



Designation: D 6695 – 01

Standard Practice for Xenon-Arc Exposures of Paint and Related Coatings¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 6695; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ε) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This practice covers the selection of test conditions for accelerated exposure testing of coatings and related products in xenon arc devices conducted according to Practices G 151 and G 155. This practice also covers the preparation of test specimens, the test conditions suited for coatings, and the evaluation of test results. Table 1 describes commonly used test conditions.

NOTE 1—ISO 11341:1994 also describes xenon-arc exposures of paints and coatings. However, the exposure conditions described in ISO 11341 are different than those listed in Table 1.

1.2 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

- D 358 Specification for Wood to Be Used as Panels in Weathering Tests of Coatings²
- D 523 Test Method for Specular Gloss³
- D 609 Practice for Preparation of Cold-Rolled Steel Panels for Testing Paint, Varnish, Conversion Coatings, and Related Coating Products³
- D 610 Test Method for Evaluating Degree of Rusting on Painted Steel Surfaces²
- D 659 Method of Evaluating Degree of Chalking of Exterior Paints⁴
- D 660 Test Method for Evaluating Degree of Checking of Exterior Paints³
- D 662 Test Method for Evaluating Degree of Erosion of Exterior Paints³
- D 714 Test Method for Evaluating Degree of Blistering of Paints³
- D 772 Test Method for Evaluating Degree of Flaking (Scaling) of Exterior Paints³
- D 823 Practices for Producing Films of Uniform Thickness

- of Paint, Varnish, and Related Products on Test Panels³
- D 1005 Test Methods for Measurement of Dry-Film Thickness of Organic Coatings Using Micrometers³
- D 1186 Test Methods for Nondestructive Measurement of Dry Film Thickness of Nonmagnetic Coatings Applied to a Ferrous Base³
- D 1400 Test Method for Nondestructive Measurement of Dry Film Thickness of Nonconductive Coatings Applied to a Nonferrous Metal Base³
- D 1729 Practice for Visual Appraisal of Colors and Color Differences of Diffusely Illuminated Opaque Materials³
- D 1730 Practices for Preparation of Aluminum and Aluminum-Alloy Surfaces for Painting⁵
- D 2244 Test Method for Calculation of Color Differences From Instrumentally Measured Color Coordinates³
- D 2616 Test Method for Evaluation of Visual Color Difference with a Gray Scale³
- D 3359 Test Method for Measuring Adhesion by Tape Test³
- D 3980 Practice for Interlaboratory Testing of Paint and Related Materials³
- D 4214 Test Methods for Evaluating Degree of Chalking of Exterior Paint Films³
- D 5870 Practice for Calculating Property Retention Index of Plastics⁶
- E 691 Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Study to Determine the Precision of Test Methods⁷
- E 1347 Test Method for Color and Color Difference Measured by Tristimulus (filter) Colorimetry³
- G 113 Terminology Relating to Natural and Artificial Weathering Tests of Nonmetallic Materials⁸
- G 141 Guide for Addressing Variability in Exposure Testing on Nonmetallic Materials⁸
- G 147 Practice for Conditioning and Handling of Nonmetallic Materials for Natural and Artificial Weathering Tests⁸
- G 151 Practice for Exposing Nonmetallic Materials in Accelerated Test Devices That Use Laboratory Light Sources⁸
- G 155 Practice for Operating Xenon-Arc Light Apparatus for Exposure of Nonmetallic Materials⁸
- G 169 Guide for Application of Basic Statistical Methods to Weathering Tests⁸

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D01 on Paint and Related Coatings, Materials, and Applications and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D01.27 on Accelerated Testing.

Current edition approved July 10, 2001. Published September 2001.

² Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 06.02.

³ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 06.01.

⁴ Discontinued; see 1990 Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 06.01.

⁵ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 02.05.

⁶ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 08.03.

⁷ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 14.02.

⁸ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 14.04.

ASTM D 6695

TABLE 1 Test Cycles Commonly Used for Xenon-Arc Exposure Testing of Paints and Related Coatings^A

