

Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products — Tests for the assessment of surface cleanliness —

Part 4: Guidance on the estimation of the probability of condensation prior to paint application

The European Standard EN ISO 8502-4:2000 has the status of a British Standard.

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Committees responsible for this British Standard

The preparation of this British Standard was entrusted by the Surface Treatments and Coatings Standards Policy Committee (STC/-) to Technical Committee STC/21, upon which the following bodies were represented:

- Association of Consulting Engineers
- British Chemical Engineering Contractors' Association
- British Constructional Steelwork Association Ltd.
- British Gas plc
- British Grit Association
- British Railways Board
- British Steel Industry
- Department of Transport
- Electricity Association
- Institute of Corrosion
- National Federation of Painting and Decorating Contractors
- Oil and Colour Chemists' Association
- Paint Research Association
- Paintmakers' Association of Great Britain Ltd.
- Royal Society of Chemistry

This British Standard, having been prepared under the direction of the Surface Treatments and Coatings Standards Policy Committee, was published under the authority of the Standards Board and comes into effect on 15 July 1993

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National foreword

This British Standard is the English language version of EN ISO 8502-4:2000. It is dual numbered as BS 7079-B4:1994.

Cross-references

The British Standards which implement international or European publications referred to in this document may be found under the section entitled International Standards Correspondence Index or by using the Find facility

The Technical Committee has reviewed the provisions of ISO 4677-1:1985 and ISO 4677-2:1985 to which normative reference is made in the text, and has decided that they are acceptable for use in conjunction with this standard.

A British Standard does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users of British Standards are responsible for their correct application.

Compliance with a British Standard does not of itself confer immunity from legal obligations.

Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i and ii, the EN title page, the EN foreword page, pages 1 to 15 and a back cover.

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English version

Preparation of steel substrates before application of paint and related products — Tests for the assessment of surface cleanliness — Part 4: Guidance on the estimation of the probability of condensation prior to paint application

(ISO 8502-4:1993)

Préparation des subjectiles d'acier avant application de peintures et de produits assimilés — Essais pour apprécier la propreté d'une surface —
Partie 4: Principes directeurs pour l'estimation de la probabilité de condensation avant application de peinture
(ISO 8502-4:1993)

Vorbereitung von Stahloberflächen vor dem Auftragen von Beschichtungsstoffen — Prüfungen zum Beurteilen der Oberflächenreinheit —
Teil 4: Anleitung zum Abschätzen der Wahrscheinlichkeit von Taubildung vor dem Beschichten
(ISO 8502-4:1993)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 18 April 1999.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

CEN

European Committee for Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

Foreword

The text of the International Standard from Technical Committee ISO/TC 35, Paints and varnishes, of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) has been taken over as a European Standard by 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 November 1999, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by November 1999.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Introduction

The performance of protective coatings of paint and related products applied to steel is significantly affected by the state of the steel surface immediately prior to painting. The principal factors that are known to influence this performance are:

- a) the presence of rust and mill scale;
- b) the presence of surface contaminants, including salts, dust, oils and greases;
- c) the surface profile.

International Standards ISO 8501, ISO 8502 and ISO 8503 have been prepared to provide methods of assessing these factors, while ISO 8504 provides guidance on the preparation methods that are available for cleaning steel substrates, indicating the capabilities of each in attaining specified levels of cleanliness.

These International Standards do not contain recommendations for the protective coating systems to be applied to the steel surface. Neither do they contain recommendations for the surface quality requirements for specific situations even though surface quality can have a direct influence on the choice of protective coating to be applied and on its performance. Such recommendations are found in other documents such as national standards and codes of practice. It will be necessary for the users of these International Standards to ensure that the qualities specified are:

- compatible and appropriate both for the environmental conditions to which the steel will be exposed and for the protective coating system to be used;
- within the capability of the cleaning procedure specified.

The four International Standards referred to above deal with the following aspects of preparation of steel substrates:

ISO 8501 — Visual assessment of surface cleanliness;

ISO 8502 — Tests for the assessment of surface cleanliness;

ISO 8503 — Surface roughness characteristics of blast-cleaned steel substrates;

ISO 8504 — Surface preparation methods.

Each of these International Standards is in turn divided into separate parts.

Some paints (but not all) require dry surfaces when being applied to steel structures. Thin films of condensed water on steel surfaces are mostly invisible. It is therefore important to have a method by which the probability of condensation can be estimated prior to the application of paint.

1 Scope

This International Standard gives guidance on the estimation of the probability of condensation on a surface to be painted. It may be used to establish whether conditions at the job site are suitable for painting or not.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 8502. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 8502 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 4677-1:1985, *Atmospheres for conditioning and testing — Determination of relative humidity — Part 1: Aspirated psychrometer method.*

ISO 4677-2:1985, *Atmospheres for conditioning and testing — Determination of relative humidity — Part 2: Whirling psychrometer method.*

ISO 8601:1988, *Data elements and interchange formats — Information interchange — Representation of dates and times.*

3 Probability of condensation

The relative humidity of the air and the steel surface temperature are the basis for the estimation of the probability of condensation, but there is no simple rule to employ. The situation is complex because there are a multitude of factors which have an influence on the condensation and evaporation of moisture, such as

- heat conductance of the structure;
- solar radiation on the surface;
- flow of ambient air around the structure;
- contamination by hygroscopic substances on the surface.

These factors sometimes provoke wetting or prevent drying locally on the surface, e.g. where the surface temperature remains low or tends to fall due to heat losses or where the air becomes quickly saturated due to reduced ventilation. Naturally, the same factors sometimes have the opposite effect. Therefore any test results should be interpreted with the greatest care.

Unless otherwise agreed, the steel surface temperature generally should be at least 3 °C above the dew-point when paints are used.

NOTE 1 For paints that are tolerant to moisture on the surface, a temperature difference less than 3 °C may be acceptable.