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Standards

Irish Standard  
I.S. EN ISO 16927:2014

# Paints and varnishes - Determination of the overcoatability and recoatability of a coating (ISO 16927:2014)

## I.S. EN ISO 16927:2014

*Incorporating amendments/corrigenda/National Annexes issued since publication:*

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EN ISO 16927

NORME EUROPÉENNE

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English Version

## Paints and varnishes - Determination of the overcoatability and recoatability of a coating (ISO 16927:2014)

Peintures et vernis - Évaluation des possibilités d'application d'une couche supplémentaire du même produit ou d'un autre produit de peinture (ISO 16927:2014)

Beschichtungsstoffe - Prüfung der Überarbeitbarkeit und Überlackierbarkeit einer Beschichtung (ISO 16927:2014)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 6 December 2013.

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## **Foreword**

This document (EN ISO 16927:2014) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 35 "Paints and varnishes" in collaboration with 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by July 2014, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by July 2014.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

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### **Endorsement notice**

The text of ISO 16927:2014 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 16927:2014 without any modification.

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# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**ISO**  
**16927**

First edition  
2014-02-01

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## **Paints and varnishes — Determination of the overcoatability and recoatability of a coating**

*Peintures et vernis — Évaluation des possibilités d'application d'une  
couche supplémentaire du même produit ou d'un autre produit de  
peinture*



Reference number  
ISO 16927:2014(E)

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**ISO 16927:2014(E)**



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## ISO 16927:2014(E)

### 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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

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Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: Foreword - Supplementary information

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 35, *Paints and varnishes*, Subcommittee SC 9, *General test methods for paints and varnishes*.

## Introduction

The terms “overcoatability” and “recoatability” are used differently. Hence, there are numerous different test methods. Aiming for a standardization and facilitation of communication between contractor and customer, in this International Standard a test method has been prepared which determines the procedure for testing the overcoatability and/or recoatability of a coating.

“Overcoatability” is applicable to the multi-coat system in manufacture, e.g. applying a top coat to the priming coat.

“Recoatability” is applicable to repairing or recoating of already completed constructions, e.g. during or immediately after installation.

It was impossible to specify a suitable test method for all indicated cases and to combine them in a International Standard.

The limitation to “unaged” coatings should be understood as coatings not yet exposed to corrosion stress or similar stress which might influence the recoatability performance. In the case of arising difficulties concerning the interpretation of the term, e.g. in regard to priming coats as protection for intermediate storage or transport when it takes some time before another coating material is applied, the contracting parties should especially agree upon the approach.

Note that the recoatability performance for certain coating materials might be time-dependent. Furthermore, it is recommended that an intermediate drying/hardening should be adapted to in-practice conditions, if such a particular intermediate drying/hardening is specified or agreed before recoating.

This International Standard leaves various aspects subject to agreement to a much larger extent than common in other standards. However, achieving a wide-ranging applicability of the procedure only allowed such an approach.



# Paints and varnishes — Determination of the overcoatability and recoatability of a coating

## 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method for testing the overcoatability and recoatability of unaged single-coat or multi-coat systems using a coating material which is intended for repairing damaged areas during or after installation.

Since the testing of overcoatability and recoatability can be conducted under different conditions, this International Standard only specifies one procedure and indicates the basic parameters.

The existing single-coat or multi-coat system is indicated as coating A and the new single-coat or multi-coat system as coating B. The same applies analogously for the respective coating materials.

## 2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including all amendments) applies.

ISO 1513, *Paints and varnishes — Examination and preparation of test samples*

ISO 1514, *Paints and varnishes — Standard panels for testing*

ISO 1520, *Paints and varnishes — Cupping test*

ISO 2409, *Paints and varnishes — Cross-cut test*

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

ISO 2813, *Paints and varnishes — Determination of specular gloss of non-metallic paint films at 20°, 60° and 85°*

ISO 2815, *Paints and varnishes — Buchholz indentation test*

ISO 3668, *Paints and varnishes — Visual comparison of the colour of paints*

ISO 9117-5, *Paints and varnishes — Drying tests — Part 5: Modified Bandow-Wolff test*

ISO 15528, *Paints, varnishes and raw materials for paints and varnishes — Sampling*

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

### 3.1

#### **recoatability**

ability of a film of a coating material to accept a further coat of the same coating material

### 3.2

#### **overcoatability**

ability of a film of a coating material to accept a coat of a different coating material

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