

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

DRAFT FOR COMMENTS ONLY

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Draft Indian Standard

**METHODS OF SAMPLING AND TEST FOR PAINTS,
VARNISHES AND RELATED PRODUCTS**

**Part 11 Evaluation of quantity and size of defects, and of intensity of uniform changes in appearance
Sec 10 Assessment of degree of filiform corrosion**

(ICS 87.040)

Paints, Varnishes and Related Products
Sectional Committee, CHD 20

Last Date for Comments: 26th June 2024

Paints, Varnishes and Related Products Sectional Committee, CHD 20

NATIONAL FOREWORD

(Formal clauses shall be added later)

IS 101 "Methods of Test for Ready Mixed Paints and Enamel", initially, was published as a unified standard in 1950. The standard was subsequently revised in 1961, 1964 and 1986. During the third revision, recognizing the need for clarity, the committee decided to restructure it by splitting into various parts based on type of tests. These parts included tests on liquid paints (general and physical), chemical examination, film formation, optical assessments, and mechanical tests on paint film formation. Each part was further subdivided into sections, addressing specific tests within those categories. Further, it was decided that whenever a new test method was introduced, it would be integrated into the relevant part of IS 101, ensuring that the standard remained comprehensive.

This section IS 101 (Part 11/ Sec 10) specifies a method for assessing the amount of filiform corrosion developed from a scribed mark by measuring the length of the longest filament L and the most frequent length M of filaments. degrees by a combination of rust broken through the coating and visible underrust.

This Indian Standard (Part 11) is published in several sections. The other sections of this series are:

Sec 1 General introduction and designation system

Sec 2 Assessment of degree of blistering

Sec 3 Assessment of degree of rusting

Sec 4 Assessment of degree of cracking

Sec 5 Assessment of degree of flaking

Sec 6 Assessment of degree of chalking by tape method

Sec 7 Assessment of degree of chalking by velvet method

Sec 8 Assessment of degree of delamination and corrosion around a scribe or other artificial defect

The text of ISO Standard has been approved as suitable for publication as an Indian Standard without deviations. Certain conventions and terminologies are, however, not identical to those used in Indian Standards. Attention is particularly drawn to the following:

- a) Wherever the words 'International Standard' appear referring to this standard, they should be read as 'Indian Standard'.
- b) Comma (,) has been used as a decimal marker in the International Standard, while in Indian Standards, the current practice is to use a point (.) as the decimal marker.

In this adopted standard, the reference appears to certain international standards for which Indian Standards do not exist. So the technical committee has also reviewed the provisions of the following International Standards/ documents referred in this adopted standard and has decided that they are acceptable for use in conjunction with this Standard:

<i>International Standards/ documents</i>	<i>Title</i>
ISO 13076	Paints and varnishes — Lighting and procedure for visual assessments of coatings

In this adopted standard, reference appears to certain International Standards/documents where the standard atmospheric conditions to be observed are stipulated which are not applicable to tropical/subtropical countries. The applicable standard atmospheric conditions for Indian conditions are $(27 \pm 2) ^\circ\text{C}$ and (65 ± 5) percent relative humidity and shall be observed while using this standard.

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In reporting the result of a test or analysis made in accordance with this standard, if the final value, observed or calculated, is to be rounded off, it shall be done in accordance with IS 2 : 2022 'Rules for rounding off numerical values (*second revision*)'.