



**SLOVENSKI STANDARD**  
**SIST EN ISO 1514:1997**

**01-december-1997**

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**Barve in laki - Standardne plošče za preskušanje (ISO 1514:1993)**

Paints and varnishes - Standard panels for testing (ISO 1514:1993)

Lacke und Anstrichstoffe - Norm-Probenplatten (ISO 1514:1993)

Peintures et vernis - Panneaux normalisés pour essais (ISO 1514:1993)

**Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 1514:1997**

[SIST EN ISO 1514:1997](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/5f97b9f8-2581-4f6f-be3e-36319a8d20f2/sist-en-iso-1514-1997)

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**ICS:**

87.040

Barve in laki

Paints and varnishes

**SIST EN ISO 1514:1997**

**en**

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN ISO 1514

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

August 1997

ICS 87.100

Supersedes EN 605:1992

Descriptors: See ISO document

English version

**Paints and varnishes - Standard panels for testing  
(ISO 1514:1993)**

Peintures et vernis - Panneaux normalisés pour essais (ISO 1514:1993) Lacke und Anstrichstoffe - Norm-Probenplatten (ISO 1514:1993)

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This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1997-07-26. 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, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

**CEN**

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 replaces EN 605:1992.

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 February 1998, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 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 1514:1993 has been approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

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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>	<u>EN</u>	<u>Year</u>
ISO 3696	1987	Water for analytical laboratory use - Specification and test methods	EN ISO 3696	1995

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INTERNATIONAL  
STANDARD

**ISO**  
**1514**

Third edition  
1993-12-01

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**Paints and varnishes — Standard panels  
for testing**

**iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW**  
*Peintures et vernis — Panneaux normalisés pour essais*  
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Reference number  
ISO 1514:1993(E)

**ISO 1514:1993(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 1514 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 35, *Paints and varnishes*, Sub-Committee SC 9, *General test methods for paints and varnishes*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 1514:1984), of which it constitutes a technical revision.

Annexes A and B of this International Standard are for information only.

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International Organization for Standardization  
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Printed in Switzerland



## Introduction

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

For many of the most widely used test methods, the type of panel used and the particular way in which it is prepared for use can affect the test results to a significant degree. Consequently, it is important to standardize as carefully as possible both the panels and the procedure used to prepare the panels before painting. It is equally desirable to reduce to a minimum the number of different "standard panels" required for use in a paint testing laboratory.

It is not possible to include in an International Standard all the types of panel and preparation needed for paint testing and, in selecting those described in this standard, a distinction has been drawn between three different situations.

The first situation arises when the paint, varnish or other product is being tested in relation to a particular industrial application. This testing is most conveniently carried out on a panel or substrate that corresponds closely (regarding material, cleaning procedure and subsequent surface preparation such as grit-blasting or chemical pretreatment) to the actual industrial application involved. In such instances, the only guidance that need be given regarding the panel is to state

- a) that the interested parties should reach agreement beforehand on the details of the materials and procedures to be used in preparing the substrate; and
- b) that these should be stated in the test report.

The second situation arises when the test method requires, in order to be carried out, a specially prepared test panel specific to that test; for example, an optically plane panel may be required for a gloss measurement. In such instances, a detailed specification for both the panel and the preparation procedure should be given in the description of the test method concerned.

The third situation arises when neither of the above two situations applies. In such cases, the product needs to be tested on an agreed surface which is capable of good reproducibility. It is desirable to use a material that is generally available in standard quality and can be conveniently cleaned or otherwise prepared so as to provide a consistent surface. The fact that this may not necessarily be the type of surface on which the product will be applied in practice is of less significance.

This International Standard is concerned with the third situation. It lays down preparation procedures that are known to be reproducible and gives additional guidance in instances where there may still be doubt because of lack of international uniformity of procedure.