

**SRI LANKA STANDARD 1256: PART 47: 2019**  
**(ISO 4628-5: 2016)**  
**UDC 667.661**

**METHODS OF TEST FOR  
PAINTS AND VARNISHES  
PART 47: DETERMINATION OF DEGREE OF  
FLAKING**

**SRI LANKA STANDARDS INSTITUTION**



**Sri Lanka Standard**  
**METHODS OF TEST FOR PAINTS AND VARNISHES**  
**PART 47: DETERMINATION OF DEGREE OF FLAKING**

**SLS 1256: Part 47: 2019**  
**(ISO 4628-5: 2016)**

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**Sri Lanka Standard**  
**METHODS OF TEST FOR PAINTS AND VARNISHES**  
**PART 47: DETERMINATION OF DEGREE OF FLAKING**

**NATIONAL FOREWORD**

This 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 2019-09-11.

The text of the International Standard ISO 4628-5: 2016 Paints and varnishes – Evaluation of degradation of coatings- Designation of quantity and size of defects, and of intensity of uniform changes in appearance Part 5: Assessment of degree of flaking has been accepted for adoption as a Sri Lanka Standard. It specifies a method for assessing the degree of flaking of coatings by comparison with pictorial standards.

This Sri Lanka Standard is identical with ISO 4628-5: 2016 Paints and varnishes – Evaluation of degradation of coatings- Designation of quantity and size of defects, and of intensity of uniform changes in appearance Part 5: Assessment of degree of flaking, 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/IEC page numbers.

**Cross References**

**International Standard**

**Corresponding Sri Lanka Standard**

ISO 13076, Paints and varnishes — Lighting and procedure for visual assessments of coatings

No corresponding Sri Lanka Standards



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**Paints and varnishes — Evaluation  
of degradation of coatings —  
Designation of quantity and size of  
defects, and of intensity of uniform  
changes in appearance —**

**Part 5:  
Assessment of degree of flaking**

*Peintures et vernis — Évaluation de la dégradation des revêtements  
— Désignation de la quantité et de la dimension des défauts, et de  
l'intensité des changements uniformes d'aspect —*

*Partie 5: Évaluation du degré d'écaillage*





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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.

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)).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

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*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 4628-5:2003), which has been technically revised with the following changes:

- a) a normative reference to ISO 13076 for illumination for the assessment has been added.

ISO 4628 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Paints and varnishes — Evaluation of degradation of coatings — Designation of quantity and size of defects, and of intensity of uniform changes in appearance*:

- *Part 1: General introduction and designation system*
- *Part 2: Assessment of degree of blistering*
- *Part 3: Assessment of degree of rusting*
- *Part 4: Assessment of degree of cracking*
- *Part 5: Assessment of degree of flaking*
- *Part 6: Assessment of degree of chalking by tape method*
- *Part 7: Assessment of degree of chalking by velvet method*
- *Part 8: Assessment of degree of delamination and corrosion around a scribe or other artificial defect*
- *Part 10: Assessment of degree of filiform corrosion*

# Paints and varnishes — Evaluation of degradation of coatings — Designation of quantity and size of defects, and of intensity of uniform changes in appearance —

## Part 5: Assessment of degree of flaking

### 1 Scope

This part of ISO 4628 specifies a method for assessing the degree of flaking of coatings by comparison with pictorial standards.

ISO 4628-1 defines the system used for designating the quantity and size of defects and the intensity of changes in appearance of coatings and outlines the general principles of the system. This system is intended to be used, in particular, for defects caused by ageing and weathering, and for uniform changes such as colour changes, for example yellowing.

### 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.

ISO 13076, *Paints and varnishes — Lighting and procedure for visual assessments of coatings*

### 3 Terms and definitions

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

#### 3.1

##### **degree of flaking**

rating characterizing flaked areas in a coating in terms of quantity, size, and depth

### 4 Assessment

Assess the quantity of flaking by reference to [Table 1](#) and using as examples [Figure 1](#) or [Figure 2](#), depending on the type of flaking.

NOTE [Figure 1](#) shows flaking without preferential direction and [Figure 2](#) shows flaking in a preferential direction due to anisotropy of the substrate.

