



# SLOVENSKI STANDARD

## SIST EN 927-5:2001

01-februar-2001

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### Barve in laki - Premazi in premazni sistemi za zunanjo zaščito lesa - 5. del: Ocenjevanje prepustnosti vode

Paints and varnishes - Coating materials and coating systems for exterior wood - Part 5:  
Assessment of the liquid water permeability

Lacke und Anstrichstoffe - Beschichtungsstoffe und Beschichtungssysteme für Holz im  
Außenbereich - Teil 5: Beurteilung der Wasserdurchlässigkeit

Peintures et vernis - Produits de peinture et systèmes de peinture pour le bois extérieur -  
Partie 5: Détermination de la perméabilité à l'eau

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Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN 927-5:2000**

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#### **ICS:**

71.100.50	Kemikalije za zaščito lesa	Wood-protecting chemicals
87.040	Barve in laki	Paints and varnishes

**SIST EN 927-5:2001**

**en**

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EUROPEAN STANDARD  
NORME EUROPÉENNE  
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 927-5

July 2000

ICS 87.040

English version

Paints and varnishes - Coating materials and coating systems  
for exterior wood - Part 5: Assessment of the liquid water  
permeability

Peintures et vernis - Produits de peinture et systèmes de  
peinture pour bois en extérieur - Partie 5: Détermination de  
la perméabilité à l'eau

Lacke und Anstrichstoffe - Beschichtungsstoffe und  
Beschichtungssysteme für Holz im Außenbereich - Teil 5:  
Beurteilung der Wasserdurchlässigkeit

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 7 July 2000.

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

This European Standard has been prepared 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 January 2001, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by January 2001.

EN 927 consists of the following parts under the general title "*Paints and varnishes – Coating systems for exterior wood*":

- Part 1: Classification and selection*
- Part 2: Performance specification*
- Part 3: Natural weathering test*
- Part 4: Assessment of the water-vapour permeability*
- Part 5: Assessment of liquid water permeability*

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.

## Introduction

The treatment of exterior wood surfaces has both aesthetic and protective functions. A vital purpose of a coating system is to protect the wood against aesthetic deterioration (e.g. blue stain attack) and dimensional changes. Because such attacks are mainly caused by high moisture contents in the wood, a knowledge of the relative water permeability properties of coating materials applied to exterior wood is helpful in selecting products for particular end-use applications, as described in EN 927-1.

This part of EN 927 provides a method for determining the liquid water permeability of coating materials applied to exterior wood.

## 1 Scope

This part of EN 927 specifies a test method for assessing the liquid water permeability of coating systems for exterior wood by measuring the water absorption of coated wood panels.

Results are expressed as water absorption in grams per square metre during a period of 72 h.

## 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 (including amendments).

EN 927-1	1996	Paints and varnishes – Coating materials and coating systems for exterior wood – Part 1: Classification and selection
EN ISO 2808	1999	Paints and varnishes – Determination of film thickness (ISO 2808:1997)
ISO 554	1976	Standard atmospheres for conditioning and/or testing – Specifications

### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this part of EN 927, the following terms and definitions apply:

#### 3.1 water absorption

The ability of a coated surface area to absorb water from liquid or vapour [EN 927-1 : 1996]

#### 3.2 water permeability

The ability of a coating system to allow the transmission of water as liquid or vapour [EN 927-1 : 1996]

### 4 Test panels

#### 4.1 Wood

The wood shall be spruce (*Picea abies*) that has been selected to be free from knots and cracks, to be straight-grained and of normal growth rate (i.e. between 3 and 8 annual rings per 10 mm). The inclination of the growth rings to the test face shall be  $(45 \pm 10)^\circ$ .

The wood shall be free from blue stain and evidence of surface or bulk infection. Abnormal porosity (caused by bacterial attack) shall be avoided.

NOTE: Abnormally porous wood can be detected qualitatively by the rapid absorption of a drop of propan-2-ol (isopropanol) applied to a small surface; the drop should not be absorbed in less than 30 s by normal wood. The test should be carried out at not less than six places, widely separated on the test panel.

