahloberflächen – Teil 2: Verfahren z Prüfung der Rauheit von gestrahltem Stahl Vergleichsmusterverfahren (ISO 8503-2:1988) Verfahren zur subjectiles d'acier décapés - Partie 2; Méthode pour caractériser un profil de surface en acier (21 décapé par projection d'abrasif - Utilisation d'échantillons de comparaison viso-tactile ISO (ISO 8503-2:1988) SIST EN ISO 8503-2:1997

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This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1995-03-14. 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.

The European Standards exist 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 Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

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

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

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Foreword

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

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 1995, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by November 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 8503-2:1988 has been approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

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

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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.

Publication	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN</u>	<u>Year</u>
ISO 8503-1	1988	Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and relate products - Surface roughness charact of blast-cleaned steel substrates - Part 1: Specifications and definitions for ISO surface profile comparators for the assessment of abrasive blast-clea surfaces	eristics or	1995
ISO 8503-3	1988	Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and relate products - Surface roughness charact of blast-cleaned steel substrates - LC Part 3: Method for the calibration of I surface profile comparators and for th determination of surface profile - Focumicroscope procedure 11 b/sist-en-iso-850.	eristics h.a1) SO 097 481095-68bb-4525-8e7d-	1995
ISO 8503-4	1988	Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and relate products - Surface roughness charact of blast-cleaned steel substrates - Part 4: Method for the calibration of laurface profile comparators and for the determination of surface profile - Stylinstrument procedure	eristics ISO ne	1995

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 8503-2

First edition 1988-02-01



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

Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products — Surface roughness characteristics of blast-cleaned steel substrates —

Part 2: iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

Method for the grading of surface profile of abrasive blast-cleaned steel — Comparator procedure

SIST EN ISO 8503-2:1997

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Préparation des subjectiles d'acier avant application de peintures et de produits assimilés — Caractéristiques de rugosité des subjectiles d'acier décapés —

Partie 2 : Méthode pour caractériser un profil de surface en acier décapée par projection d'abrasif — Utilisation d'échantillons de comparaison viso-tactile ISO

Reference number ISO 8503-2:1988 (E)

Foreword

Paints and varnishes.

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established 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. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW International Standard ISO 8503-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 35,

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Users should note that all International Standards undergo revision from time to time and that any reference made herein to any other international Standard implies its 68bb-4525-8e7d-

latest edition, unless otherwise stated. e4b459fee41b/sist-en-iso-8503-2-1997

Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products — Surface roughness characteristics of blast-cleaned steel substrates —

Part 2:

Method for the grading of surface profile of abrasive blast-cleaned steel — Comparator procedure

0 Introduction

The performance of protective coatings of paint and related products applied to steel is significantly affected by the state of the steel surface immediately prior to painting. The principal factors that are known to influence this performance are

a) the presence of rust and mill scale;

b) the presence of surface contaminants, including salts, 8503 dust, oils and greases; https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sie4b459fee41b/sist-en-iso-

c) the surface profile.

International Standards ISO 8501, ISO 8502 and ISO 8503 have been prepared to provide methods of assessing these factors, while ISO 8504 provides guidance on the preparation methods that are available for cleaning steel substrates, indicating the capabilities of each in attaining specified levels of cleanliness.

These International Standards do not contain recommendations for the protective coating systems to be applied to the steel surface. Neither do they contain recommendations for the surface quality requirements for specific situations even though surface quality can have a direct influence on the choice of protective coating to be applied and on its performance. Such recommendations are found in other documents such as national standards and codes of practice. It will be necessary for the users of these International Standards to ensure that the qualities specified are

- compatible and appropriate both for the environmental conditions to which the steel will be exposed and for the protective coating system to be used;
- within the capability of the cleaning procedure specified.

The four International Standards referred to above deal with the following aspects of preparation of steel substrates :

ISO 8501 — Visual assessment of surface cleanliness;

ISO 8502 — Tests for the assessment of surface clean-liness;

ISO 8503 — Surface roughness characteristics of blastcleaned steel substrates;

ISO 8504 — Surface preparation methods.

Each of these International Standards is in turn divided into separate parts.

Irrespective of the procedures and the type of abrasive that are used for the preparation of steel substrates, the surface after blast-cleaning consists of random irregularities with peaks and valleys that are not easily characterized. Consequently, it was concluded that, because of this random nature, no method is capable of giving a precise value for the profile. Thus, it has been recommended that the profile should be identified as either dimpled (where shot abrasives have been used) or angular (where grit abrasives have been used) and that it should be graded as "fine", "medium" or "coarse", each grade being defined by the limits specified in ISO 8503-1. These surface characteristics are considered to give sufficient distinguishing features for most painting requirements.

Particular attention, however, is drawn to the fact that the grades "fine", "medium" and "coarse" represent different ranges in terms of roughness parameters, dependent upon whether these grades are applied to shot abrasive or grit abrasive blast-cleaned surfaces. In consequence, the effect produced on a given coating by a given grade "fine", "medium" or "coarse" is determined not only by the specific surface character but also by the specific roughness value $(\overline{R}_{y5} \text{ or } \overline{h_y})$ belonging to that grade. Where surface profile is particularly important, both the grade of the surface profile ("fine", "medium" or "coarse") and the type of abrasive which is to be used should be specified.

This method of test requires the following supplementary information to be completed for any particular application. This information shall be derived from parts of ISO 8501, ISO 8503 and ISO 8504 or similar standards or, where appropriate, shall be the subject of agreement between the interested parties.