

Methods of test for

Finishes for wooden furniture —

Part 4: Assessment of surface resistance
to cold liquids

UDC 684.4.041.059.1:667.638.6:620.193.23

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The Pigments, Paints and Varnishes Standards Committee, under whose direction this British Standard was prepared, consists of representatives from the following Government departments and scientific and industrial organizations:

British Colour Makers' Association	Paint Research Association*
Builders' Merchants' Federation	Paintmakers' Association of Great Britain Ltd.*
Consumers' Association*	Post Office
Department of Industry (Chemicals and Textiles)	Royal Institute of British Architects
Department of Industry (Laboratory of the Government Chemist)	Society of Chemical Industry
Department of the Environment (Building Research Establishment)	Titanium Pigment Manufacturers' Technical Committee
Department of the Environment (PSA)*	White Lead Manufacturers' Association
Greater London Council	Zinc Development Association
London Transport Executive	Zinc Pigment Development Association
Ministry of Defence	
Oil and Colour Chemists' Association	

The organizations marked with an asterisk in the above list, together with the following, were directly represented on the committee entrusted with the preparation of this British Standard:

Association of County Councils	Furniture Industry Research Association
British Woodworking Federation	
Department of Education and Science	
Department of the Environment (Joint Fire Research Organisation of The Department of the Environment and Fire Offices Committee)	

This British Standard, having been prepared under the direction of the Pigments, Paints and Varnishes Standards Committee, was published under the authority of the Executive Board and comes into effect on 31 October 1980

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First published February 1970
First revision October 1980

The following BSI references relate to the work on this standard:
Committee reference PVC/5
Draft for comment 77/53135 DC

ISBN 0 580 11630 1

Amendments issued since publication

Amd. No.	Date of issue	Comments

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Foreword

This Part of this British Standard has been prepared under the direction of the Pigments, Paints and Varnishes Standards Committee as one of a series of standard methods for testing and assessing the performance of finishes for wooden furniture. BS 3962-4 was first published in 1970, in the series of standard methods for testing the performance of clear finishes for wooden furniture. An increase in the use of pigmented finishes for furniture has now made it desirable to broaden the scope of the test method to include such finishes. The opportunity has also been taken to align the method with BS 5910-1 (which implements ISO 4211:1979), so far as is possible without being inconsistent with the other Parts of BS 3962. In accordance with this aim the rating code has been changed to align with international practice, so that each numerical rating has been increased by 1 unit from that given in BS 3962-4:1970.

The method is designed to test finishes for wooden furniture on which various cold liquids may be split. It provides a method for comparing different finishes, but can also be used to determine whether or not a sample complies with the requirements detailed in a product specification or other document.

In view of the diversity of woods and finishing systems used in the furniture industry, it is impracticable to specify a uniform standard test substrate and method of preparation of the finishing system. These should be the subject of agreement between the purchaser and the supplier. This method seeks only to stipulate a standard procedure for testing a wooden panel coated with the appropriate finishing system.

Although the rating system used has been made as objective as possible, it still contains a large subjective component. Consequently, to cater for the inherent variability present when subjective decisions have to be made, it is recommended that not fewer than five observers should examine and assess the tested surface. Subject to agreement between the purchaser and the supplier, fewer observers may be used provided that these observers are experienced in this type of assessment. The rating in each test is the median value of the assessment of the observers, the assessments being determined by a procedure described in detail in clause 7. A series of such tests may be carried out using several different test liquids as agreed between the purchaser and the supplier. The compositions of certain test liquids are given in an appendix.

No attempt has been made to assess the ease with which the finish may be restored.

This Part of this British Standard describes a method of test only, to which reference may be made in a specification in which test conditions and acceptable performance levels have been specified. A statement that a wood finishing system complies with the requirements of BS 3962 should not be used, as it is meaningless.

Other Parts of this standard are:

- *Part 1: Assessment of low angle glare by measurement of specular gloss at 85°;*
- *Part 2: Assessment of surface resistance to wet heat;*
- *Part 3: Assessment of surface resistance to dry heat;*
- *Part 5: Assessment of surface resistance to cold oils and fats;*
- *Part 6: Assessment of resistance to mechanical damage.*