The density of the wood shall be between  $0,4 \text{ g/cm}^3$  and  $0,5 \text{ g/cm}^3$  when measured at an equilibrium moisture content of approximately 12 %. The measured density shall be recorded.

Condition the wood prior to conversion into test panels in accordance with ISO 554:1976 at  $(20 \pm 2)^\circ\text{C}$  and a relative humidity of  $(65 \pm 5) \%$ .

#### 4.2 Preparation and selection of test panels

Convert the conditioned wood into the panels that will serve as the coated and uncoated panels in the test. The panels to be tested uncoated shall be nominally  $(150 \pm 2) \text{ mm} \times (70 \pm 2) \text{ mm} \times (20 \pm 2) \text{ mm}$ . Panels for coating shall be  $(340 \pm 2) \text{ mm} \times (70 \pm 2) \text{ mm} \times (20 \pm 2) \text{ mm}$ . It is intended that after coating one panel 150 mm in length will be cut from each end of this 340 mm long panel. This will leave an off-cut  $C_c$  approximately 40 mm in length from the middle of the panel, to be used in due course for the determination of film thickness (see 4.3.5 and figure 1).

The panels shall be planed all round to a smooth and uniform finish and shall not be sanded. Any panels showing surface splitting shall be rejected.

#### 4.3 Preparation of coated and uncoated panels

##### 4.3.1 Wood conditioning

Prior to coating, condition the panels to constant mass in accordance with ISO 554:1976 at  $(20 \pm 2)^\circ\text{C}$  and a relative humidity of  $(65 \pm 5) \%$ . Panels shall be weighed at intervals of not less than one day. The mean value of the five most recent readings shall be calculated. If none of these five readings differs from the mean value by more than 1,5 %, then the panel shall be considered to have reached a stable mass.

Keep the panels under the same climatic conditions during drying of the coating system and subsequent storage of test panels prior to testing.

##### 4.3.2 Panel selection

Select three 340 mm long panels for each of the coatings to be tested. Select also five 150 mm long panels for testing in the uncoated condition; this set of panels can serve as uncoated controls for one or more test coatings.

Mark each of the uncoated panels and those to be coated to identify the test face as that convex to the annual rings.

Dimensions in millimetres

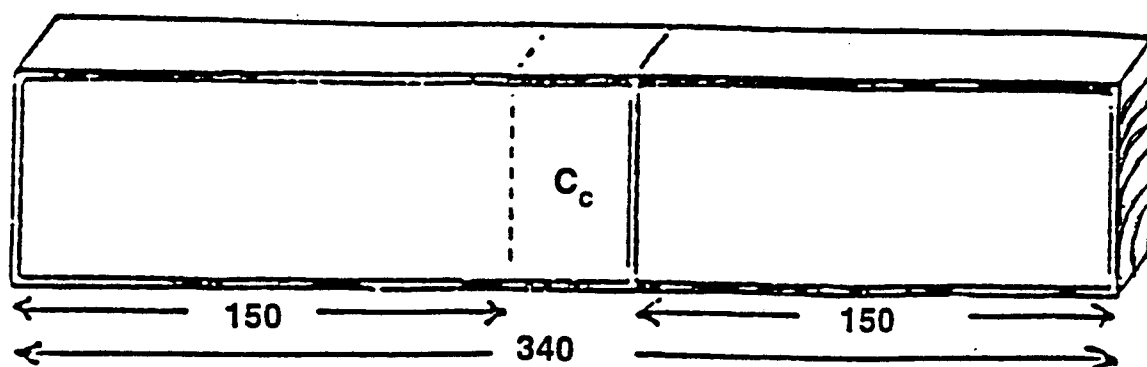


Figure 1: Cutting of the test panels

### 4.3.3 Coating application

Apply each coating system to the test face only of the panels to be coated. Use the method specified by the manufacturer and achieve a wet film thickness corresponding to the mean value of the manufacturer's recommended spreading rate. An individual variation on and between panels of 20 % of the mean value is permitted. No correction for variations in coating thickness shall be made. (When application is carried out by brush weigh the brush and paint container before and after each application and calculate an average value in grams per square centimetre for coating application to the three long panels.)

When the coating systems have dried, cut a test panel 150 mm in length from both ends of each long panel (figure 1). Examine the six coated test panels that are produced and select the best five for water absorption testing.

