

ISO/TC 35/SC 9

Secretariat: BSI

Voting begins on:  
2010-06-24

Voting terminates on:  
2010-08-24

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## Paints and varnishes — Determination of scratch resistance —

### Part 2: Method using a pointed stylus

*Peintures et vernis — Détermination de la résistance à la rayure —*

*Partie 2: Méthode utilisant un stylet pointu*

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ISO/FDIS 12137-2

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Reference number  
ISO/FDIS 12137-2:2010(E)

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## ISO/CEN PARALLEL PROCESSING

This final draft has been developed within the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), and processed under the **ISO-lead** mode of collaboration as defined in the Vienna Agreement. The final draft was established on the basis of comments received during a parallel enquiry on the draft.

This final draft is hereby submitted to the ISO member bodies and to the CEN member bodies for a parallel two-month approval vote in ISO and formal vote in CEN.

**Positive votes shall not be accompanied by comments.**

**Negative votes shall be accompanied by the relevant technical reasons.**

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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 12137-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 35, *Paints and varnishes*, Subcommittee SC 9, *General test methods for paints and varnishes*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 12137-2:1997), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are the following.

- a) The terminology concerning marring, scratching and scribing has been revised and a definition of scratch has been introduced.
- b) The supplementary test conditions (formerly Annex A) have been integrated in the test report.
- c) The text has been editorially revised and the normative references have been updated.

ISO 12137 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Paints and varnishes — Determination of scratch resistance*:

- *Part 1: Method using a curved stylus*
- *Part 2: Method using a pointed stylus*

# Paints and varnishes — Determination of scratch resistance —

## Part 2: Method using a pointed stylus

### 1 Scope

This part of ISO 12137 specifies a method for determining, using a pointed stylus, the scratch resistance of a single coating of a paint, varnish or related product, or the upper layer of a multicoat system.

This test has been found to be useful in comparing the scratch resistance of different coatings. It is most useful in providing relative ratings for a series of coated panels exhibiting significant differences in scratch resistance.

This part of ISO 12137 does not specify a method using a curved stylus, which is specified in ISO 12137-1. The choice between the two methods will depend on the particular practical problem.

### 2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 1513, *Paints and varnishes — Examination and preparation of test samples*

ISO 1514, *Paints and varnishes — Standard panels for testing*

ISO 2808, *Paints and varnishes — Determination of film thickness*

ISO 15528, *Paints, varnishes and raw materials for paints and varnishes — Sampling*

### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

#### 3.1

##### **scratch**

damage of a surface by making contact with a sharp object

NOTE The result is usually an easily seen line in the surface that disturbs the uniformity of that surface.

### 4 Principle

The product or system under test is applied at uniform thickness to flat panels of uniform surface texture. After drying/curing, the scratch resistance is determined using an automatic instrument which pushes the panels

beneath a pointed stylus mounted so that it presses down perpendicularly on the surface of the test panel. The load on the test panel is increased continuously until the coating is scratched.

## 5 Apparatus

### 5.1 Instrument for determining scratch resistance.

A suitable instrument<sup>1)</sup> is shown in Figure 1. It consists principally of a counterbalanced beam with, mounted at one end, a pointed stylus. The test panel is placed on a sliding table which is motor-driven to move under the stylus at a speed of 10 mm/s. A continuous-loading weight mounted over the beam acts on the beam in such a way that, as the test panel passes under the stylus, the load on the stylus is continuously increased.

The stylus-loading range can be varied by changing the continuous-loading weight (weights giving loading ranges of 0 g to 50 g, 0 g to 100 g and 0 g to 200 g are available, for instance). Mounted over the stylus itself is a small scale pan on which weights can be placed to expand the stylus-loading range (adding a weight of 100 g, for instance, changes a 0 g to 200 g loading range to one of 100 g to 300 g).