**Table 1 — Rating scheme for designating the quantity of flaking**

Rating	Flaked area %
0	0
1	0,1
2	0,3
3	1
4	3
5	15

Assess the average size of the individual areas exposed by flaking in accordance with [Table 2](#).

**Table 2 — Rating scheme for designating the size of areas exposed by flaking**

Rating	Size of flaking
0	not visible under × 10 magnification
1	up to 1 mm
2	up to 3 mm
3	up to 10 mm
4	up to 30 mm
5	larger than 30 mm

Where a test area exhibits flaked areas of various sizes, quote as the size rating that of the largest areas which are numerous enough to be typical of the test area.

If possible, indicate the depth of flaking by reference to the level in the coating system where failure occurs. A distinction is made between two main types of failure by flaking:

- a) coat(s) flaking from underlying coat;
- b) the whole coating system flaking from substrate.

Carry out the assessment under good illumination, as specified in ISO 13076.

## 5 Expression of results

Express the numerical ratings of the quantity and size of flaking, where possible together with the depth of flaking (a or b), shown in [Figures 1](#) and [2](#) together with the approximate dimensions of the area concerned, or its proportion to the total area, expressed as a percentage.

For example, for quantity 3, size 2, with the whole coating system flaking from the substrate, report the result as

— flaking; degree of flaking 3(S2)b.

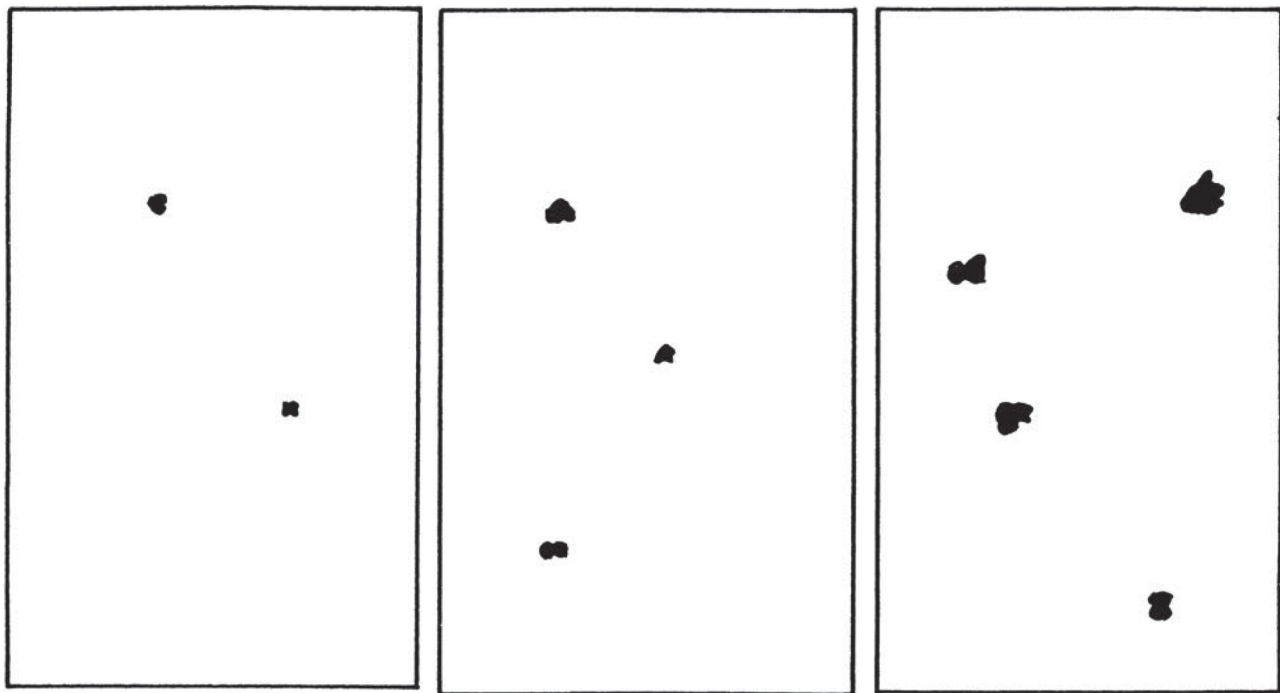
If necessary, the assessment may be amplified in words.

