BS EN ISO 4618:2014

BSI Standards Publication

Paints and varnishes — Terms and definitions (ISO 4618:2014)

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National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN ISO 4618:2014. It supersedes BS EN ISO 4618:2006 which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee STI/10, Test methods for paints.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

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Compliance with a British Standard cannot confer immunity from legal obligations.

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English Version

Paints and varnishes - Terms and definitions (ISO 4618:2014)

Peintures et vernis - Termes et définitions (ISO 4618:2014)

Einführendes Element - Haupt-Element - Ergänzendes Element (ISO 4618:2014)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 28 June 2014.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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Foreword

This document (EN ISO 4618:2014) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 35 “Paints and varnishes” in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 139 “Paints and varnishes” the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by April 2015, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2015.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN ISO 4618:2006.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 4618:2014 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 4618:2014 without any modification.

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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).

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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 WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: Foreword - Supplementary information.

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 35, *Paints and varnishes*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 4618:2006), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are listed below.

a) The following terms have been added: abrasion, aerosol, appearance, bubble, colour retention, dispersion, effect pigment, emulsion, functional pigment, nanoaerosol, nanocoating, nanodispersion, nanoemulsion, nanoextender, nanofilm, nano-object, nanopigment, nanoscale, nanostructured coating, nanosuspension, nanotexture, non-volatile matter by volume, overcoatability, performance, pourability (changed from flowability), reflow effect, rheopexy/rheopectic behaviour, rust back (synonym for flash rust), rust bloom, scratch, scribe, shear-thickening flow behaviour/dilatant flow behaviour, shear-thinning flow behaviour/pseudoplastic flow behaviour, surface structure, suspension, texture, thixotropy/thixotropic behaviour, viscoelasticity, viscosity, yield point/yield stress/yield value.

b) The following terms have been amended: adhesive strength, ageing, agglomerate, aggregate, airless spraying, anti-foaming agent, anti-fouling paint, application rate, barrier coating material, bleeding, binder, biocide, blistering (replaced by blister), blooming, brightness, chalking, coat, coating, coating material, coating process, cohesion, colour, colouring material, consistency/body, corrosion, cracking, cratering, crocodiling, crow's foot cracking, defoaming agent, de-nibbing, dirt pick-up, dirt retention, drying, durability, dyestuff, elasticity, etching, extender, feather edging, feeding, filler, filling, film, film formation, flash point, flexibility, floating, flooding, flow, flow agent, hardness, hiding power, holiday, hot spraying, hydrocarbon resin, impregnating material, in-can preservative, lap, leafing, mar resistance (changed to mar), masking, metamerism, non-volatile matter, paint, pigment, polymer dispersion, pot life, preparation grade, recoatability, resin, run, rust grade, sag, sagging, sheen, shelf life, shop primer, stopper, synthetic resin, thixotropic agent/thixotrope, varnish.

c) The following terms have been deleted: blast primer, chromating, emulsion paint/latex paint, coverage (as synonym for hiding power), flowability (changed to pourability), hair cracking, opacity (as synonym for hiding power), high solids, miss (as synonym for holiday).

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD **ISO 4618:2014(E/F)**

Paints and varnishes — Terms and definitions

1 Scope

This International Standard defines terms used in the field of coating materials (paints, varnishes and raw materials for paints and varnishes).

Terms relating to specific applications and properties are dealt with in standards concerning those applications and properties, e.g. corrosion protection, coating powders.

Terms on nanotechnologies are harmonized with ISO/TS 80004-4.

In addition to terms in English and French (two of the three official ISO languages), this International Standard gives the equivalent terms in German; these are published under the responsibility of the member body for Germany (DIN). However, only the terms and definitions given in the official languages can be considered as ISO terms and definitions.

NOTE 1 Those terms that are defined elsewhere in this International Standard are shown in *italics*.

NOTE 2 See also the ISO online browsing platform (OBP): https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/

2 Terms and definitions

2.1
abrasion
process of wearing away or deformation of a surface by friction as a result of rubbing

2.2
abrasive blast-cleaning
impingement of a high-kinetic-energy stream of an abrasive on the surface to be prepared

2.3
accelerator
additive that increases the speed of chemical reactions

2.4
acid value
number of milligrams of potassium hydroxide (KOH) required to neutralize 1 g of a sample under specified test conditions

2.5
acrylic resin
synthetic resin resulting from the polymerization or copolymerization of acrylic and/or methacrylic monomers, frequently together with other monomers

2.6
additive
any substance, added in small quantities to a *coating material*, to improve or otherwise modify one or more properties

2.7
adhesion
phenomenon of attachment at the interface between a solid surface and another material caused by molecular forces

Note 1 to entry: Adhesion should not be confused with *cohesion*.