INTERNATIONAL

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Paints and varnishes — Determination of resistance to cathodic disbonding of coatings exposed to sea water

Peintures et vernis — Détermination de la résistance au décollement cathodique des revêtements exposés à l'eau de mer



Reference number ISO 15711:2003(E)

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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 15711 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 35, *Paints and varnishes*, Subcommittee SC 9, *General test methods for paints and varnishes*.

Introduction

This International Standard describes two methods for determining the ability of paint or other organic coatings applied to metallic substrates to withstand cathodic disbonding. These methods may also afford a basis for the comparison of particular coatings. The conditions of test are more severe than those likely to be encountered normally and so coating failure may be accelerated. It is recommended that the test be carried out for a period of at least 26 weeks and hence these methods are not suitable as a means of achieving quality control.

The methods are suitable for coatings used for the protection of ships and structures exposed to sea water. Method A is based on the procedure developed and evaluated by COIPM (Comité International Permanent pour la Protection des Matériaux en Milieu Marin).

The test result may be influenced not only by the properties of the coating system under test, but also by the nature and preparation of the substrate, the method of application of the coating system and other factors.