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Paints and varnishes — Determination of the overcoatability and recoatability of a coating

Peintures et vernis — Évaluation des possibilités d'application d'une couche supplémentaire du même produit ou d'un autre produit de peinture

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Foreword

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The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: Foreword - Supplementary information

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 35, *Paints and varnishes*, Subcommittee SC 9, *General test methods for paints and varnishes*.

Introduction

The terms “overcoatability” and “recoatability” are used differently. Hence, there are numerous different test methods. Aiming for a standardization and facilitation of communication between contractor and customer, in this International Standard a test method has been prepared which determines the procedure for testing the overcoatability and/or recoatability of a coating.

“Overcoatability” is applicable to the multi-coat system in manufacture, e.g. applying a top coat to the priming coat.

“Recoatability” is applicable to repairing or recoating of already completed constructions, e.g. during or immediately after installation.

It was impossible to specify a suitable test method for all indicated cases and to combine them in a International Standard.

The limitation to “unaged” coatings should be understood as coatings not yet exposed to corrosion stress or similar stress which might influence the recoatability performance. In the case of arising difficulties concerning the interpretation of the term, e.g. in regard to priming coats as protection for intermediate storage or transport when it takes some time before another coating material is applied, the contracting parties should especially agree upon the approach.

Note that the recoatability performance for certain coating materials might be time-dependent. Furthermore, it is recommended that an intermediate drying/hardening should be adapted to in-practice conditions, if such a particular intermediate drying/hardening is specified or agreed before recoating.

This International Standard leaves various aspects subject to agreement to a much larger extent than common in other standards. However, achieving a wide-ranging applicability of the procedure only allowed such an approach.