Cycle Number	Cycle Description ^B	Uninsulated Black Panel, Temperature ^C	Typical Irradiance ^D	Typical Uses ^E
1	Continuous light 102 min light only at 50 % ± 5 % RH	63 ± 2°C 145 ± 4°F	0.35 ± 0.02 W/(m ² ·nm) at 340 nm 41.5 ± 2.5 W/m ² from 300-400 nm	General coatings and historical convention ^G
2	18 min light and water spray ^F Repeat continuously 18 h continuous light using: 102 min light only at 50 % ± 5 % RH	63 ± 2°C 145 ± 4°F	0.35 ± 0.02 W/(m ² ·nm) at 340 nm 41.5 ± 2.5 W/m ² from 300-400 nm	General coatings
3	18 min light and water spray 6 h dark using: 95 % relative humidity (no water spray) Repeat continuously 4 h light at 50 % ± 5 % RH	24 ± 1.5°C 43 ± 3°F 63 ± 2°C 145 ± 4°F	0.35 ± 0.02 W/(m ² ·nm) at 340 nm 41.5 ± 2.5 W/m ² from 300-400 nm	Exterior pigmented stains
4	4 h dark with water spray Repeat continuously 12 h light at 50 % ± 5 % RH	63 ± 2°C 145 ± 4°F	0.35 ± 0.02 W/(m ² ·nm) at 340 nm 41.5 ± 2.5 W/m ² from 300-400 nm	Exterior wood stains and clears
5	12 h dark with water spray Repeat continuously 8 h light at 50 % ± 5 % RH	63 ± 2°C 145 ± 4°F	0.35 ± 0.02 W/(m ² ·nm) at 340 nm 41.5 ± 2.5 W/m ² from 300-400 nm	Marine enamels
6	10 h light and water spray 6 h dark with water spray Repeat continuously 40 min light at 50 % ± 5 % RH 20 min light and water spray 60 min light at 50 % ± 5 % RH 60 min dark at 95 % ± 5 % RH (water spray on front and back of specimens) Repeat continuously	70 ± 2 °C (158 ± 4 °F) 70 ± 2 °C (158 ± 4 °F) 38 ± 2 °C (100 ± 4 °F)	0.55 ± 0.02 W/(m ² ·nm) at 340 nm 65.5 ± 2.5 W/m ² from 300-400 nm	Automotive exterior ^H
7	3.8 h light at 50 % ± 5 % RH 1.0 h dark at 95 % ± 5 % RH Repeat continuously	89 ± 3 °C (192 ± 5 °F) 38 ± 2 °C (100 ± 4 °F)	0.55 ± 0.02 W/(m ² ·nm) at 340 nm 65.5 ± 2.5 W/m ² from 300-400 nm	Automotive interior ^H

^A The cycles described are not listed in any order indicating importance, and are not necessarily recommended for the applications shown.

^B As stated in 5.2, the spectral power distribution (SPD) of the xenon lamp shall conform to the requirements of Practice G 155 for a xenon lamp with daylight filters.

^C Unless otherwise indicated, black panel temperatures apply during light-only portion of the cycle. The equilibrium black panel temperature is obtained without a spray period. For light intervals shorter than 30 min, the black panel temperature might not reach equilibrium. When an insulated black panel thermometer is used, add 6° (11°F) to the temperatures given for the uninsulated black panel.

^D The irradiance values given are those that have historically been used. In devices capable of producing higher irradiance, the actual irradiance used may be higher than the stated values. For example, Japanese auto industry specifications allow use of exposures according to Cycle 1 with 300 to 400 nm irradiance of up to 180 W/m².

^E Typical uses does not imply that results from exposures of these materials according to the cycle described will correlate to those from actual use conditions.

^F Unless otherwise specified, water spray refers to water sprayed on the exposed surface of the test specimens.

^G This cycle has been used for coatings by historical convention and may not adequately simulate the effects of outdoor exposure.

^H The SPD of the xenon lamp with the filters required in SAE standards J1960 and J1885 does not meet the requirements of Practice G 155 for a xenon lamp with daylight filters.

2.2 ISO Standards:

ISO 11341:1994 Paints and Varnishes—Artificial Weathering and Exposure to Artificial Radiation—Exposure to Filtered Xenon-Arc Radiation⁹

2.3 Society of Automotive Engineers' Standards:

SAE J1885, Accelerated Exposure of Automotive Interior Trim Components Using a Controlled Irradiance Water Cooled Xenon Arc Apparatus¹⁰

SAE J1960, Accelerated Exposure of Automotive Exterior Materials Using a Controlled Irradiance Water Cooled Xenon Arc Apparatus¹⁰

3. Terminology

3.1 The definitions given in Terminology G 113 are applicable to this practice.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 The ability of a paint or coating to resist deterioration of its physical and optical properties caused by exposure to light, heat, and water can be very significant for many applications. This practice is intended to induce property changes associated with end use conditions, including the effects of sunlight, moisture, and heat. The exposure used in this practice is not intended to simulate the deterioration caused by localized weather phenomena such as atmospheric pollution, biological attack, and salt water exposure.

4.2 **Caution**—Variation in results may be expected when different operating conditions are used. Therefore, no reference to the use of this practice shall be made unless accompanied by a report prepared according to Section 10 that describes the specific operating conditions used. Refer to Practice G 151 for detailed information on the caveats applicable to use of results obtained according to this practice.

NOTE 2—Additional information on sources of variability and on strategies for addressing variability in the design, development, and

⁹ Available from ANSI, 25 West 43rd St., 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036.

¹⁰ Available from Society of Automotive Engineers, 400 Commonwealth Drive, Warrendale, PA 15096.