
**Paints and varnishes — Determination
of resistance to filiform corrosion —**

**Part 2:
Aluminium substrates**

*Peintures et vernis — Détermination de la résistance à la corrosion
filiforme —*

Partie 2: Subjectiles en aluminium



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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.

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 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

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 World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

The committee responsible for this document is 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 4623-2:2003), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates the Technical Corrigendum ISO 4623-2:2003/Cor 1:2005. The following main changes have been made:

- a) duplicate determination has been changed to triplicate determination;
- b) information on the shape of the scribe marks has been added;
- c) the width of the scribe marks has been changed to be in line with EN 3665;
- d) a note on using the CASS test for initiating filiform corrosion was added;
- e) the supplementary test conditions previously in Annex A have been integrated in the test report.

ISO 4623 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Paints and varnishes — Determination of resistance to filiform corrosion*:

- *Part 1: Steel substrates*
- *Part 2: Aluminium substrates*

Introduction

A scribe mark cut through a coating of paints or varnishes on metal can give rise to various types of corrosion, such as blistering of the coating, corrosion of the metal under the coating as well as filiform corrosion. Filiform corrosion tends to develop under specific conditions of temperature and relative humidity and when traces of acids, bases or salts are present either under the paint coating or at breaks in the coating. These conditions are often found in marine and/or industrial environments. A certain amount of under-corrosion of the coating, starting from the scribe mark, will always occur. Filiform corrosion, however, is considered to be present only if the typical pattern in the form of threads is obvious.

Paints and varnishes — Determination of resistance to filiform corrosion —

Part 2: Aluminium substrates

1 Scope

This part of ISO 4623 describes a test procedure for assessing the protective action of coatings of paints or varnishes on aluminium against filiform corrosion arising from a scribe mark cut through the coating.

It is only suitable for assessing the performance of the coating/substrate combination tested. It is not suitable for predicting the performance of the coating on different substrates.

2 Normative references

The following referenced 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 1513, *Paints and varnishes — Examination and preparation of test samples*

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 4628-8, *Paints and varnishes — Evaluation of degradation of coatings — Designation of quantity and size of defects, and of intensity of uniform changes in appearance — Part 8: Assessment of degree of delamination and corrosion around a scribe or other artificial defect*

ISO 4628-10, *Paints and varnishes — Evaluation of degradation of coatings — Designation of quantity and size of defects, and of intensity of uniform changes in appearance — Part 10: Assessment of degree of filiform corrosion*

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

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1 filiform corrosion

type of corrosion proceeding under a coat of paint, varnish or related product, in the form of threads, generally starting from bare edges or from local damage to the coating

Note 1 to entry: Usually the threads are irregular in length and direction of growth, but they may also be nearly parallel and of approximately equal length. They usually follow the extrusion direction and do not cross over one another. They need to be initiated by aggressive ions.