## 6 Test report

The test report shall contain at least the following information:

- a) all details necessary to identify the coating examined;
- b) a reference to this part of ISO 4628, i.e. ISO 4628-5;

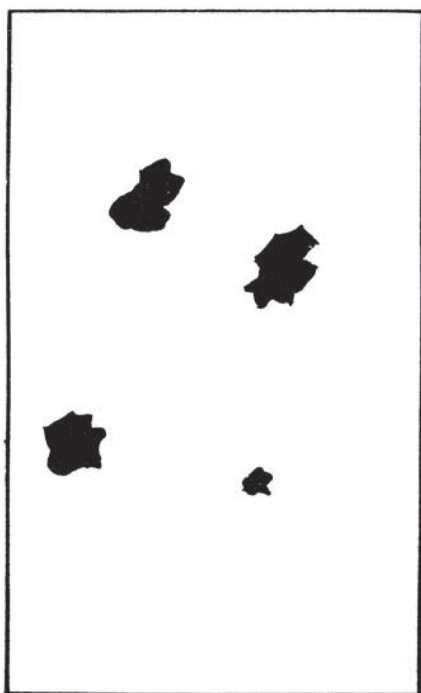
- c) the type of surface examined, its size and, if appropriate, its location;
- d) the result of the assessment in accordance with [Clause 5](#);
- e) an indication of the illumination under which the assessment was carried out;
- f) any unusual features (anomalies) observed during the assessment;
- g) the date of the examination.



