
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**

Peintures et vernis — Évaluation de la dégradation des revêtements — Désignation de la quantité et de la dimension des défauts, et de l'intensité des changements uniformes d'aspect —

Partie 1: Introduction générale et système de désignation



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Contents

Page

Foreword.....	iv
1 Scope.....	1
2 General principles of the designation system	1
3 Assessment of defects and of intensity of changes	1
3.1 General.....	1
3.2 Designation of quantity of defects	2
3.3 Designation of size of defects	2
3.4 Designation of intensity of changes	2
4 Expression of results.....	3
5 Test report	3

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 4628-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 35, *Paints and varnishes*, Subcommittee SC 9, *General test methods for paints and varnishes*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 4628-1:1982), of which it constitutes a mainly editorial revision.

ISO 4628 consists of the following parts, under the general title *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*
- *Part 2: Assessment of degree of blistering*
- *Part 3: Assessment of degree of rusting*
- *Part 4: Assessment of degree of cracking*
- *Part 5: Assessment of degree of flaking*
- *Part 6: Assessment of degree of chalking by tape method*
- *Part 7: Assessment of degree of chalking by velvet method*
- *Part 8: Assessment of degree of delamination and corrosion around a scribe*
- *Part 10: Assessment of degree of filiform corrosion*

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

1 Scope

This part of ISO 4628 defines a system for designating the quantity and size of defects and the intensity of changes in appearance of coatings and outlines the general principles of the system used throughout ISO 4628. This system is intended to be used, in particular, for defects caused by ageing and weathering, and for uniform changes such as colour changes, for example yellowing.

The other parts of ISO 4628 provide pictorial standards or other means of evaluating particular types of defect. As far as possible, already existing evaluation schemes have been used as the basis.

This part of ISO 4628 can also be used for assessing defects not covered by the other parts of ISO 4628.

2 General principles of the designation system

A uniform convention has been adopted for designating the quantity and size of defects and the intensity of changes by means of ratings on a numerical scale ranging from 0 to 5, 0 denoting no defects or changes, and 5 denoting defects or changes so severe that further discrimination is not reasonable. The other ratings, corresponding to the numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4, are so defined that they give optimum discrimination over the whole range of the scale.

The use of intermediate half-steps is permissible, if specified, to give a more detailed report on the defects or changes observed.

NOTE 1 The quantity of small defects scattered over the test area may be assessed by means of a grid method. Details of such a method are described in ISO 4540, *Metallic coatings — Coatings cathodic to the substrate — Rating of electroplated test specimens subjected to corrosion tests*.

NOTE 2 The ISO ranking may be different from the ranking schemes used in other standards, e.g. the rusting evaluation ASTM D 610, *Standard Test Method for Evaluating Degree of Rusting on Painted Steel Surfaces*, where ranking is from 10 to 1, with 10 meaning no change and 1 meaning greatest change.

In addition to the ratings, the approximate dimensions of the area concerned shall be given, or the proportion of the area concerned compared with the total area, expressed as a percentage.

3 Assessment of defects and of intensity of changes

3.1 General

Carry out the assessment under good illumination.