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ISO TC 35/SC 9/WG 31

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Paints and varnishes — Determination of resistance to abrasion — Part 2: Method with abrasive rubber wheels and rotating test specimen

<u>Peintures et vernis — Détermination de la résistance à l'abrasion — Partie 2:</u> <u>Méthode utilisant des roues abrasives en caoutchouc et une éprouvette rotative</u> **Style Definition:** Heading 1: Indent: Left: 0 pt, First line: 0 pt, Tab stops: Not at 21.6 pt

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Contents

Fore	wordiv	
Intro	ductionv	
1	Scope 1	
2	Normative references 1	
_	Terms and definitions 1	
	Principle 2	
5		
6	Test specimens 4	
	Preparation of test specimens	
6.2 —	Film thickness 4	
6.3	Conditioning4	
	Procedure 4	
7.1	Agreements4	
7.2	Preparation of the abrasive wheels5	
7.3	Test conditions5	
7.4	Number of determinations 5	
7.5	Test procedure5	
8	Evaluation 5	
9	Precision6	
	Test report6	
	ISO/FDIS 7784-2 7	
	word https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/e578fd47-a	e5c-4491-8586-
<u>Intro</u>	duction	
1	<u>Scope</u> 1	
2	Normative references1	
3	Terms and definitions1	
4	Principle2	
5	Apparatus and materials3	
6	Test specimens	
6.1	Preparation of test specimens	
6.2	Film thickness 6	
6.3	Conditioning6	
7	Procedure6	
7.1	Agreements6	
7.2	Preparation of the abrasive wheels6	
7.3	Test conditions 6	
7.4	Number of determinations6	
7.5	Test procedure6	
8	Evaluation	

ISO/DISFDIS 7784-2:2022(E)

9	Precision				
10	Test report				
Bibliography					

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ISO/FDIS 7784-2

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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.

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/directiveswww.iso.org/directives).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

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For an explanation of 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 www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html, well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 35, *Paints and varnishes*, Subcommittee SC 9, *General test methods for paints and varnishes*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 139, *Paints and varnishes*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 7784-2:2016), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- Figures 1 and 2 have been updated;
- some measures in 5.1.4, 5.2 and in the note to 5.3 have been updated;
- the text has been editorially revised and the normative references have been updated.

A list of all parts in the ISO 7784 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

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Introduction

This document is one of the three parts of ISO 7784 dealing with test methods for the determination of the resistance to abrasion of coatings using abrasive wheels. The characteristics and differences of these methods are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1 — Types of method<Tbl_large_span></Tbl_large_span>

Table 1 — Types of method

Standard	Abrasive wheel		Test specimen		
Standard	Туре	Degree of freedom	movement		
ISO 7784- <u>-</u> 1	Abrasive paper on rubber wheel	Freely rotatable	Rotation		
ISO 77842	Abrasive rubber wheel				
ISO 7784- <u>-</u> 3	Abrasive paper on metal wheel	Rigid – with stroke-dependent rotation ^a	Linear reciprocation		
a—A mechanism rotates the abrasive wheel by a small angle after each double stroke so that a new area of the abrasive paper					

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It is preferable that the methods using abrasive-paper covered wheels (in ISO 7784_1 and ISO 7784_3) are applied.

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[—]A mechanism rotates the abrasive wheel by a small angle after each double stroke so that a new area of the abrasive par s effective.

Paints and varnishes — Determination of resistance to abrasion — Part 2: Method with abrasive rubber wheels and rotating test specimen

1 Scope

This document specifies a method for determining the resistance to abrasion of coatings, for which two loaded, freely rotatable but eccentrically arranged abrasive rubber wheels affect the coating of the rotating test specimen.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their contents constitutes requirements 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 1514, Paints and varnishes — Standard panels for testing

ISO 2808, Paints and varnishes — Determination of film thickness

ISO 3270, Paints and varnishes and their raw materials — Temperatures and humidities for conditioning and testing

ISO 4618, Paints and varnishes — Terms and definitions

ISO 7619-148-4, Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic-_— Determination of indentation hardness-_— Part-1: Durometer 4: Indentation hardness by durometer method (Shore hardness)

ISO 7619-248-5, Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic-_— Determination of indentation hardness-_— Part-5: Indentation hardness by IRHD pocket meter method

FEPA-_Standard 43-1, Grains of fused aluminium oxide, silicon carbide and other abrasive materials for coated abrasives Macrogrits P 12 to P 220^1

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 4618 and the following apply. ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

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 $^{^{\}rm 1}$ FEPA: Federation of European Producers of Abrasives.

