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## Paints and varnishes — Standard panels for testing

*Peintures et vernis — Panneaux normalisés pour essais*



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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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.

ISO 1514 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 35, *Paints and varnishes*, Subcommittee SC 9, *General test methods for paints and varnishes*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 1514:1993), which has been technically revised.

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## Introduction

For many of the test methods most widely used for paints and varnishes, the type of panel used and the particular way in which it is prepared for use can effect the test results to a significant degree. Consequently, it is important to standardize as carefully as possible both the panels and the procedures used to prepare the panels prior to painting. It is equally desirable to reduce to a minimum the number of different "standard panels" required for use in a paint testing laboratory.

It is not possible to include in an International Standard all the types of panels and preparation needed for paint testing and, in selecting those described in this standard, a distinction has been drawn between three different situations.

The first situation arises when the paint, varnish or other product is being tested in relation to a particular industrial application. This testing is most conveniently carried out on a panel or substrate that corresponds closely (regarding material, cleaning procedure and subsequent surface preparation, such as grit-blasting or chemical pretreatment) to the actual industrial application involved. In such instances, the only guidance that needs to be given regarding the panel is to state

- a) that the interested parties should reach agreement beforehand on the details of the materials and procedures to be used in preparing the substrate, and
- b) that these should be stated in the test report.

The second situation arises when the test method requires, in order to be carried out, a specially prepared test panel specific to that test; for example, an optically plane panel might be required for gloss measurement. In such instances, a detailed specification for both the panel and the preparation procedure should be given in the description of the test method concerned.

The third situation arises when neither of the above two situations applies. In such cases, the product needs to be tested on an agreed surface which is capable of good reproducibility. It is desirable to use a material that is generally available in standard quality and can be conveniently cleaned or otherwise prepared so as to provide a consistent surface. The fact that this might not necessarily be the type of surface on which the product will be applied in practice is of less significance.

This International Standard is concerned with the third situation. It lays down preparation procedures that are known to be reproducible and gives additional guidance in instances where there might still be doubt because of lack of international uniformity of procedure.