

SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN ISO 11341:1998

01-januar-1998

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Paints and varnishes - Artificial weathering and exposure to artificial radiation - Exposure to filtered xenon-arc radiation (ISO 11341:1994)

Beschichtungsstoffe - Künstliches Bewittern und künstliches Bestrahlen - Beanspruchung durch gefilterte Xenonbogenstrahlung (ISO 11341:1994)

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Peintures et vernis - Vieillissement artificiel et exposition aux radiations artificielles - Exposition aux radiations filtrées d'une lampe a arc au xénon (ISO 11341:1994)

6761eb58c06d/sist-en-iso-11341-1998

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 11341:1997

ICS:

87.040 Barve in laki Paints and varnishes

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EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 11341

November 1997

ICS 87.040

Descriptors: See ISO document

English version

Paints and varnishes - Artificial weathering and exposure to artificial radiation - Exposure to filtered xenon-arc radiation (ISO 11341:1994)

Peintures et vernis - Vieillissement artificiel et exposition aux radiations artificielles - Exposition aux radiations filtrées d'une lampe à arc au xénon (ISO 11341:1994)

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. This European Standard was approved by CEN on 30 October 1997.

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.

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 Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

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

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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 Technical Committee ISO/TC 35 "Paints and varnishes" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) has been taken over as an European Standard 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 month of May 1998, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 1998.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, 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 11341:1994 has been approved by CEN as a European Standard without any medification.

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

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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.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	EN	<u>Year</u>
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 3696	1987	Water for analytical laboratory use - Specification and test methods	EN ISO 3696	1995
ISO 1514	1993	https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/172e10c5-3 Paints and varnishes.d/sStandards41-1998 panels for testing	3a54-4c69-8f12- EN ISO 1514	1997

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 11341

> First edition 1994-09-01

Paints and varnishes — Artificial weathering and exposure to artificial radiation — Exposure to filtered xenon-arc radiation

Peintures et vernis — Vieillissement artificiel et exposition aux radiations artificielles — Exposition aux radiations filtrees d'une lampe à arc au xénon

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ISO 11341:1994(E)

Foreword

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. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 11341 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 35, Paints and varnishes, Subcommittee SC 9 General test methods for paints and varnishes.

Annex A forms an integral part of this International Standard. Annex B is for information only.

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ISO 11341:1994(E)

Introduction

Coatings of paints, varnishes and similar materials (subsequently referred to simply as coatings) are exposed to artificial weathering, or to artificial radiation, in order to simulate in the laboratory the ageing processes which occur during natural weathering or during exposure tests under glass cover.

In contrast to natural weathering, artificial weathering involves a limited number of variables which can be controlled more readily and which can be intensified to produce accelerated ageing.

The ageing processes which occur during artificial and natural weathering cannot be expected to correlate with each other because of the large number of factors which influence these processes. Definite relationships can only be expected if the important parameters (distribution of the irradiance over the photochemically relevant part of the spectrum, temperature of the specimen, type of wetting and wetting cycle, and relative humidity) are the same in each case or if their effect on the coatings is known.

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Paints and varnishes — Artificial weathering and exposure to artificial radiation — Exposure to filtered xenon-arc radiation

1 Scope

This International Standard is one of a series of standards dealing with the sampling and testing of paints, varnishes and related products.

It specifies a test method for assessing either the resistance of paint coatings to artificial weathering or the resistance to light by exposure to artificial radiation.

The standard describes the most important para- RI meters and specifies the conditions to be used in the exposure apparatus.

Standards

Provided the test conditions specified are strictly respected, reproducibility is improved and an improvedSO 113 correlation is obtained betweendnatural-weatheringdards/and artificial-weathering tests.

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2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards

ISO 1512:1991, Paints and varnishes — Sampling of products in liquid or paste form.

ISO 1513:1992, Paints and varnishes — Examination and preparation of samples for testing.

ISO 1514:1993, Paints and varnishes — Standard panels for testing.

ISO 2808:1991, Paints and varnishes — Determination of film thickness.

ISO 3696:1987, Water for analytical laboratory use — Specification and test methods.

ISO 4628-1:1982, Paints and varnishes — Evaluation of degradation of paint coatings — Designation of intensity, quantity and size of common types of defect — Part 1: General principles and rating schemes.

ISO 4628-2:1982, Paints and varnishes — Evaluation of degradation of paint coatings — Designation of intensity, quantity and size of common types of defect — Part 2: Designation of degree of blistering.

ISO 4628-3:1982, Paints and varnishes — Evaluation of degradation of paint coatings — Designation of intensity, quantity and size of common types of defect — Part 3: Designation of degree of rusting.

SO 4628-4:1982, Paints and varnishes — Evaluation of degradation of paint coatings — Designation of intensity, quantity and size of common types of defect — Part 4: Designation of degree of cracking.

ISO 4628-5:1982, Paints and varnishes — Evaluation of degradation of paint coatings — Designation of intensity, quantity and size of common types of defect — Part 5: Designation of degree of flaking.

ISO 4628-6:1990, Paints and varnishes — Evaluation of degradation of paint coatings — Designation of intensity, quantity and size of common types of defect — Part 6: Rating of degree of chalking by tape method.

CIE Publication No. 85:1989, Solar spectral irradiance.

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following definitions apply:

3.1 ageing behaviour: The change in properties of a coating during artificial weathering or exposure to artificial radiation until a certain ageing criterion (see 3.3) is satisfied.

NOTE 1 One measure of ageing is the radiant exposure *H* in the wavelength range below 400 nm or at a specified wavelength, e.g. 340 nm. The ageing behaviour of coatings