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Paints and varnishes — Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources —

Part 3: Fluorescent UV lamps

Peintures et vernis — Méthodes d'exposition à des sources lumineuses de laboratoire —

Partie 3: Lampes fluorescentes UV



ISO 16474-3:2013(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.

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The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 35, *Paints and varnishes*, Subcommittee SC 9, *General test methods for paints and varnishes*.

This first edition of ISO 16474-3, together with ISO 16474-1 cancels and replaces ISO 11507:2007, which has been technically revised.

ISO 16474 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Paints and varnishes* — *Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources*:

- Part 1: General guidance
- Part 2: Xenon-arc lamps
- Part 3: Fluorescent UV lamps
- Part 4: Open-flame carbon-arc lamps

Introduction

Coatings of paints, varnishes and similar materials (subsequently referred to simply as coatings) are exposed to laboratory light sources, in order to simulate in the laboratory the ageing processes which occur during natural weathering or behind window glass.