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Third edition
2018-02

Anodizing of aluminium and its alloys — Measurement of specular reflectance and specular gloss of anodic oxidation coatings at angles of 20°, 45°, 60° or 85°

Anodisation de l'aluminium et de ses alliages — Mesurage des caractéristiques de réflectivité et de brillant spéculaires des couches anodiques à angle fixe de 20°, 45°, 60° ou 85°



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Contents

	Page
Foreword	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Principle	2
5 Apparatus and geometric conditions	2
6 Optical standards	6
6.1 Reference standards.....	6
6.1.1 Black glass.....	6
6.1.2 Glass prism (for Method E only).....	6
6.2 Working standards.....	7
6.2.1 Description.....	7
6.2.2 Zero point check.....	7
7 Preparation and calibration of apparatus	7
8 Measurement of specular reflectance and specular gloss	8
8.1 General.....	8
8.2 Measurement of specular reflectance.....	8
8.3 Measurement of specular gloss.....	8
9 Expression of results	11
9.1 General.....	11
9.2 Specular reflectance.....	11
9.3 Specular gloss.....	12
10 Test report	12
Annex A (normative) Specular reflectance and specular gloss of black glass	13

Foreword

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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 7668:2010), which has been technically revised. The main technical changes are as follows:

- the normative references have been added;
- the definition of specular gloss has been revised;
- the references to CIE spectral luminous efficiency and CIE standard illuminants C and D65 have been added.

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Introduction

Specular reflectance and specular gloss are not unique physical properties of a surface. They vary with the angle of measurement, and with the aperture dimensions that define the incident and the reflected beams, such that measurements of these properties are not independent of the apparatus being used.

The specular reflectance of most surfaces increases with the angle of measurement and accounts for the use of reflectometers with various angles as, for example, for painted surfaces. The specular reflectance characteristics of anodized aluminium, however, do not always behave in the normal manner and, because of its property of double reflection, reflected light comes partly from the film surface and partly from the underlying metal. It is advisable to measure the specular reflectance characteristics at 20°, 45°, 60° and 85° to obtain a complete understanding of the specular reflectance properties of the anodized surface, and careful thought should be given to which method or methods are most relevant in any particular situation. The specular reflectance of bright-anodized aluminium with a mirror finish is best measured using 45° or 20° geometry.