
**Paints and varnishes — Corrosion
protection by protective paint systems —
Assessment of porosity in a dry film**

*Peintures et vernis — Anticorrosion par systèmes de peinture —
Évaluation de la porosité d'un feuil sec*





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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

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The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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Introduction

This International Standard supplements the ISO 12944 series (see the Bibliography) with regard to the detection of porosity in a dry film. If specified or agreed, the standard can also be used for other applications.

The objective of this International Standard is to achieve uniformity of practice for the detection of porosity in a dry film. The methods chosen entail the detection of porosity using one of two types of equipment, a low-voltage pinhole detector or a high-voltage spark tester.

This International Standard complements ISO 19840, which concerns the measurement of the thickness of dry films on rough surfaces, and ISO 16276-1 and ISO 16276-2, which concern the measurement of the adhesion of a coating by pull-off testing (Part 1) and by cross-cut and X-cut testing (Part 2).