



NSAI
Standards

Irish Standard
I.S. EN 13523-26:2014

Coil coated metals - Test methods - Part 26: Resistance to condensation of water

I.S. EN 13523-26:2014

Incorporating amendments/corrigenda/National Annexes issued since publication:

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Supersedes EN 13523-26:2006

English Version

Coil coated metals - Test methods - Part 26: Resistance to condensation of water

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Résistance à la condensation de l'eau

Bandbeschichtete Metalle - Prüfverfahren - Teil 26:
Beständigkeit gegen Kondenswasser

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 7 May 2014.

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Foreword

This document (EN 13523-26:2014) has been prepared by 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by December 2014, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by December 2014.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.

This document supersedes EN 13523-26:2006.

The main technical changes are:

- a) the description of the water cabinet was amended and a figure showing an example of a water cabinet was introduced;
- b) exposure times for the test panels are amended.

EN 13523, *Coil coated metals — Test methods*, consists of the following parts:

- *Part 0: General introduction*
- *Part 1: Film thickness*
- *Part 2: Gloss*
- *Part 3: Colour difference — Instrumental comparison*
- *Part 4: Pencil hardness*
- *Part 5: Resistance to rapid deformation (impact test)*
- *Part 6: Adhesion after indentation (cupping test)*
- *Part 7: Resistance to cracking on bending (T-bend test)*
- *Part 8: Resistance to salt spray (fog)*
- *Part 9: Resistance to water immersion*
- *Part 10: Resistance to fluorescent UV radiation and water condensation*
- *Part 11: Resistance to solvents (rubbing test)*
- *Part 12: Resistance to scratching*
- *Part 13: Resistance to accelerated ageing by the use of heat*
- *Part 14: Chalking (Helmen method)*
- *Part 15: Metamerism*
- *Part 16: Resistance to abrasion*
- *Part 17: Adhesion of strippable films*

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- *Part 18: Resistance to staining*
- *Part 19: Panel design and method of atmospheric exposure testing*
- *Part 20: Foam adhesion*
- *Part 21: Evaluation of outdoor exposed panels*
- *Part 22: Colour difference — Visual comparison*
- *Part 23: Resistance to humid atmospheres containing sulfur dioxide*
- *Part 24: Resistance to blocking and pressure marking*
- *Part 25: Resistance to humidity*
- *Part 26: Resistance to condensation of water*
- *Part 27: Resistance to humid poultice (Cataplasm test)*
- *Part 29: Resistance to environmental soiling (Dirt pick-up and striping)*

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1 Scope

This Part of EN 13523 specifies a procedure for evaluating the resistance to continuous condensation of an organic coating on a metallic substrate, by means of exposure in a humidity cabinet under controlled conditions.

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 any amendments) applies.

EN 13523-0:2014, *Coil coated metals — Test methods — Part 0: General introduction*

EN 13523-2, *Coil coated metals — Test methods — Part 2: Gloss*

EN 13523-3, *Coil coated metals — Test methods — Part 3: Colour difference — Instrumental comparison*

EN ISO 4628-2, *Paints and varnishes — Evaluation of degradation of coatings — Designation of quantity and size of defects, and of intensity of uniform changes in appearance — Part 2: Assessment of degree of blistering (ISO 4628-2)*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the definitions given in EN 13523-0:2014 apply.

4 Principle

A test panel is exposed to continuous water condensation for a pre-determined time and at a specified temperature. The test panel is evaluated for any changes such as blistering or corrosion, e.g. red rust, white rust. Optionally, changes in colour and/or gloss are evaluated as well.

5 Apparatus

Ordinary laboratory apparatus and glassware, together with the following:

5.1 Cabinet

The apparatus consists essentially of an electrically heated water bath with temperature control and a cover designed to support the test panels which are placed at an angle of $(60 \pm 5)^\circ$ to the horizontal, The tested face of the samples is facing down, the other face being exposed to the environment. If necessary, suitable inert blanking samples may be used to ensure the tightness of the chamber. The insulation of the cabinet shall be enough to guarantee constant temperature of the air space below the panels.

An example for cabinet design is given in Figure 1.

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