



DRAFT EAST AFRICAN STANDARD

Auto-refinishing paint — Specification — Part 1: Synthetic resin based

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

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East African Community
P.O. Box 1096,
Arusha
Tanzania
Tel: + 255 27 2162100
Fax: + 255 27 2162190
E-mail: eac@eachq.org
Web: www.eac-quality.net

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Foreword

Development of the East African Standards has been necessitated by the need for harmonizing requirements governing quality of products and services in the East African Community. It is envisaged that through harmonized standardization, trade barriers that are encountered when goods and services are exchanged within the Community will be removed.

The Community has established an East African Standards Committee (EASC) mandated to develop and issue East African Standards (EAS). The Committee is composed of representatives of the National Standards Bodies in Partner States, together with the representatives from the public and private sector organizations in the community.

East African Standards are developed through Technical Committees that are representative of key stakeholders including government, academia, consumer groups, private sector and other interested parties. Draft East African Standards are circulated to stakeholders through the National Standards Bodies in the Partner States. The comments received are discussed and incorporated before finalization of standards, in accordance with the Principles and procedures for development of East African Standards.

East African Standards are subject to review, to keep pace with technological advances. Users of the East African Standards are therefore expected to ensure that they always have the latest versions of the standards they are implementing.

The committee responsible for this document is Technical Committee EASC/TC 070, *Paints, varnishes and related products*.

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

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (EAS 851-1: 2016) and amendment 1: 2019 which has been technically revised.

EAS 853 consists of the following parts, under the general title Auto-refinishing paint — Specification:

Part 1: Synthetic resin based

Part 2: Nitrocellulose resin based

Auto-refinishing paint — Specification — Part 1: Synthetic resin based

1 Scope

This Draft East African Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for synthetic resin based auto-refinishing paint.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 2810, *Paints and varnishes — Natural weathering of coatings — Exposure and assessment*

ISO 2813, *Paints and varnishes — Determination of gloss value at 20 degrees, 60 degrees and 85 degrees*

ISO 3248, *Paints and varnishes — Determination of the effect of heat*

ISO 3251, *Paints varnishes and plastics — Determination of non- volatile matter content*

ISO 4618, *Paints and varnishes — Terms and definitions*

ISO 6503, *Paints, and varnishes — Determination of total lead — Flame atomic absorption spectrometric method*

ISO 6504-3, *Paints and varnishes — Determination of hiding power — Part 3: Determination of contrast ratio of light-coloured paints at a fixed spreading rate*

ISO 9117-3, *Paints and varnishes — Drying test — Part 3: Surface drying test using Ballotini*

ISO 15528, *Paints, varnishes and raw materials for paints and varnishes — Sampling*

ISO 21207, *Corrosion test in artificial atmospheres — Accelerated corrosion test involving alternate exposure to corrosion promoting gases, neutral salt spray and drying*

ISO 2884, *Paints and varnishes — Determination of viscosity using rotary viscometers — Part 1: Cone-and-plate viscometer operated at a high rate of shear*

ISO 9227, *Corrosion tests in artificial atmospheres - Salt spray tests*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this standard, the terms and definitions given in ISO 4618 shall apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

4 Requirements

4.1 General requirements

- 4.1.1 The paint shall be made of air drying resin.
- 4.1.2 The paint shall be made of light fast pigments.

4.2 Specific requirements

The paint shall comply with the requirements given in Table 1, when tested in accordance with the test methods therein.

Table 1 — Specific requirement for synthetic resin based auto refinishing paint

S/N	Characteristic	Requirement	Test method
i.	Viscosity, Pa. s –check the right figures for the method is wrong (get the right method)	95 - 105	ISO 2884
ii.	Solids content % m/m, min.	40	ISO 3251
iii.	Drying time at 25 °C, h, max. • Surface drying time, • Hard drying time	2 24	ISO 9117-3 ISO 9117-4
iv.	Gloss at 60°, %, min.	85	ISO 2813
v.	Opacity, contrast ratio, %, min. Data to support the reduction	90	ISO 6504-3
vi.	Total Lead content, ppm, max.	90	ISO 6503
vii.	Skinning	To pass test	Annex A
viii.	Recoating properties	To pass test	Annex B
ix.	Effects on heat	To pass test	ISO 3248
x.	Resistance to neutral salt spray	To pass test	ISO 9227
xi.	Accelerated weathering	To pass test	ISO 21207
xii.	Weather resistance	To pass test	ISO 2810

i.

5 Storage stability

The paint shall not deteriorate in any manner and shall comply with all the requirements when stored in its original sealed container under room temperature for a period of one year from the date of manufacture

6 Packaging

The paint shall be packaged in a suitable container that prevents it from deterioration during storage, transportation and normal handling.

7 Labelling

7.1 The labelling shall be either in English, Kiswahili or French or in combination as agreed between the manufacturer and the supplier. Any other language shall be optional.

7.2 The paints shall be packaged in containers that are legibly and indelibly marked with the following information:

- a) name of the product as “Auto refinishing paints, synthetic resin based”;
- b) manufacturer’s name and physical address and/or registered trade mark; c) indication of colour/colour code;
- d) date of manufacture;
- e) net content;
- f) batch/code number;
- g) country of origin;
- h) expiry date or best before date; and
- i) instructions for use, safety including cautionary statement/symbols with the words: “Inflammable liquid”; and disposal.

8 Sampling

Sampling shall be done in accordance with ISO 15528.

Annex A

(normative)

Skin formation

A.1 Apparatus

A.1.1 Container, of 250 mL with a tight fitting lid

A.1.2 Spatula

A.2 Test conditions

The test shall be carried out at a temperature of $25^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ and a relative humidity of $65\% \pm 2$.

A.3 Procedure

A.3.1 Stir and pour 125 mL - 130 mL of the paint into the container. Place the lid on tightly and momentarily invert to seal the lid.

A.3.2 Allow the container to stand upright for 14 days.

A.3.3 Open the container and test the surface of the paint for any skin formation using a spatula. Examine the walls and the lid for the presence of the skin.

A.4 Results

The paint shall show no sign of skinning

Annex B

(normative)

Determination of recoatability

B.1 Apparatus

B.1.1 Burnished mild steel panel, flat sheets of size 150 mm x 100 mm x 4 mm

B.1.2 Film applicator, capable of applying a wet film thickness of 60- μ m

B.1.3 Glass stirrer, long enough to stir the paint without dipping the hands into the paint

B.2 Procedure

Thoroughly stir the paint and apply one coat onto a dry panel, and leave to dry for 6 h at room temperature. Apply a second coat and examine for recoating properties after drying for 24 h.

B.3 Results

The paint shall not show any signs of lifting of the underlying coat.

Bibliography

EAS 853-1:2016, Auto-refinishing paint — Specification — Part 1: Synthetic resin based

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