



Designation: **D6695 – 08 D6695 – 16**

Standard Practice for Xenon-Arc Exposures of Paint and Related Coatings¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D6695; 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 (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This practice covers the selection of test conditions for accelerated exposure testing of coatings and related products in xenon arc devices conducted according to Practices **G151** and **G155**. This practice also covers the preparation of test specimens, the test conditions suited for coatings, and the evaluation of test results. **Table 1** describes commonly used test conditions.

NOTE 1—ISO 11341 also describes xenon arc exposures of paints and coatings. However, the exposure conditions described in ISO 11341 are different than those listed. This practice and ISO 16474-2 address the same subject matter but differ in **Table 1** technical content.

1.2 The values SI units are to be regarded as 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:*²

D358 Specification for Wood to Be Used as Panels in Weathering Tests of Coatings (Withdrawn 2014)³

D523 Test Method for Specular Gloss

D609 Practice for Preparation of Cold-Rolled Steel Panels for Testing Paint, Varnish, Conversion Coatings, and Related Coating Products

D610 Practice for Evaluating Degree of Rusting on Painted Steel Surfaces

D659 Method for Evaluating Degree of Chalking of Exterior Paints (Withdrawn 1990)³

D660 Test Method for Evaluating Degree of Checking of Exterior Paints

D662 Test Method for Evaluating Degree of Erosion of Exterior Paints

D714 Test Method for Evaluating Degree of Blistering of Paints

D772 Test Method for Evaluating Degree of Flaking (Scaling) of Exterior Paints

D823 Practices for Producing Films of Uniform Thickness of Paint, Varnish, and Related Products on Test Panels

D1005 Test Method for Measurement of Dry-Film Thickness of Organic Coatings Using Micrometers

D1186 Test Methods for Nondestructive Measurement of Dry Film Thickness of Nonmagnetic Coatings Applied to a Ferrous Base (Withdrawn 2006)³

D1400 Test Method for Nondestructive Measurement of Dry Film Thickness of Nonconductive Coatings Applied to a Nonferrous Metal Base (Withdrawn 2006)³

D1729 Practice for Visual Appraisal of Colors and Color Differences of Diffusely-Illuminated Opaque Materials

D1730 Practices for Preparation of Aluminum and Aluminum-Alloy Surfaces for Painting

D2244 Practice for Calculation of Color Tolerances and Color Differences from Instrumentally Measured Color Coordinates

D2616 Test Method for Evaluation of Visual Color Difference With a Gray Scale

D3359 Test Methods for Measuring Adhesion by Tape Test

D3980 Practice for Interlaboratory Testing of Paint and Related Materials (Withdrawn 1998)³

D4214 Test Methods for Evaluating the Degree of Chalking of Exterior Paint Films

D5870 Practice for Calculating Property Retention Index of Plastics

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee **D01** on Paint and Related Coatings, Materials, and Applications and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee **D01.27** on Accelerated Testing.

Current edition approved June 1, 2008; May 1, 2016. Published July 2008; May 2016. Originally approved in 2001. Last previous edition approved in 2003/2008 as **D6695 – 03a/D6695 – 08**. DOI: 10.1520/D6695-08-10.1520/D6695-16.

² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

³ The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on www.astm.org.

TABLE 1 Test Cycles Commonly Used for Xenon-Arc Exposure Testing of Paints and Related Coatings^A

