SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN ISO 1514:2005

01-april-2005

Nadomeģļa:
SIST EN ISO 1514:1997

Barve in laki - Standardne ploģļice za preskuģanje (ISO 1514:2004)

Paints and varnishes - Standard panels for testing (ISO 1514:2004)

Beschichtungsstoffe - Norm-Probenplatten (ISO 1514:2004)

Peintures et vernis - Panneaux normalisés pour essais (ISO 1514:2004)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 1514:2004

ICS:

87.040	Barve in laki	Paints and varnishes

SIST EN ISO 1514:2005 **en**

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

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Paints and varnishes - Standard panels for testing (ISO 1514:2004)

Peintures et vernis - Panneaux normalisés pour essais (ISO 1514:2004)

Beschichtungsstoffe - Norm-Probenplatten (ISO 1514:2004)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 8 November 2004.

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.

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Foreword

This document (EN ISO 1514:2004) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 35 "Paints and varnishes" in collaboration with 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 2005, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2005.

This document supersedes EN ISO 1514:1997.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 1514:2004 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 1514:2004 without any modifications.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 1514

Fourth edition
2004-12-01

Paints and varnishes — Standard panels for testing

Peintures et vernis — Panneaux normalisés pour essais

Reference number
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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. 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.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 1514 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 35, *Paints and varnishes*, Subcommittee SC 9, *General test methods for paints and varnishes*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 1514:1993), which has been technically revised.

Introduction

For many of the test methods most widely used for paints and varnishes, the type of panel used and the particular way in which it is prepared for use can effect the test results to a significant degree. Consequently, it is important to standardize as carefully as possible both the panels and the procedures used to prepare the panels prior to 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 panels 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 needs to 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 might be required for 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 might 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 might still be doubt because of lack of international uniformity of procedure.

Paints and varnishes — Standard panels for testing

WARNING — This International Standard prescribes the use of chemicals, including hexavalent chromium, and apparatus that can pose health and safety hazards. The standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety practices and to determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies several types of standard panel and describes procedures for their preparation prior to painting. These standard panels are for use in general methods of test for paints, varnishes and related products.

The following types of standard panel are specified:

a) steel panels, prepared by
   - solvent cleaning,
   - aqueous cleaning,
   - abrasion,
   - phosphate treatment,
   - blast-cleaning (notes for guidance only);

b) tinplate panels, prepared by
   - solvent cleaning,
   - aqueous cleaning,
   - abrasion (burnishing);

c) zinc-coated panels, prepared by
   - solvent cleaning,
   - aqueous cleaning,
   - abrasion,
   - chemical treatment;

d) aluminium panels, prepared by
   - solvent cleaning,
   - aqueous cleaning,
   - abrasion (burnishing),
   - chromate conversion coating;