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Third edition
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Anodizing of aluminium and its alloys — Estimation of loss of absorptive power of anodic oxidation coatings after sealing — Dye-spot test with prior acid treatment

Anodisation de l'aluminium et de ses alliages — Appréciation de la perte du pouvoir absorbant des couches anodiques après colmatage — Essai à la goutte de colorant après traitement acide



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ISO copyright office
Ch. de Blandonnet 8 • CP 401
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland
Tel. +41 22 749 01 11
Fax +41 22 749 09 47
copyright@iso.org
www.iso.org

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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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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 79, *Light metals and their alloys*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Organic and anodic oxidation coatings on aluminium*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 2143:2010), which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- information on the test specimen has been added;
- the immersion method has been added.

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Introduction

The resistance of anodic oxidation coatings to the absorption of dyes gives information on the quality of sealing, the total resistance indicating whether the quality of sealing is good.

The correlation of the results obtained with those of other tests that can assess sealing quality, such as that of ISO 2931, can be affected by the presence of certain agents having been added to the sealing bath. For this reason, the quality is checked from time to time by one of the reference acid-dissolution methods specified in ISO 3210.