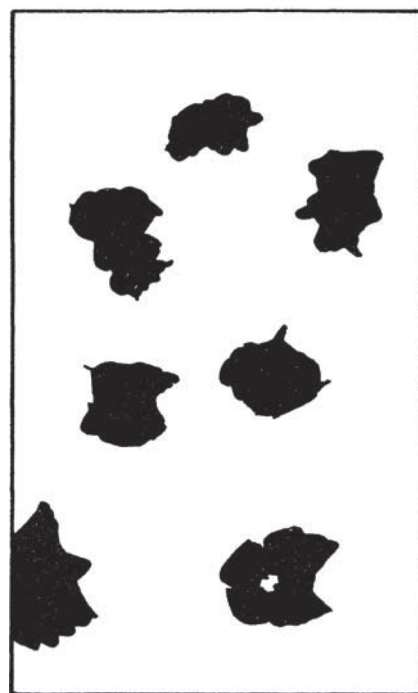
a) Quantity (density) 1

b) Quantity (density) 2

c) Quantity (density) 3

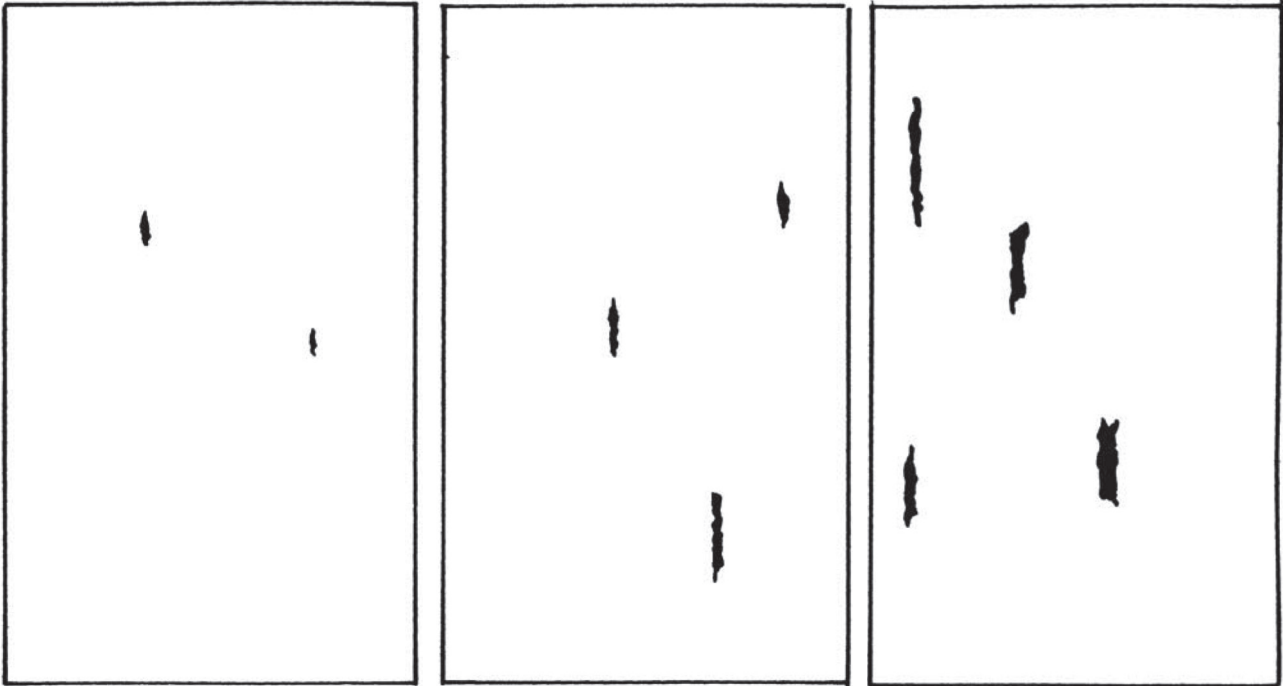


d) Quantity (density) 4



e) Quantity (density) 5

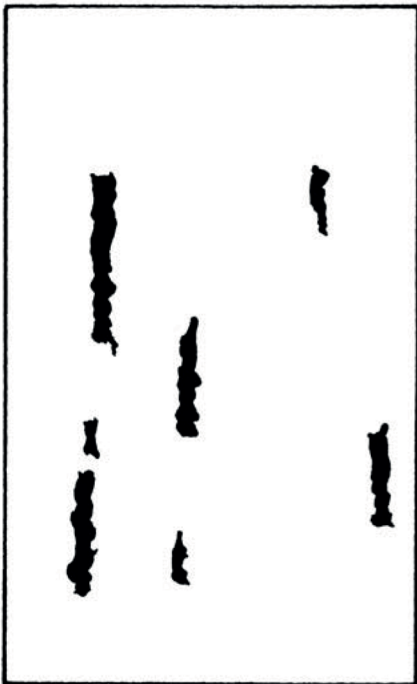
Figure 1 — Flaking without preferential direction  
(panels of 100 cm<sup>2</sup> to 200 cm<sup>2</sup>)



a) Quantity (density) 1

b) Quantity (density) 2

c) Quantity (density) 3



d) Quantity (density) 4



e) Quantity (density) 5

Figure 2 — Flaking in a preferential direction  
(panels of 100 cm<sup>2</sup> to 200 cm<sup>2</sup>)

## Bibliography

- [1] ISO 4628-1, *Paints and varnishes — Evaluation of degradation of coatings — Designation of quantity and size of defects, and of intensity of uniform changes in appearance — Part 1: General introduction and designation system*



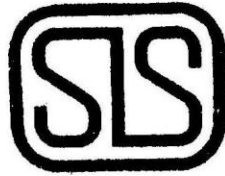




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The Sri Lanka Standards Institution (SLSI) is the National Standards Organization of Sri Lanka established under the Sri Lanka Standards Institution Act No. 6 of 1984 which repealed and replaced the Bureau of Ceylon Standards Act No. 38 of 1964. The Institution functions under the Ministry of Science & Technology.

The principal objects of the Institution as set out in the Act are to prepare standards and promote their adoption, to provide facilities for examination and testing of products, to operate a Certification Marks Scheme, to certify the quality of products meant for local consumption or exports and to promote standardization and quality control by educational, consultancy and research activity.

The Institution is financed by Government grants, and by the income from the sale of its publications and other services offered for Industry and Business Sector. Financial and administrative control is vested in a Council appointed in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The development and formulation of National Standards is carried out by Technical Experts and representatives of other interest groups, assisted by the permanent officers of the Institution. These Technical Committees are appointed under the purview of the Sectoral Committees which in turn are appointed by the Council. The Sectoral Committees give the final Technical approval for the Draft National Standards prior to the approval by the Council of the SLSI.

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In the International field the Institution represents Sri Lanka in the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), and participates in such fields of standardization as are of special interest to Sri Lanka.