
**Paints and varnishes — Determination of
resistance to liquids —**

**Part 1:
Immersion in liquids other than water**

*Peintures et vernis — Détermination de la résistance aux liquides —
Partie 1: Immersion dans des liquides autres que l'eau*



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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 2812-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 35, *Paints and varnishes*, Subcommittee SC 9, *General test methods for paints and varnishes*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 2812-1:1993), which has been technically revised. The main changes are:

- the standard has been split into parts 1, 3 and 4 for immersion, absorbent medium and spotting methods;
- the triplicate test was changed to duplicate;
- the types of test liquids have been added in an annex.

ISO 2812 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Paints and varnishes — Determination of resistance to liquids*:

- *Part 1: Immersion in liquids other than water*
- *Part 2: Water immersion method*
- *Part 3: Method using an absorbent medium*
- *Part 4: Spotting methods*
- *Part 5: Temperature-gradient oven method*

Paints and varnishes — Determination of resistance to liquids —

Part 1: Immersion in liquids other than water

1 Scope

This part of ISO 2812 specifies general methods for determining the resistance of an individual-layer or multi-layer system of coating materials to the effects of liquids, other than water, or paste-like products (included implicitly in test liquids mentioned in the text).

These methods enable the testers to determine the effects of the test liquid on the coating and, if necessary, to assess the damage to the substrate.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 1513, *Paints and varnishes — Examination and preparation of samples for testing*

ISO 1514, *Paints and varnishes — Standard panels for testing*

ISO 2808, *Paints and varnishes — Determination of film thickness*

ISO 3270, *Paints and varnishes and their raw materials — Temperatures and humidities for conditioning and testing*

ISO 3696, *Water for analytical laboratory use — Specification and test methods*

ISO 4628-1, *Paints and varnishes — Evaluation of degradation of coatings — Designation of quantity and size of defects, and of intensity of uniform changes in appearance — Part 1: General introduction and designation system*

ISO 4628-2, *Paints and varnishes — Evaluation of degradation of coatings — Designation of quantity and size of defects, and of intensity of uniform changes in appearance — Part 2: Assessment of degree of blistering*

ISO 15528, *Paints, varnishes and raw materials for paints and varnishes — Sampling*

3 Principle

A coated test panel is exposed to a test liquid by immersion in the test liquid. The effects of the exposures are assessed in accordance with agreed criteria.

4 Apparatus

Ordinary laboratory equipment and the following apparatus.

4.1 Vessel, made of inert material, capable of holding the test liquid and test panels.

4.2 Heating cabinet, with artificial ventilation, for carrying out the test at higher temperatures (up to 40 °C to within ± 3 °C).

WARNING — To protect against explosion or fire, products containing volatile flammable liquids should be handled with care. National regulations should be followed.

5 Test liquids

One or more test liquids, as agreed between interested parties, shall be used. Examples of test liquids are given in Annex A.

6 Sampling

Take a representative sample of the coating material to be tested, in accordance with ISO 15528.

Pretest each sample in accordance with ISO 1513 and prepare it for further testing.

7 Test pieces

7.1 Shape and material

7.1.1 Panels

Unless otherwise agreed, use test panels conforming to the requirements of ISO 1514, with dimensions of approximately 150 mm $\times$ 100 mm and a thickness of 0,7 mm to 1,0 mm.

7.1.2 Rods

The rod shall be made of steel. One end of a rod shall be rounded, with a radius approximately equal to the radius of the rod.

NOTE 1 Rods with a length of 150 mm and a diameter of 15 mm are suitable.

NOTE 2 Rods are used to eliminate edge effects.

7.2 Preparation and coating

7.2.1 Test panels

Prepare each test panel as described in ISO 1514 and then coat it by the specified application method with the product or system under test. Dry (or stove) and age (if applicable) each coated test panel for the specified time under specified conditions.

For Methods A and B, both sides should preferably be coated and the edges protected. It should be agreed whether the reverse side of the panel will be protected with a sufficiently resistant coating, or whether both sides of the panel will to be coated with the coating material under test.

7.2.2 Test rods

Prepare each test rod as specified and then coat it by the specified application method with the product or system under test. Dry (or stove) and age (if applicable) each coated test rod for the specified time under specified conditions.

7.3 Coating thickness

Determine the dry film thickness of the coating, in micrometres, using one of the non-destructive methods specified in ISO 2808.

8 Procedure

8.1 Conditioning of the test panels or rods

Immediately before testing, condition the test panels or rods for at least 16 h under standard conditions as specified in ISO 3270, i.e. $(23 \pm 2) ^\circ\text{C}$ and $(50 \pm 5) \%$ relative humidity.