ISO/**DISFDIS** 7784-2:2022(E)

— IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/

3.1

test specimen

specimen on which the test is to be carried out

[SOURCE: ISO 7784-1:___2, 3.1]

3.2

2

abrasive wear

wear, occurring due to laminar removal of coating material on the surface

[SOURCE: ISO 7784-1:—2), 3.2]

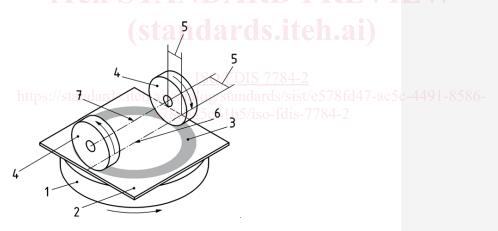
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4 Principle

Two abrasive rubber wheels are mounted to pivoting arms and pressed onto the coating of the rotating test specimen applying the agreed test load. The eccentric arrangement of the axes of the abrasive wheels relative to the axis of rotation causes a crosswise abrasive wear in a ring-shaped zone. The loss of mass of the coating caused by abrasive wear after the agreed number of cycles is determined.

Figure 1 illustrates the test principle.



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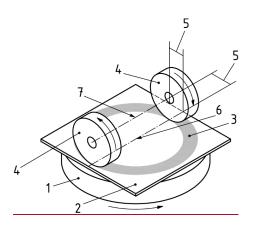
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 $^{^2}$ Under preparation. Stage at publication: $\underline{ ISO/DISFDIS.7784-1;2022}$



Key

- 1 turntable
- 2 test specimen
- 3 wear zone
- 4 abrasive wheels
- 5 offset (19,05 ± 0,3) mm
- 6 axis of rotation (turntable)
- 7 axis of rotation (abrasive wheel)

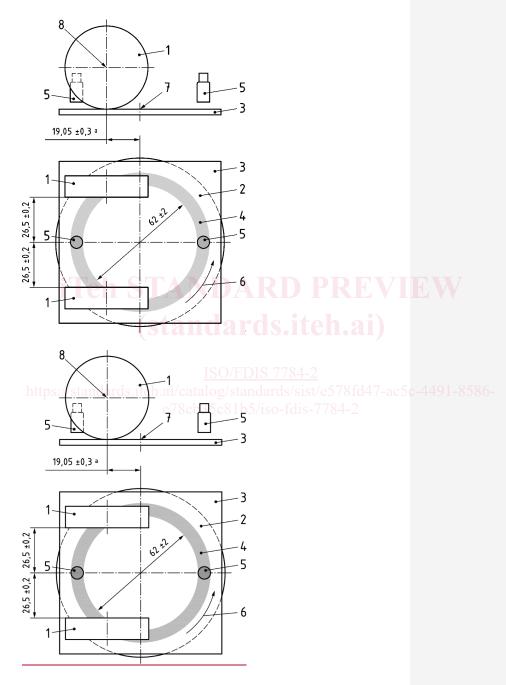
Figure 1—_Principle of the abrasion test with rotating test specimen

5 Apparatus and materials dards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/e578fd47-ac5c-4491-8586

- **5.1 Turntable abrasion tester**, as exemplified in Figure 2, with the following properties.
- **5.1.1** The rotational speed of the turntable onto which the test specimen is fixed shall be (60 ± 2) min⁻¹. The number of cycles is pre-set on an operation counter.
- **5.1.2** Two arms are attached to the device, each with a mandrel, onto which the abrasive wheels (5.2) and, if necessary, the weights (5.3) are attached. Ball bearings are used for the mandrels for the abrasive wheels so they can rotate with low friction.
- 5.1.3 It shall be ensured that in lowered condition, the positions of the abrasive wheels relative to the axis of rotation comply with the dimensions indicated in Figure 2.
- **5.1.4** A suction device shall be available in order to remove abrasive dust generated during the test. The distance between the suction device and the test specimen shall be (3 ± 1) mm.

Dimensions in millimetres

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