SRI LANKA STANDARD 1256 : PART 28 : SECTION 2 : 2016

ISO 16474-2 : 2013

UDC 667.6

METHOD OF TEST FOR
PAINTS AND VARNISHES
PART 28 : EXPOSURE TO LABORATORY LIGHT SOURCES
SECTION 2 : XENON ARC LAMPS

SRI LANKA STANDARDS INSTITUTION

Sri Lanka Standard
METHOD OF TEST FOR PAINTS AND VARNISHES
PART 28: EXPOSURE TO LABORATORY LIGHT SOURCES
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SLS 1256 : Part 28 : Section 2 : 2016
ISO 16474-2 : 2013
(Superseding SLS 1256 : Part 28 : 2009)

Gr. H

SRI LANKA STANDARDS INSTITUTION
17, Victoria Place
Elvitigala Mawatha
Colombo - 08
Sri Lanka.

Sri Lanka Standard
METHOD OF TEST FOR PAINTS AND VARNISHES
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SECTION 2: XENON ARC LAMPS

NATIONAL FOREWORD

This Sri Lanka Standard was approved by the Sectoral Committee on Chemical and Polymer Technology and authorized for adoption and publication as a Sri Lanka Standard by the Council of the Sri Lanka Standards Institution on 2016-10-27.

This Standard supersedes SLS 1256: Part 28: 2009 Artificial weathering and exposure to artificial radiation- Exposure to filtered xenon arc radiation which was an adoption of ISO 11341: 2004. The text of ISO 11341: 2004 has been technically revised and replaced by ISO 16474-1 and ISO 16474-2. This Standard series of SLS 1256 : Part 28 is published to adopt ISO 16474: 2013 part 1 to part 4: Paints and varnishes – Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources which consists of four sub sections:

SLS 1256: Part 28: Section 1- General guidance
SLS 1256: Part 28: Section 2- Xenon arc lamps
SLS 1256: Part 28: Section 3- Fluorescent UV lamps
SLS 1256: Part 28: Section 4- Open flame carbon arc lamps

The text of the International Standard ISO 16474-2 : 2013 Paints and varnishes – Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources- Part 2: Xenon arc lamps has been accepted for adoption as SLS 1256 : Part 28 : Section 2 : 2016.

This Sri Lanka standard is identical ISO 16474-2 : 2013 Paints and varnishes – Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources- Part 2: Xenon arc lamps published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

TERMINOLOGY AND CONVENTIONS

The text of the International Standard has been accepted as suitable for publication, without deviation, as a Sri Lanka Standard. However, certain terminology and conventions are not identical with those used in Sri Lanka Standards. Attention is therefore drawn to the following:

a) Wherever the words “International Standard” appear referring to a particular Standards they should be interpreted as “Sri Lanka Standard”.

b) The comma has been used throughout as a decimal marker. In Sri Lanka Standards it is the current practice to use the full point at the base as the decimal marker.

c) Wherever page numbers are quoted, they are ISO page numbers.

Cross References

International Standard	Corresponding Sri Lanka Standard
ISO 4618, Paints and varnishes – Terms and definitions	No corresponding Sri Lanka Standard
ISO 9370, Plastics — Instrumental determination of radiant exposure in weathering tests — General guidance and basic test method	No corresponding Sri Lanka Standard
ISO 16474-1, Paints and varnishes — Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources — Part 1: General guidance	No corresponding Sri Lanka Standard

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 16474-2

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Paints and varnishes — Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources —

Part 2: Xenon-arc lamps

Peintures et vernis — Méthodes d'exposition à des sources lumineuses de laboratoire —

Partie 2: Lampes à arc au xénon

Reference number
ISO 16474-2:2013(E)

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