



Designation: ~~D6736-01~~ Designation: D 6736 - 08

## Standard Test Method for Burnish Resistance of Latex Paints<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 6736; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

### 1. Scope\*

1.1 This test method covers a procedure for measuring the resistance of latex paints to burnishing under dry conditions.

1.2

1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are for information only.

1.3 *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 523 Test Method for Specular Gloss

D 2486 Test Methods for Scrub Resistance of Wall Paints

D 3924 Specification for Standard Environment for Conditioning and Testing Paint, Varnish, Lacquer, and Related Materials

### 3. Terminology

3.1 *Definition:*

3.1.1 ~~burnish resistance~~ burnish resistance,  $n$ —the ability of a coating to resist an increase in its gloss (sheen) value after polishing or rubbing.

### 4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 Test paints are drawn down lengthwise on plastic panels using a 0.18-mm (7.0-mil) applicator and allowed to air-dry for one week. Gloss readings are taken at three equally spaced points, lengthwise along the center of the panel. The panel is then rubbed for 20 cycles on a scrub machine, after which gloss readings are again taken along the same path abraded by the scrub machine. The initial values are averaged and the final values are averaged. The difference between the initial and final gloss readings, divided by the initial reading times 100 is a quantitative indication of the paint's resistance to burnishing. Higher percentage increases denote poorer resistance and vice-versa.

### 5. Significance and Use

5.1 Interior flat paints may become burnished in areas where clothing or upholstered furniture rub against a wall. This rubbing may cause a smoother, glossier surface at the contacted area, depending on the level or type of pigments in the paint and binder hardness. This method permits a more quantitative estimate of burnish resistance than those using manual rubbing techniques.

### 6. Apparatus

6.1 Constant temperature/humidity room  $23 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$  ( $73.5 \pm 3.5^\circ\text{F}$ );  $50 \pm 5\%$  relative humidity (standard conditions, Specification D 3924).

6.2 *Washability Machine (Scrub Machine)*, described in Test Methods D 2486.

6.2.1 *Accessory Apparatus:*

6.2.1.1 *Sandpaper Attachment*, total weight 454 g.

6.2.1.2 *Glass Plate*, measured to fit.

6.2.1.3 *Gasket Frame and Clamps*.

6.3 *Large Vacuum Plate*.

<sup>1</sup> This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D01 on Paint and Related Coatings, Materials, and Applications and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D01.42 on Architectural Coatings.

Current edition approved Dec. 10, 2001. Published February 2002.

Current edition approved Feb. 1, 2008. Published March 2008. Originally approved in 2001 as D 6736 - 01.

\*A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard.