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

**Part 2:
Xenon-arc lamps**

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

Partie 2: Lampes à arc au xénon



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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2. www.iso.org/directives

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: Foreword - Supplementary information

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 16474-2, together with ISO 16474-1, cancels and replaces ISO 11341:2004 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 during exposure tests under glass cover.

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

Part 2: Xenon-arc lamps

1 Scope

This part of ISO 16474 specifies methods for exposing specimens to xenon-arc light in the presence of moisture to reproduce the weathering effects that occur when materials are exposed in actual end-use environments to daylight or to daylight filtered through window glass.

The specimens are exposed to filtered xenon-arc light under controlled conditions (temperature, humidity and/or wetting). Various types of xenon-arc lamps and various filter combinations may be used to meet all the requirements for testing different materials.

Specimen preparation and evaluation of the results are covered in other International Standards for specific materials.

General guidance is given in ISO 16474-1.

NOTE Xenon-arc exposures for plastics are described in ISO 4892-2.

2 Normative references

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

ISO 4618, *Paints and varnishes — Terms and definitions*

ISO 9370, *Plastics — Instrumental determination of radiant exposure in weathering tests — General guidance and basic test method*

ISO 16474-1, *Paints and varnishes — Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources — Part 1: General guidance*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 4618 and the following apply.

3.1 radiant exposure

H

amount of radiant energy to which a test panel has been exposed

Note 1 to entry: Radiant exposure is given by the equation $H = \int E \cdot dt$.