8.2 Test liquids with high electrical conductivity

If liquids with high electrical conductivity are used, with the resultant possibility of significant electrolytic effects, only one test piece should be immersed in the test fluid. If several test pieces are immersed in a vessel, these test pieces shall be identical. Moreover, the test liquid shall not be affected by the test pieces.

The test pieces shall be at least 30 mm from the vessel walls and, if several test pieces are immersed in the same vessel, at least 30 mm from one another. The test pieces shall be electrically isolated from their holders.

8.3 Determination

8.3.1 Method A — Single-phase liquid

Perform the test in duplicate.

Pour a sufficient quantity of test liquid into a suitable vessel (4.1) to immerse the test panel or test rod to the required depth.

NOTE 1 Examples of test liquids are given in Annex A.

Stand or hang the test piece in an approximately vertical position in the vessel, so that it is half-immersed in the test liquid.

NOTE 2 Immersion depths other than half-immersion may be used by agreement.

If several test pieces are loaded in the vessel at the same time, make sure that they are spaced at least 5 mm apart or, in the case of highly conductive test liquids, 30 mm apart (see 8.2).

Cover the vessel for the duration of the test, in order to minimize liquid loss due to evaporation or splashing.

If agreed, shake or stir the liquid.

If agreed, compensate for any loss of liquid by adding test liquid or water conforming to the requirements of grade 3 of ISO 3696 at specified intervals, in order to keep the initial volume or initial concentration constant.

If agreed, the test may be performed at a higher temperature. The vessel and the test liquid shall already be heated to the specified test temperature in a heating cabinet (4.2) before immersing the test piece. The test

temperature shall be maintained with an accuracy of $\pm 3\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ (see 4.2). The vessel shall only be removed from the cabinet for a short time in order to immerse the test pieces.

The test duration shall be agreed between the interested parties and should reflect the end use of the coating.

8.3.2 Method B — Two-phase liquid

Perform the test in duplicate.

Stand or hang the coated test piece in an approximately vertical position in the vessel. Test panels (see 7.1.1) shall have the 100 mm side horizontal.

Saturate each of the two test liquids with the other immediately before use.

Carefully pour the test liquid having the higher density down the wall of the vessel, until it covers approximately 40 % of the test piece (panel or rod). Make sure that the test piece is not wetted above this level.

Add the second liquid in the same manner, until it covers a further 40 % of the test piece. Cover the vessel and leave it to stand without stirring.

If an intermediate evaluation has been agreed, take the test piece out of the liquid at the appropriate time, remove any remaining liquid from its surface, examine the test piece and re-immerses it in the liquid.

NOTE In the case that the upper liquid may contaminate the lower part of test panels and/or the lower liquid, perform replicate tests for any intermediate assessments.

The test duration shall be agreed between the interested parties and should reflect the end use of the coating.

9 Evaluation

After the test period has expired, wipe the test piece with a cloth. Clean off any dried residue of aqueous test liquids under running water, and clean off the dried residue of any other test liquids with a solvent that does not attack the coating.

Evaluate only the area which has been in direct contact with the test liquid.

Immediately assess the test piece for blistering as specified in ISO 4628-2. Rate any visible alterations as specified in ISO 4628-1.

Unless otherwise agreed, allow the test piece to equilibrate in a dry condition for 24 h, and reassess the exposed area.

Further tests on the exposed and non-exposed areas of the test piece may be performed (e.g. cross-cut test, hardness test).

If the substrate of the test piece is to be examined for visible alterations, remove the coating in conformity with the specified procedure.

If the results of the evaluation of the duplicate determinations differ significantly, repeat the determination, again in duplicate.

Report the results of all determinations, including any repeat determinations.

10 Precision

No details are currently available for the repeatability limit (r) and reproducibility limit (R).

11 Test report

The test report shall contain at least the following information:

- a) all information necessary for identification of the coating examined, including the manufacturer, trade name, batch number, etc.;
- b) a reference to this International Standard (ISO 2812-1:2006);
- c) details of the test panels and rods, including:
 - 1) the material (including thickness) and surface pretreatment of the substrate;
 - 2) the application method for applying the sample coating to the substrate, including the drying time and drying conditions for all layers; where applicable, ageing conditions before the test;
 - 3) the dry film thickness of the coating, in micrometres, including the measuring method chosen in ISO 2808;
- d) the method used (A or B), including:
 - 1) the specification of the test liquids;
 - 2) the duration of the test;
 - 3) the immersion depth of the test piece in the test liquid;
 - 4) the temperature;
- e) the results of the test as specified in Clause 9;
- f) the name of the person who conducted the test;
- g) any deviations from the procedure specified;
- h) any unusual features (anomalies) observed during the test;
- i) the date of the test.