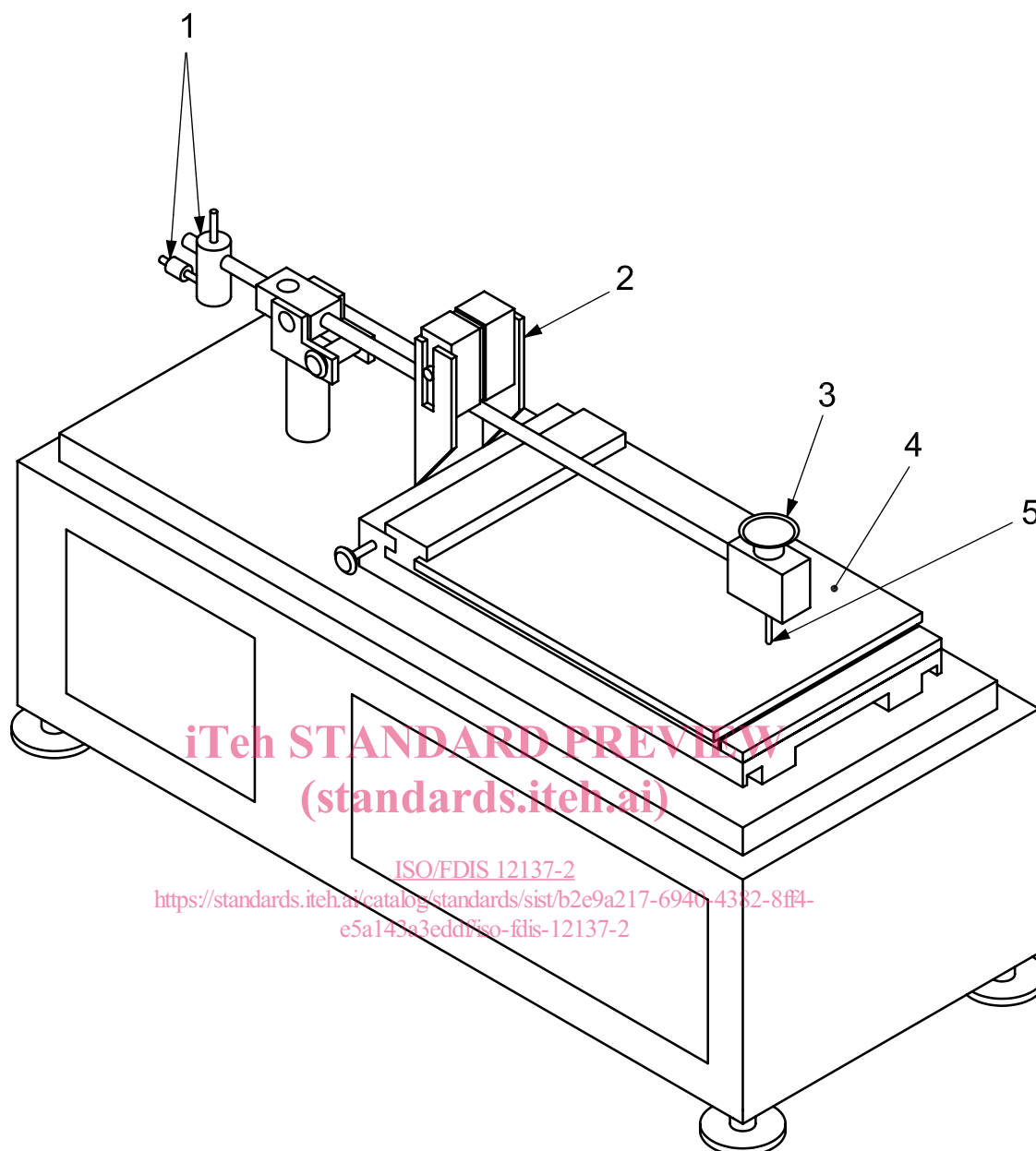
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1) This apparatus is available from Shinton Scientific Ltd, 27 Higashi Konya-cho, Kanda, Chigoda-ku, Tokyo 101, Japan. This information is given for the convenience of users of this part of ISO 12137 and does not constitute endorsement by ISO of the apparatus shown. Other types of scratch tester may be used if they can be shown to give similar relative ratings.

