Coil coated metals - Test methods - Part 29: Resistance to environmental soiling (Dirt pick-up and striping)



EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

See Eesti standard EVS-EN 13523-29:2017 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 13523-29:2017 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN 13523-29:2017 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 13523-29:2017.	
Standard on jõustunud sellekohase teate avaldamisega EVS Teatajas	This standard has been endorsed with a notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.	
Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonid on teinud Euroopa standardi rahvuslikele liikmetele kättesaadavaks 08.03.2017.	Date of Availability of the European standard is 08.03.2017.	
Standard on kättesaadav Eesti Standardikeskusest.	The standard is available from the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.	

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

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ICS 25.220.60

Supersedes EN 13523-29:2010

English Version

Coil coated metals - Test methods - Part 29: Resistance to environmental soiling (Dirt pick-up and striping)

Tôles prélaquées - Méthodes d'essai - Partie 29 : Résistance à la pollution environnementale (salissures) Bandbeschichtete Metalle - Prüfverfahren - Teil 29: Beständigkeit gegen Verschmutzung (Schmutzaufnahme und Streifenbildung)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 30 December 2016.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CEN member.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

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European foreword

This document (EN 13523-29:2017) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 139 "Paints and varnishes", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by September 2017, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 2017.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN 13523-29:2010.

The main changes are:

- a) the washing procedure was corrected;
- b) the procedure in Clause 7 has been clarified;
- c) the text has been revised editorially and the normative references have been updated.

The EN 13523 series, *Coil coated metals* — *Test methods*, consists of the following parts:

- Part 0: General introduction
- Part 1: Film thickness
- Part 2: Gloss
- Part 3: Colour difference Instrumental comparison
- Part 4: Pencil hardness
- Part 5: Resistance to rapid deformation (impact test)
- Part 6: Adhesion after indentation (cupping test)
- Part 7: Resistance to cracking on bending (T-bend test)
- Part 8: Resistance to salt spray (fog)
- Part 9: Resistance to water immersion
- Part 10: Resistance to fluorescent UV radiation and water condensation
- Part 11: Resistance to solvents (rubbing test)
- Part 12: Resistance to scratching
- Part 13: Resistance to accelerated ageing by the use of heat
- Part 14: Chalking (Helmen method)

- Part 15: Metamerism
- Part 16: Resistance to abrasion
- Part 17: Adhesion of strippable films
- Part 18: Resistance to staining
- Part 19: Panel design and method of atmospheric exposure testing
- Part 20: Foam adhesion
- Part 21: Evaluation of outdoor exposed panels
- Part 22: Colour difference Visual comparison
- Part 23: Resistance to humid atmospheres containing sulfur dioxide
- Part 24: Resistance to blocking and pressure marking
- Part 25: Resistance to humidity
- Part 26: Resistance to condensation of water
- Part 27: Resistance to humid poultice (Cataplasm test)
- Part 29: Resistance to environmental soiling (Dirt pick-up and striping)

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1 Scope

This part of the EN 13523 series specifies a procedure for the comparative evaluation of resistance to soiling of an organic coating on a metallic substrate (coil coating) in an outdoor exposure environment, particularly the soiling defect known as "Tiger stripes".

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.

EN 13523-0, Coil coated metals - Test methods - Part 0: General introduction

EN 13523-19:2011, Coil coated metals - Test methods - Part 19: Panel design and method of atmospheric exposure testing

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN 13523-0 apply.

4 Principle

A test panel is exposed along with known reference panels, to the effects of atmospheric dirt and rain. The dirt and rain is collected and directed onto the surface of the panels in such a way as to channel rainwater thus creating the conditions to form stripes on the surface under test.

5 Apparatus and materials

5.1 Exposure rack design in accordance with EN 13523-19:2011, Clause 4 and Figure 4, modified as described below.

The area of the rack normally used for the exposure of panels to the 5° orientation is used to install a sheet made of UV stable polymeric material (e.g. polycarbonate). This sheet forms the collector of the atmospheric soil and is angled on the upper surface of the rack at between 10° and 12° with respect to the horizontal plane to control the rate of run-off of rainwater. The machining imparts grooves of 3 mm width and 3 mm depth at a separation of 3 mm extending along the surface and over the rounded edge to direct rainwater onto the panels in rivulets (see Figures 1 and 2).

The upper row of the 90° North facing exposure area of the rack is used to fix the panels, having removed the existing overhang. Two rows are used for this exposure if the panels are longer than 200 mm. The test panels are positioned so that the top edge is in uniform contact with the bottom edge of the collector overhang.