

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**ISO  
4622**

Second edition  
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## **Paints and varnishes — Pressure test for stackability**

*Peintures et vernis — Essai de pression pour aptitude à l'empilement*



Reference number  
ISO 4622:1992(E)

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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.

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.

International Standard ISO 4622 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 35, *Paints and varnishes*, Sub-Committee SC 9, *General test methods for paints and varnishes*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 4622:1980), which has been technically revised. The only technical change is that provisions are now included for larger test pieces.

Annex A forms an integral part of this International Standard.

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International Organization for Standardization

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# Paints and varnishes — Pressure test for stackability

## 1 Scope

This International Standard is one of a series of standards dealing with the sampling and testing of paints, varnishes and related products.

This International Standard specifies a test method for determining, under standard conditions, whether a single-coat film or a multi-coat system of paints or related materials after a specified drying period is sufficiently dry to resist damage when two painted surfaces or one painted surface and another surface are placed in contact under pressure.

The method is intended to simulate the conditions when painted articles are stacked upon each other.

NOTE 1 In some countries, the test is called a "block resistance" test.

## 2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard 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 1512:1991, *Paints and varnishes — Sampling of products in liquid or paste form*.

ISO 1513:1992, *Paints and varnishes — Examination and preparation of samples for testing*.

ISO 1514:—<sup>1)</sup>, *Paints and varnishes — Standard panels for testing*.

ISO 2808:1991, *Paints and varnishes — Determination of film thickness*.

ISO 3270:1984, *Paints and varnishes and their raw materials — Temperatures and humidities for conditioning and testing*.

## 3 Required supplementary information

For any particular application, the test method specified in this International Standard needs to be completed by supplementary information. The items of supplementary information are given in annex A.

## 4 Apparatus

**4.1 Test apparatus**, as shown in figure 1, consisting of a base-plate and a free-sliding plunger. The plunger, with a head of diameter  $(50 \pm 1)$  mm, shall have a mass not exceeding 250 g and be designed in such a way that the face of the plunger is aligned with the top surface of the test panel.

NOTE 2 It is recommended that a balljoint connection be present between the plunger and its head.

**4.2 Weight**, of a mass suitable for the coating and its intended application.

NOTE 3 A mass in the range 100 g to 1 000 g will normally be suitable.

1) To be published. (Revision of ISO 1514:1984)