The three small coated off-cuts  $C_c$  are used for the determination of film thickness as described below.

### 4.3.4 Sealing and ageing

Seal the sides, end-grains and reverse faces of the five coated and five uncoated panels against water entry using at least two coats of a flexible moisture-impermeable coating, for example a solvent-free epoxy or polyurethane paint. The sealer shall cover the edges completely and overlap the test face by 2 mm.

After sealing, age the panels for approximately 28 days in the controlled environment (see 4.3.1) until constant mass is achieved.

### 4.3.5 Dry film thickness

Determine the dry film thickness of the coating on the off-cuts  $C_c$  of the test panels. Remove one small chip of coated wood from each of the off-cuts and examine by microscopy in accordance with EN ISO 2808:1999, method 5A. Make 5 measurements on each chip and calculate and record the mean value in micrometres.

The dry film thickness is defined as the thickness of the layer on (or above) the wood surface. Systems may penetrate the wood material to some extent, but this part is not included in the determination.

## 5 Apparatus

**5.1 Microscope**, for measurement of dry film thickness in accordance with EN ISO 2808:1999, method 5A.

**5.2 Conditioning room**, of appropriate size, controlled at a temperature of  $(20 \pm 2)$  °C and a relative humidity of  $(65 \pm 5)$  %, in accordance with ISO 554.

**5.3 Container** for deionized water, of size sufficient to hold the number of all panels under test.

**5.4 Balance**, capable of weighing 500 g to the nearest 0,01 g.

## 6 Procedure

### 6.1 Pre-conditioning

It is known that the water permeability of some types of coating can change markedly during a relatively short period of exposure to water. For such coatings the values of water permeability obtained during a short period of contact

with water may not be representative of those obtaining during long-term service. For this reason all coatings are required to be subjected to a leaching procedure before commencement of the absorption cycle.

This procedure shall be carried out twice as follows:

- 24 h floating face down in deionized water, such that the test face is fully submerged;
- 3 h drying at  $(20 \pm 2)$  °C and a relative humidity of  $(65 \pm 5)$  % in accordance with ISO 554:1976;
- 3 h drying at 50 °C;
- 18 h drying at  $(20 \pm 2)$  °C and a relative humidity of  $(65 \pm 5)$  % in accordance with ISO 554:1976.

The uncoated (U) and the coated (C) panels shall always be handled together.

After preconditioning, the test panels shall be acclimatized by returning them to the controlled environment (see 5.2) in accordance with ISO 554:1976 at  $(20 \pm 2)$  °C and a relative humidity of  $(65 \pm 5)$  %, until a stable mass is achieved once more.

## 6.2 Absorption cycle

Weigh the coated and uncoated test panels to the nearest 0,01 g and record the initial mass ( $m_0$ ).

Fill the container (5.3) with deionized water and place it in the conditioning room (5.2).

Place the test panels face down on the surface of the water ensuring that the whole of the test face is fully submerged.

After 72 h remove the test panels from the water, blot lightly to remove any water droplets and weigh. Record the elapsed time and mass ( $m_1$ ).

All handling of the panels shall be carried out in the controlled environment specified in 4.3.1.

## 6.3 Optional testing of weathered panels

If required, coatings may be subjected to a weathering test before or after measurement of liquid water permeability.

## 7 Calculation and expression of results

At the end of the test calculate the water uptake  $m - m_0$ , in grams, for each of the coated and uncoated panels.

Calculate the water absorption per square metre of test surface for the coated and uncoated panels by dividing the water uptake by the nominal test area of each of the five test panels. From the five values for the water absorption calculate the average value  $m_u$  of the uncoated panels and  $m_c$  of the coated panels, both expressed in grams per square metre.

## 8 Test report

The test report shall contain at least the following information:

- a) all details necessary to identify the product tested;
- b) a reference to this part of EN 927 (EN 927-5);
- c) the average water absorption value for the coated and uncoated test panels, as indicated in clause 7;
- d) the density of the wood used for the test panels;
- e) the spreading rate;
- f) the mean value of the dry film thickness of the test coating;
- g) any deviation from the test method specified;
- h) the date of the test.