
**Paints and varnishes — Drying tests —
Part 3:
Surface-drying test using ballotini**

Peintures et vernis — Essais de séchage —

Partie 3: Essai de séchage en surface à l'aide de billes de verre

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 9117-3:2010



PDF disclaimer

This PDF file may contain embedded typefaces. In accordance with Adobe's licensing policy, this file may be printed or viewed but shall not be edited unless the typefaces which are embedded are licensed to and installed on the computer performing the editing. In downloading this file, parties accept therein the responsibility of not infringing Adobe's licensing policy. The ISO Central Secretariat accepts no liability in this area.

Adobe is a trademark of Adobe Systems Incorporated.

Details of the software products used to create this PDF file can be found in the General Info relative to the file; the PDF-creation parameters were optimized for printing. Every care has been taken to ensure that the file is suitable for use by ISO member bodies. In the unlikely event that a problem relating to it is found, please inform the Central Secretariat at the address given below.

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 9117-3:2010



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO 2010

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

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 9117-3 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 35, *Paints and varnishes*, Subcommittee SC 9, *General test methods for paints and varnishes*.

This first edition of ISO 9117-3 cancels and replaces ISO 1517:1973, which has been technically revised. The main changes are as follows:

- a) the method has been integrated into the ISO 9117 series as Part 3, for determination of the drying of paints and varnishes;
- b) a “principle” clause has been added;
- c) text from the former introduction listing supplementary information has been integrated into the test report.

ISO 9117 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Paints and varnishes — Drying tests*:

- *Part 1: Determination of through-dry state and through-dry time*
- *Part 2: Pressure test for stackability*
- *Part 3: Surface-drying test using ballotini*

The following parts are under preparation:

- *Part 4: Test using a mechanical recorder*
- *Part 5: Modified Bandow-Wolff test*

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 9117-3:2010

Paints and varnishes — Drying tests —

Part 3: Surface-drying test using ballotini

1 Scope

This part of ISO 9117 specifies a test method for determining the surface-drying characteristics of a coating of a paint or varnish which dries by the action of air or by chemical reaction of its components.

The method is not intended to apply to stoving products.

The method described may be carried out:

- as a “go/no go” test, by determining the surface-drying state after a specified time, to assess compliance with a particular requirement;
- by determining the surface-drying state at suitable intervals until the surface-drying time is obtained.

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 test samples*

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

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

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

surface-drying state

condition of a surface of a coating of paint or varnish determining whether it is dry or not

3.2

surface-dry

state of a coating of paint or varnish when ballotini can be lightly brushed away without damaging the surface of the coating

3.3 surface-drying time
period of time between the application of a coating of paint or varnish to a prepared test panel and the assessment of the coating as just surface-dry by the test procedure specified

4 Principle

A coat of paint or varnish is applied to a substrate and is allowed to dry under specified conditions. The surface-drying state is determined by examination of the surface of the coat after small transparent glass spheres (ballotini) have been poured on to the surface of the coating and brushed away without damage to the surface.

5 Apparatus and materials

5.1 Ballotini (small transparent glass spheres).

The material shall be obtained by sieving from a grade of ballotini and shall be graded so that none pass a sieve of nominal size of openings 125 µm and all pass a sieve of nominal size of openings 250 µm.

5.2 Brush, soft-haired.

5.3 Stopwatch, accurate to 0,1 s.

5.4 Balance, accurate to 0,01 g.

6 Sampling

Take a representative sample of the product to be tested (or of each product in the case of a multi-coat system) in accordance with ISO 15528.

Examine and prepare each sample for testing in accordance with ISO 1513.

7 Test panels

7.1 Substrate

The test panel shall be of glass, burnished steel, burnished tinplate or burnished aluminium complying with the requirements of ISO 1514, and the surface shall be prepared for painting as specified therein.

7.2 Preparation and coating

7.2.1 If required, the test panel should be coated with the appropriate primer and/or undercoat, and allowed to dry for an agreed period before applying the product under test.

7.2.2 Coat the test panel with the product under test by the specified or agreed method of application.

7.3 Coating thickness

Determine the thickness, in micrometres, of the dry coating by one of the procedures specified in ISO 2808.

8 Procedure

8.1 Assessment of surface-drying state after a specified time

8.1.1 After the completion of the specified time, place the test panel in a horizontal position. The time has to be agreed between the interested parties.

8.1.2 Pour approximately 0,5 g of the ballotini (5.1) on to the surface of the coating from a height of not less than 50 mm and not more than 150 mm.

It is recommended that the ballotini be poured down a glass tube of appropriate length and with an internal diameter of approximately 25 mm, in order to avoid undue spreading of the ballotini and thus enable further tests to be made, if necessary, on other areas of the same panel.

8.1.3 After approximately 10 s, hold the panel at an angle of approximately 20° to the horizontal and brush the coating lightly.

8.1.4 Examine the surface of the coating visually. The coating is "surface-dry" if all the ballotini can be brushed away without damage to the surface. The areas within approximately 5 mm of the edges are not considered.

8.2 Determination of surface-drying time

Prepare a number of similar coated test panels as specified in Clause 7. At appropriate intervals, starting shortly before the coating is expected to be surface-dry and using a different panel for each test (or an untouched area of the same panel, if the tube described in the second paragraph of 8.1.2 is used), carry out the test as specified in 8.1 until the test shows the coating to be surface-dry. Record the time taken for the coating to become just surface-dry.

9 Precision

No precision data are currently available.

10 Test report

The test report shall include at least the following information:

- a) all details necessary to identify the product under test;
- b) a reference to this part of ISO 9117 (ISO 9117-3:2010);
- c) details of the preparation of the test panels, including
 - 1) the material and surface preparation of the substrate (see 7.1),
 - 2) the method of application of the test coating to the substrate, including duration and conditions of drying between coats in the case of a multi-coat system (see 7.2),
 - 3) the thickness, in micrometres, of the dry coating and method of measurement in accordance with ISO 2808, and whether it is a single coat or a multi-coat system (see 7.3),
 - 4) the drying time (see 8.1.1);

- d) the result of the test, reporting, as required:
 - whether the coating was “surface-dry” after the specified time,
 - the “surface-drying time”;
- e) any unusual features (anomalies) observed during the test;
- f) any deviation from the test procedure specified;
- g) the date of the test.

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 9117-3:2010