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ISO

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION

ISO RECOMMENDATION

R 2135

SURFACE TREATMENT OF METALS

COLOURED ANODISATION OF ALUMINIUM AND ITS ALLOYS

DETERMINATION OF THE LIGHT-FASTNESS OF COLOURED ANODISED ALUMINIUM

1st EDITION

July 1971

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BRIEF HISTORY

The ISO Recommendation R 2135, *Surface treatment of metals – Coloured anodisation of aluminium and its alloys – Determination of the light-fastness of coloured anodised aluminium,* was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 79, *Light metals and their alloys,* the Secretariat of which is held by the Association Française de Normalisation (AFNOR).

Work on this question led to the adoption of Draft ISO Recommendation No. 2135, which was circulated to all ISO Member Bodies for enquiry in October 1970. It was approved, subject to a few modifications of an editorial nature, by the following Member Bodies :

Austria	Italy	Switzerland
Belgium	Japan	Thailand
Canada	New Zealand	Turkey
Finland	Norway	U.A.R.
France	Poland	United Kingdom
Germany	Portugal	U.S.A.
Hungary	South Africa, Rep. of	U.S.S.R.
India	Spain	
Israel	Sweden	

The following Member Body opposed the approval of the Draft :

Netherlands

This Draft ISO Recommendation was then submitted by correspondence to the ISO Council, which decided to accept it as an ISO RECOMMENDATION.

ISO Recommendation | R 2135 | July 1971

SURFACE TREATMENT OF METALS

COLOURED ANODISATION OF ALUMINIUM AND ITS ALLOYS

DETERMINATION OF THE LIGHT-FASTNESS OF COLOURED ANODISED ALUMINIUM

1. SCOPE

This ISO Recommendation describes a method of checking the light-fastness of the oxide coatings obtained by coloured anodisation of aluminium and its alloys.

2. FIELD OF APPLICATION

This method is applicable to coloured coatings of oxide formed on aluminium and its alloys.

It is a relatively mild test intended primarily for organically dyed coatings rather than for coloured finishes used in architectural applications.

3. PRINCIPLE

Exposure of the samples to light and observation of the development of their colour in relation to standards for specific tests.

The exposure can be either to natural light, or to artificial light.

4. APPARATUS

For tests in artificial light, there are several types of apparatus, for example : Xenotest, fadeometers, etc. which fulfil the conditions laid down in the procedure.