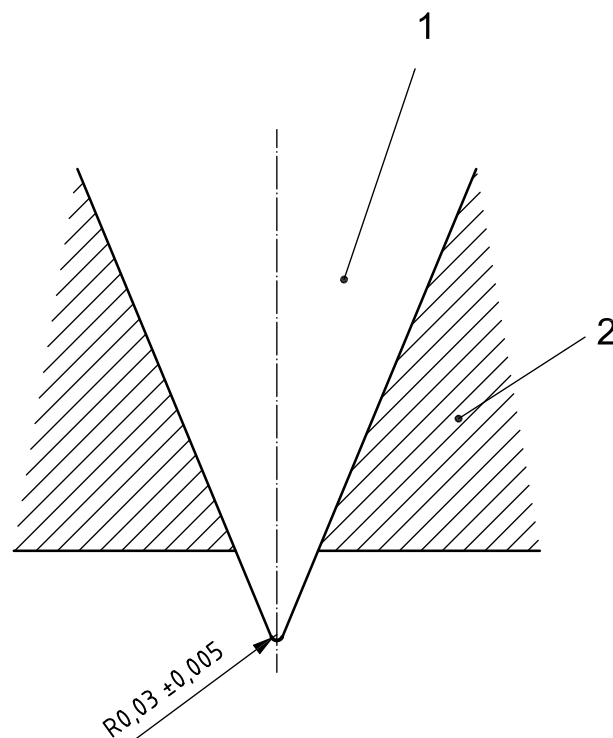
**Key**

- 1 cylindrical counterweight
- 2 continuous-loading weight
- 3 scale pan
- 4 sliding table
- 5 stylus

**Figure 1 — Scratch instrument with pointed stylus**

**5.2 Stylus**, preferably tipped with a conical sapphire or diamond, the point of which is rounded to a radius of  $(0,03 \pm 0,005)$  mm (see Figure 2).

Dimensions in millimetres

**Key**

- 1 conical sapphire or diamond
- 2 stylus

**Figure 2 — Stylus tipped with conical sapphire or diamond**

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**5.3 Microscope**, preferably with a magnification range extending up to  $\times 100$ , required to examine the stylus. It may also be used to inspect the scratched coating.

## 6 Sampling

Take a representative sample of the product to be tested (or of each product in the case of a multicoat system), as specified in ISO 15528.

Examine and prepare each sample for testing, as specified in ISO 1513.

## 7 Test panels

### 7.1 Substrate

Select the substrate from one of those specified in ISO 1514 and, where possible, in accordance with the desired practical application. The panels shall be plane and free from distortion, with a maximum thickness of about 12 mm, and 100 mm to 400 mm wide and long.

### 7.2 Preparation and coating

Prepare each test panel in accordance with ISO 1514 and then coat it by the specified method with the product or system under test.



### 7.3 Drying and conditioning

Dry (or stove) and age, if applicable, each coated test panel according to the instructions given for the product or system under test. Before testing, condition the coated panels at  $(23 \pm 2) ^\circ\text{C}$  and a relative humidity of  $(50 \pm 5) \%$  for a minimum period of 16 h.

The coated panels shall be stored and handled so as to avoid contamination by fingerprints and dust.

NOTE Fingerprints, dust or other contamination on the surface will result in a lower accuracy.

### 7.4 Thickness of coating

Determine the thickness, in micrometers, of the dried coating by one of the procedures specified in ISO 2808.

## 8 Procedure

### 8.1 Test conditions

Carry out the test at  $(23 \pm 2) ^\circ\text{C}$  and a relative humidity of  $(50 \pm 5) \%$ .

### 8.2 Preparation for the test

Place the instrument on a stable and level surface.

Level the instrument in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Examine the stylus under the microscope, preferably at a magnification of  $\times 100$ , in accordance with the instrument operation manual, to ensure that it is undamaged.

Clean the stylus, if necessary, with a clean cloth or lint-free paper.

### 8.3 Determination

Place a test panel up against the stop on the sliding table. Secure the panel in place by turning the securing screws evenly about one turn at a time.

Secure the stylus in the vertical position.

Adjust the counterweights so that, when the tip of the stylus is just touching the surface of the test panel, the load on the stylus is zero.

Adjust the height of the stylus to the thickness of the test panel, with the beam released and the stylus resting on the test panel.

Load the stylus at the lowest weight range to be tested, e.g. 0 g to 50 g.

Start the instrument at a rate of about 10 mm/s. The instrument shown in Figure 1 will stop automatically when the sliding table has moved 100 mm.

Inspect the coating for scratching under a suitable magnification or with the naked eye.