



Standard Practice for Preparation of Glass Panels for Testing Paint, Varnish, Lacquer, and Related Products¹

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1. Scope

1.1 This practice covers the preparation of glass panels for subsequent testing of paint, varnish, lacquer, and related products.²

1.2 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

- D 364 Specification for Industrial Grade Xylene³
- D 1152 Specification for Methanol (Methyl Alcohol)⁴
- D 1193 Specification for Reagent Water⁵

3. Significance and Use

3.1 The procedures described in this practice are designed to provide uniform glass panels for testing of paint, varnish, lacquer, conversion coatings and related products.

4. Reagents and Materials

4.1 *Purity of Water*—Unless otherwise indicated, references to water shall be understood to mean reagent water conforming to Type IV of Specification D 1193.

4.2 *Solvents*—Varnish Makers' and Painters (V M & P) naphtha, xylene, 2-methoxypropanol, and methanol complying with the appropriate specifications (see Specifications D 364 and D 1152).

4.3 Glass of the following types may be specified in the applicable test methods:

4.3.1 *Window Glass*, (float glass) the surface of which is plain and free of irregularities.

NOTE 1—Float glass is the most common kind of glass used for

windows. It is produced by floating a ribbon of red hot glass on a bath of molten tin. The sides of the float glass exposed to tin and to air have somewhat different characteristics. The tin side contains tin diffused into the glass structure. Paint generally releases more easily from the tin side, but it may be contaminated with tin, which could affect chemical analysis. Paint generally adheres better to the air side. The sides can be distinguished by exposing the glass to a UV-A light ("black light"): the air side will appear clear, and the tin side will appear frosted. Depending on the application, the user may want to choose which side is appropriate for that test, and make sure that the same side is coated on every panel. Note however, that if the window glass used is *not* float glass (for example, plate glass), both sides of the glass will be the same.

4.3.2 *Clear Plate Glass*, not less than 5 mm thick.

4.3.3 *Plate Glass* that has been ground uniformly on one side with 1F carborundum.

4.3.4 *Black Structural Glass*, one side of which has been polished to a smooth, high-gloss surface.

4.3.5 *White Structural Glass*, one side of which has been polished to a smooth, high gloss.

5. Method of Preparation

5.1 *New Panels*—Using a clean lintless cloth, wipe the panel with a solvent mixture consisting of equal volumes of V M & P naphtha and xylene or of 3 volumes of V M & P naphtha and 1 volume of 2-methoxypropanol or with water. When all soluble and loosely adhering soil has been washed off, flush with clean solvent. Allow panels to dry at room temperature or force dry at a temperature no higher than 300°F (150°C). After cooling to room temperature, rub with a clean lintless cloth if necessary.

5.1.1 The surface after cleaning shall be water-break free. This is determined by momentarily immersing in reagent water one panel of each twenty prepared. If a continuous water film is not retained (that is, the water film breaks), immerse the panel in methyl alcohol to obtain a water-break-free surface. After removal, dry at a temperature of 125 to 200°F (52 to 93°C) and allow to cool before coating or storing.

5.1.2 Other combinations or organic reagents that will produce a surface equal in cleanliness to the solvent mixtures mentioned in 5.1 may be used if agreed upon between the purchaser and the supplier.

5.2 *Used Panels*—Remove the old paint, using a paint and varnish remover of the organic solvent type or a suitable solvent mixture. Do not use a spatula, sandpaper, or other instrument of treatment that might scratch or etch the surface.

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D-1 on Paint and Related Coatings, Materials, and Applications and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D01.27 on Accelerated Tests for Protective Coatings.

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² This practice is intended to be equivalent to Method 2021 of U.S. Federal Test Method Standard 141.

³ Discontinued, see 1982 *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 06.03.

⁴ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 06.04.

⁵ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 11.01.