Cycle Number	Cycle Description ^B	Uninsulated Black Panel, Temperature ^C	Typical Irradiance ^D	Typical Uses ^E
1	Continuous light 102 min light only at 50 % ± 5 % RH 18 min light and water spray ^F Repeat continuously	63 ± 2°C 145 ± 4°F	0.35 ± 0.02 W/(m ² ·nm) at 340 nm 41.5 ± 2.5 W/m ² from 300-400 nm	General coatings and historical convention ^G
1	Continuous light 102 min light only at 50 % ± 5 % RH 18 min light and water spray/ ^F Repeat continuously	63 ± 2°C 145 ± 4°F	0.35 ± 0.02 W/(m ² ·nm) at 340 nm 41.5 ± 2.5 W/m ² from 300-400 nm	General coatings and historical convention ^G
2	18 h continuous light using: 102 min light only at 50 % ± 5 % RH 18 min light and water spray 6 h dark using: 95 % relative humidity (no water spray) Repeat continuously	63 ± 2°C 145 ± 4°F 24 ± 1.5°C 43 ± 3°F	0.35 ± 0.02 W/(m ² ·nm) at 340 nm 41.5 ± 2.5 W/m ² from 300-400 nm	General coatings
3	4 h light at 50 % ± 5 % RH 4 h dark with water spray Repeat continuously	63 ± 2°C 145 ± 4°F	0.35 ± 0.02 W/(m ² ·nm) at 340 nm 41.5 ± 2.5 W/m ² from 300-400 nm	Exterior pigmented stains
3	4 h light at 50 % ± 5 % RH 4 h dark with water spray Repeat continuously	63 ± 2°C 145 ± 4°F	0.35 ± 0.02 W/(m ² ·nm) at 340 nm 41.5 ± 2.5 W/m ² from 300-400 nm	Exterior pigmented stains
4	12 h light at 50 % ± 5 % RH 12 h dark with water spray Repeat continuously	63 ± 2°C 145 ± 4°F	0.35 ± 0.02 W/(m ² ·nm) at 340 nm 41.5 ± 2.5 W/m ² from 300-400 nm	Exterior wood stains and clears
5	8 h light at 50 % ± 5 % RH 10 h light and water spray 6 h dark with water spray Repeat continuously	63 ± 2°C 145 ± 4°F	0.35 ± 0.02 W/(m ² ·nm) at 340 nm 41.5 ± 2.5 W/m ² from 300-400 nm	Marine enamels
6	40 min light at 50 % ± 5 % RH 20 min light and water spray 60 min light at 50 % ± 5 % RH 60 min dark at 95 % ± 5 % RH (water spray on front and back of specimens) Repeat continuously	70 ± 2 °C (158 ± 4 °F) 70 ± 2 °C (158 ± 4 °F) 38 ± 2 °C (100 ± 4 °F)	0.55 ± 0.02 W/(m ² ·nm) at 340 nm 65.5 ± 2.5 W/m ² from 300-400 nm	Automotive exterior ^H
7	3.8 h light at 50 % ± 5 % RH 1.0 h dark at 95 % ± 5 % RH Repeat continuously	89 ± 3 °C (192 ± 5 °F) 38 ± 2 °C (100 ± 4 °F)	0.55 ± 0.02 W/(m ² ·nm) at 340 nm 65.5 ± 2.5 W/m ² from 300-400 nm	Automotive interior ^I
7	3.8 h light at 50 % ± 5 % RH 1.0 h dark at 95 % ± 5 % RH Repeat continuously	89 ± 3 °C (192 ± 5 °F) 38 ± 2 °C (100 ± 4 °F)	0.55 ± 0.02 W/(m ² ·nm) at 340 nm 65.5 ± 2.5 W/m ² from 300-400 nm	Automotive interior ^I

^A The cycles described are not listed in any order indicating importance, and are not necessarily recommended for the applications shown.

^B As stated in 5.2, the spectral power distribution (SPD) of the xenon lamp shall conform to the requirements of Practice G155 for a xenon lamp with daylight filters.

^C Unless otherwise indicated, black panel temperatures apply during light-only portion of the cycle. The equilibrium black panel temperature is obtained without a spray period. For light intervals shorter than 30 min, the black panel temperature might not reach equilibrium. Unless otherwise specified, add 6°C (11°F) to the temperature given for the uninsulated black panel when an insulated black panel is used. Practice G151 provides more information on the temperatures indicated by insulated and uninsulated black panels, which can depend on irradiance level, and the type of xenon-arc filter used.

^D The irradiance values given are those that have historically been used. In devices capable of producing higher irradiance, the actual irradiance used may be higher than the stated values. For example, Japanese auto industry specifications allow use of exposures according to Cycle 1 with 300 to 400 nm irradiance of up to 180 W/m².

^E Typical uses does not imply that results from exposures of these materials according to the cycle described will correlate to those from actual use conditions.

^F Unless otherwise specified, water spray refers to water sprayed on the exposed surface of the test specimens.

^G This cycle has been used for coatings by historical convention and may not adequately simulate the effects of outdoor exposure.

^H This cycle is based on the conditions of SAE J2527, but there may be additional requirements in the SAE standard not shown here.

^I This cycle is based on the conditions of SAE J2412, but there may be additional requirements in the SAE standard not shown here.

