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Praškasti premazi - 14. del: Terminologija (ISO/DIS 8130-14:2018)

Coating powders - Part 14: Terminology (ISO/DIS 8130-14:2018)

Pulverlacke - Teil 14: Terminologie (ISO/DIS 8130-14:2018)

Poudres pour revêtement - Partie 14: Terminologie (ISO/DIS 8130-14:2018)

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Coating powders —

Part 14: Terminology

*Poudres pour revêtement —**Partie 14: Terminologie*

ICS: 87.040

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ISO/DIS 8130-14:2018(E)

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 voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document 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 8130-14:2004) which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- The following terms have been added: sieve blinding, particle strength;
- the following term has been deleted: obscuration (moved to ISO 8130-13);
- the text has been editorially revised and the normative references have been updated.

A list of all parts in the ISO 8130- series can be found on the ISO website.

Coating powders —

Part 14: Terminology

1 Scope

This part of ISO 8130 defines special terms used in the field of coating powders.

Other terms and definitions related to paints and varnishes are given in ISO 4618.^[1]

2 Terms and definitions

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

2.1 agglomeration

condition in which individual particles become joined together into larger assemblies

2.2

back ionization electrostatic rejection electrostatic repulsion

dielectric breakdown in an electrostatically deposited powder caused by an excess accumulation of charge

Note 1 to entry: The phenomenon is associated with the disruption of the layer, leading to surface defects and to the eventual disintegration of the coating.

2.3

charge-to-mass ratio

ratio of the electric charge on a powder sample to its mass

Note 1 to entry: A ratio of at least 10^{-4} C·kg⁻¹ is normally required for acceptable coating performance.

2.4

classification

division of a powder sample into two fractions, one above, the other below a predetermined particle size

2.5

coating powder

finely divided particles of resin, either thermoplastic or thermosetting, generally incorporating pigments, fillers (extenders) and additives, and remaining finely divided during storage under suitable conditions, which, after fusion and possibly curing, give a continuous film

2.6

compaction

agglomeration of particles under pressure

2.7

deposition efficiency

proportion of the mass of powder deposited on a substrate compared to the mass of powder sprayed

ISO/DIS 8130-14:2018(E)**2.8****electrostatic fluidized bed**

apparatus which allows a powder sample to be fluidized and which, at the same time, has a means of electrically charging the powder particles

Note 1 to entry: The charged powder forms a cloud above the bed and will deposit on an earthed article brought in contact with it.

2.9**electrostatic rejection****electrostatic repulsion**

See [2.2](#) back ionization.

2.10**electrostatic spraying**

powder application process in which the powder particles are given an electric charge resulting in their attraction to an earthed workpiece

2.11**Faraday cage effect**

prevention of charged particles from entering and properly covering corners or recesses, due to the diversion of electric force lines to more accessible ground points, during electrostatic spraying

2.12**finer**

particles having a size below an accepted minimum value

Note 1 to entry: The finer are often regarded as the reject portion from a grinding process.

2.13**gelation**

conversion of a molten coating powder into a non-flowing state

Note 1 to entry: Gelation will occur at the instant the curing process changes the material into a three-dimensional structure.

2.14**gel time**

time taken for a specified volume of coating powder to become non-deformable, under specified conditions, after melting

2.15**hybrid coating powder**

powder product based on the fusion of different resin species in which part or all of the crosslinking reaction occurs between the functional groups of the resins

2.16**impact fusion**

tendency of finely divided powder particles to fuse when in high-speed contact with other particles in the application equipment during the spraying process

2.17**inclined-plate flow****inclined-plane flow**

measurement of the flow characteristics of a molten thermosetting coating powder down a plane inclined at a set angle to the horizontal

2.18**incompatibility**

tendency of the mixing of two different coating powders to result in the deterioration of the surface quality of the final coating

2.19**lower explosion limit
minimum explosion concentration**

concentration of coating powder in a mixture of powder and air, below which self-propagation of flames is not probable

Note 1 to entry: The lower explosion limit is expressed in $\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$.

2.20**melt flow**

gravimetric movement of material liquified by heat

2.21**oversize**

particles having a size above a stated maximum value

Note 1 to entry: The oversize is often regarded as a reject portion from the grinding process.

2.22**particle size**

linear dimensions of particles of coating powders

Note 1 to entry: The particle size is usually quoted as a mean value.

Note 2 to entry: Coating powder particles are irregular in shape and, consequently, size data will only have any value if qualified by reference to the specific method of measurement.

2.23**particle size distribution**

spread of particle sizes in a given sample of powder, expressed as a sequence of percentage masses, or volumes, of particles lying between given sizes

2.24**particle strength**

capability of the particle to withstand shattering due to attrition

2.25**powder blocking**

agglomeration of coating powder so as to render it unsuitable for application

2.26**powder coating**

protective and/or decorative coating formed by the application of a coating powder to a substrate and fusion (and curing, if necessary) to give a continuous film

2.27**powder flow****pourability**

ability of a dry powder to flow or to be poured

2.28**powder flow rate**

mass of powder flowing in a given time across a given boundary

Note 1 to entry: For example, this may be through a tube of known diameter or through a given opening in a vessel.

2.29**reclaimed powder**

powder which has been sprayed but not deposited and, subsequently, captured for reuse

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2.30

sieve blinding

blockage of sieve apertures either due to particle size or shape

2.31

storage stability

ability of coating powders to maintain satisfactory physical and chemical properties when stored for a specific time under appropriate conditions

2.32

tribo-charging

means of applying an electric charge to a coating powder by friction rather than by the use of an electrostatic generator

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