RESISTANCE TO AERATION

Application

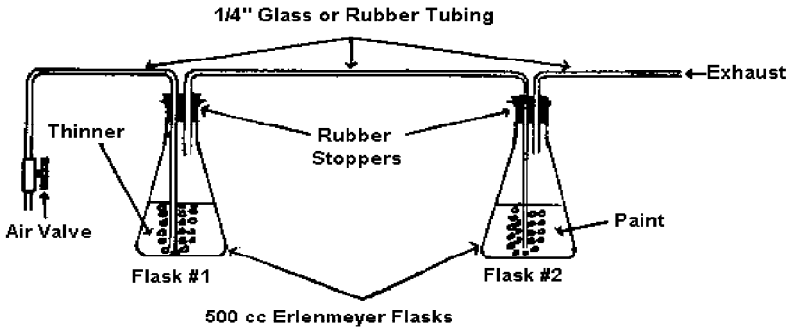
This procedure is used to determine the resistance of production paints to aeration. Air saturated with a solvent is bubbled through the paint sample under specified conditions and stability of the paint determined by viscosity measurements.

Apparatus Required

Aeration Test Equipment

The test apparatus consists of two 500 mL Erlenmeyer flasks fitted with rubber stoppers and glass tubing connections as shown in Figure 1.

FIGURE 1



Also required are a source of filtered compressed air and a valve for regulating the air flow.

Referenced Test Methods

FLTM BI 111-01, Determination of Viscosity of Paint

Date	Action	Revisions
2001 03 13	Revised	Editorial – no technical change A. Cockman
1992 06 17		

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Conditioning and Test Conditions

All test values indicated herein are based on material conditioned in a controlled atmosphere of 23 +/- 2 °C and 50 +/- 5 % relative humidity for not less than 24 h prior to testing and tested under the same conditions unless otherwise specified.

Procedure

1. Reduce 300 mL of the paint sample to the viscosity designated by the material standard, using the specified solvent. See FLTM BI 111-01 for determination of viscosity.

2. Add 300 mL of the reduced paint sample to one flask and 300 mL of specified thinner to the other flask and connect the apparatus as shown in the illustration.

3. Bubble air through the apparatus at a rate of 120 bubbles per minute for a total of 150 h. At intervals of 24 h determine viscosity of the paint sample as described in FLTM BI 111-01.

4. Report any increase in viscosity beyond the limits specified by the material standard as failure of the paint sample.

Chemicals, materials, parts, and equipment referenced in this document must be used and handled properly. Each party is responsible for determining proper use and handling in its facilities.

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