- [E691 Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Study to Determine the Precision of a Test Method](#)
- [E1347 Test Method for Color and Color-Difference Measurement by Tristimulus Colorimetry](#)
- [G113 Terminology Relating to Natural and Artificial Weathering Tests of Nonmetallic Materials](#)
- [G141 Guide for Addressing Variability in Exposure Testing of Nonmetallic Materials](#)
- [G147 Practice for Conditioning and Handling of Nonmetallic Materials for Natural and Artificial Weathering Tests](#)
- [G151 Practice for Exposing Nonmetallic Materials in Accelerated Test Devices that Use Laboratory Light Sources](#)
- [G155 Practice for Operating Xenon Arc Light Apparatus for Exposure of Non-Metallic Materials](#)
- [G169 Guide for Application of Basic Statistical Methods to Weathering Tests](#)

2.2 ISO Standards:

~~ISO 1134~~~~ISO 16474-2~~ ~~Paints and Varnishes—Artificial Weathering and Exposure to Artificial Radiation—Exposure to Filtered Xenon-Arc Radiation~~~~Varnishes—Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources—Part 2: Xenon-arc lamps~~⁴

2.3 Society of Automotive Engineers Standards:

~~SAE J2412~~ Accelerated Exposure of Automotive Interior Trim Components using a Controlled Irradiance Xenon-Arc Apparatus⁵

~~SAE J2527~~ Performance Based Standard for Accelerated Exposure of Automotive Exterior Materials using a Controlled Irradiance Xenon-Arc Apparatus⁵

3. Terminology

3.1 The definitions given in Terminology **G113** are applicable to this practice.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 The ability of a paint or coating to resist deterioration of its physical and optical properties caused by exposure to light, heat, and water can be very significant for many applications. This practice is intended to induce property changes associated with end use conditions, including the effects of ~~sunlight, daylight~~, moisture, and heat. The exposure used in this practice is not intended to simulate the deterioration caused by localized weather phenomena such as atmospheric pollution, biological attack, and salt water exposure.

4.2 *Caution*—Variation in results may be expected when different operating conditions are used. Therefore, no reference to the use of this practice shall be made unless accompanied by a report prepared according to Section ~~109~~ that describes the specific operating conditions used. Refer to Practice **G151** for detailed information on the caveats applicable to use of results obtained according to this practice.

NOTE 2—Additional information on sources of variability and on strategies for addressing variability in the design, execution and data analysis of laboratory accelerated exposure tests is found in Guide **G141**.

4.2.1 The spectral power distribution of light from a xenon-arc is significantly different from that produced in light and water exposure devices using carbon-arc or other light sources. The type and rate of degradation and the performance rankings produced by exposures to xenon-arcs can be much different from those produced by exposures to other types of laboratory light sources.

4.2.2 Interlaboratory comparisons are valid only when all laboratories use the same light source, filter type, and exposure conditions.

4.3 Reproducibility of test results between laboratories has been shown to be good when the stability of materials is evaluated in terms of performance ranking compared to other materials or to a control.^{6,7} Therefore, exposure of a similar material of known performance (a control) at the same time as the test materials is strongly recommended. It is recommended that at least three replicates of each material be exposed to allow for statistical evaluation of results.

4.4 Test results will depend upon the care that is taken to operate the equipment according to Practice **G155**. Significant factors include regulation of line voltage, freedom from salts or other deposits from water, temperature and humidity control, and condition and age of the ~~burner~~~~lamp~~ and filters.

4.5 *All references to exposures in accordance with this practice must include a complete description of the test cycle used.*

5. Safety Hazards

5.1 **Warning**—~~Never look directly at the xenon-arc because UV radiation can damage the eye. Most xenon-arc machines are equipped with door safety switches, but users of old equipment must be certain to turn the power to the lamp off before opening the test chamber door.~~

5.2 ~~Xenon-arc lamps should be at or near room temperature before handling.~~

5. Apparatus

5.1 Use xenon-arc apparatus that conforms to the requirements defined in Practices **G151** and **G155**.

5.2 Unless otherwise specified, the spectral power distribution of the xenon-arc shall conform to the requirements in Practice **G155** for xenon-arc with daylight filters.

⁴ Available from American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 25 W. 43rd St., 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036, <http://www.ansi.org>.

⁵ Available from Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE), 400 Commonwealth Dr., Warrendale, PA 15096-0001, <http://www.sae.org>.

⁶ Fischer, R., "Results of Round Robin Studies of Light- and Water-Exposure Standard Practices," *Accelerated and Outdoor Durability Testing of Organic Materials*, ASTM STP 1202, Warren D. Ketola and Douglas Grossman, Eds, ASTM, 1993.

⁷ Ketola, W., and Fischer, R. "Characterization and Use of Reference Materials in Accelerated Durability Tests," *VAMAS Technical Report No. 30*, available from NIST, June 1997.