

I.S./ISO 6441:1988

IRISH STANDARD

**PAINTS AND VARNISHES -  
IDENTIFICATION TEST (SPHERICAL OR PYRAMIDAL)**

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NSAI Meeting of 25th July, 1988

STANDARDS FOR APPROVAL

I.S./ISO 2431, 2812, 6441	:	TITLE: Paints & Varnishes - Testing Standards as listed below.
REQUESTED BY	:	G.Q.S.D. in response to ISO Secretary
ON BEHALF OF	:	General's request that member states
RESPONSIBLE OFFICER	:	adopt more ISO Standards.
CONSULTATION	:	D. Burns.
PROJECT COMMENCED	:	Eolas laboratories.
DRAFT FOR PUBLIC COMMENT	:	May 1987.
BRIEF EXPLANATORY NOTE	:	June 1987 Standards Bulletin.
	:	The standards cover three
	:	internationally accepted tests on
	:	paints and varnishes which will
	:	facilitate better definition of product
	:	and comparison of the performance of
	:	different products.

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TITLES

ISO 2431 : 1984	Paints and varnishes - Determination of flow time by use of flow cups
ISO 2812 : 1974	Paints and varnishes - Determination of resistance to liquids
ISO 6441 : 1984	Paints and varnishes - Indentation test (spherical or pyramidal)



NSAI Meeting of 1 November 1988

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ISO 6441 : 1984 Paints and varnishes - Indentation test  
(spherical or pyramidal)

1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to define the problem clearly. This involves identifying the symptoms of the problem and determining the scope of the problem.

2. The second step is to gather information about the problem. This involves collecting data and identifying the causes of the problem.

3. The third step is to analyze the information gathered. This involves identifying the key factors that are contributing to the problem and determining the most effective way to address the problem.

4. The fourth step is to develop a plan of action. This involves identifying the specific steps that need to be taken to address the problem and determining the resources that will be needed to implement the plan.

5. The fifth step is to implement the plan. This involves putting the plan into action and monitoring the progress of the implementation.

6. The sixth step is to evaluate the results. This involves assessing the effectiveness of the plan and determining whether the problem has been resolved.

7. The seventh step is to document the results. This involves recording the findings of the evaluation and the steps that were taken to address the problem.

8. The eighth step is to share the results. This involves communicating the findings of the evaluation and the steps that were taken to address the problem to the relevant stakeholders.

9. The ninth step is to review the process. This involves reflecting on the experience and identifying areas for improvement. This step is crucial for ensuring that the process is effective and efficient in the future.

10. The tenth step is to conclude the process.

### Conclusion

The process of identifying a problem is a complex and multi-step process. It involves defining the problem, gathering information, analyzing the information, developing a plan of action, implementing the plan, evaluating the results, documenting the results, sharing the results, reviewing the process, and concluding the process.

By following these steps, you can ensure that you are effectively addressing the problem and that you are able to learn from the experience to improve the process in the future.

The process of identifying a problem is a crucial part of any problem-solving process. It is the foundation upon which all other steps are built. Without a clear understanding of the problem, it is impossible to develop an effective plan of action.

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