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Second edition
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Paints and varnishes — Determination of haze on paint films at 20°

*Peintures et vernis — Détermination du voile sur des feuillets de
peinture à 20°*



Reference number
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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/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*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 13803:2000), which has been technically revised. The main technical changes are:

- a) the symbols have been adapted to the revision of ISO 2813;
- b) an introduction and a principle clause have been added;
- c) the supplementary test conditions have been included in the test report;
- d) the normative references have been updated.

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Introduction

High quality surfaces are expected to have a clear and brilliant appearance. Microstructures can cause a milky appearance. This effect is described as haze. A high gloss surface with microscopic texture has diffused light with low intensity adjacent to the main direction of reflection. The majority of the incident light is reflected in the specular direction which will make the surface appear high glossy with image forming qualities, but with a milky haziness on top of it.

The phenomenon haze can be seen on high gloss surfaces only. Therefore, the 20° geometry is used like with a gloss meter. The aperture range of a 20° gloss meter is 1,8°. Two additional sensors next to the gloss detector measure the intensity of the diffused light responsible for haze. Thus, the specularly reflected and the scattered light are measured simultaneously. In order to better correlate with the visual perception, haze is displayed in a logarithmic scale – the lower the haze reading the better the surface.