

# SVENSK STANDARD

## SS-EN ISO 8503-3:2012

Fastställt/Approved: 2012-03-07  
Publicerad/Published: 2012-03-27  
Utgåva/Edition: 2  
Språk/Language: engelska/English  
ICS: 17.040.20; 25.220.10; 25.220.20; 87.020; 91.080.10

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**Behandling av stálytor före beläggning med färg, lack och liknande produkter – Karakterisering av ytråhet hos blästrade stålunderlag –**

**Del 3: Metod för kalibrering av ISO ytprofilkomparatorer och för bestämning av ytprofil – Förfarande med fokuserande mikroskop (ISO 8503-3:2012)**

**Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products – Surface roughness characteristics of blast-cleaned steel substrates –**

**Part 3: Method for the calibration of ISO surface profile comparators and for the determination of surface profile – Focusing microscope procedure (ISO 8503-3:2012)**

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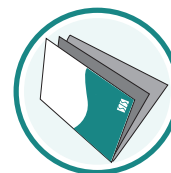
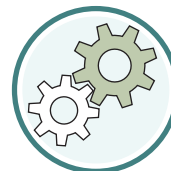
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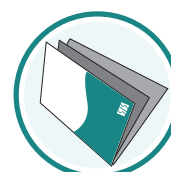
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Denna standard ersätter SS-EN ISO 8503-3, utgåva 1 och SS-ISO 8503-3, utgåva 1.

The European Standard EN ISO 8503-3:2012 has the status of a Swedish Standard. This document contains the official version of EN ISO 8503-3:2012.

This standard supersedes the Swedish Standard SS-EN ISO 8503-3, edition 1 and SS-ISO 8503-3, edition 1.

**Förhållandet till övriga delar under samma huvudtitel - Utdrag ur Förord i ISO 8503-3:2012/  
Relations to other parts under the same general title - Extract from the Foreword of  
ISO 8503-3:2012**

ISO 8503 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products — Surface roughness characteristics of blast-cleaned steel substrates*:

- *Part 1: Specifications and definitions for ISO surface profile comparators for the assessment of abrasive blast-cleaned surfaces*
- *Part 2: Method for the grading of surface profile of abrasive blast-cleaned steel - Comparator procedure*
- *Part 3: Method for the calibration of ISO surface profile comparators and for the determination of surface profile - Focusing microscope procedure*
- *Part 4: Method for the calibration of ISO surface profile comparators and for the determination of surface profile - Stylus instrument procedure*
- *Part 5: Replica tape method for the determination of the surface profile*

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

**EN ISO 8503-3**

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

February 2012

ICS 25.220.10

Supersedes EN ISO 8503-3:1995

English Version

**Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products - Surface roughness characteristics of blast-cleaned steel substrates - Part 3: Method for the calibration of ISO surface profile comparators and for the determination of surface profile - Focusing microscope procedure (ISO 8503-3:2012)**

Préparation des subjectiles d'acier avant application de peintures et de produits assimilés - Caractéristiques de rugosité des subjectiles d'acier décapés - Partie 3: Méthode d'étalonnage des comparateurs viso-tactiles ISO et de classification d'un profil de surface - Utilisation d'un microscope optique (ISO 8503-3:2012)

Vorbereitung von Stahloberflächen vor dem Auftragen von Beschichtungsstoffen - Rauheitskenngrößen von gestrahlten Stahloberflächen - Teil 3: Verfahren zur Kalibrierung von ISO-Rauheitsvergleichsmustern und zur Bestimmung der Rauheit - Mikroskopverfahren (ISO 8503-3:2012)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 14 February 2012.

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**SS-EN ISO 8503-3:2012 (E)**

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## **Foreword**

This document (EN ISO 8503-3:2012) 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 August 2012, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by August 2012.

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### **Endorsement notice**

The text of ISO 8503-3:2012 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 8503-3:2012 without any modification.

## SS-EN ISO 8503-3:2012 (E)

### Introduction

The performance of protective coatings of paint and related products applied to steel is significantly affected by the state of the steel surface immediately prior to painting. The principal factors that are known to influence this performance are:

- a) the presence of rust and mill scale;
- b) the presence of surface contaminants, including salts, dust, oils and greases;
- c) the surface profile.

International Standards ISO 8501 (all parts), ISO 8502 (all parts) and ISO 8503 (all parts) have been prepared to provide methods of assessing these factors, while ISO 8504 (all parts) provides guidance on the preparation methods which are available for cleaning steel substrates, indicating the capabilities of each in attaining specified levels of cleanliness.

These International Standards do not contain provisions for the protective coating systems to be applied to the steel surface, nor for the surface quality provisions for specific situations even though surface quality can have a direct influence on the choice of protective coating to be applied and on its performance. Such provisions are found in other documents, such as national standards and codes of practice.

It is necessary for the users of these International Standards to ensure that the qualities specified are:

- compatible and appropriate both for the environmental conditions to which the steel is exposed and for the protective coating system to be used;
- within the capability of the cleaning procedure specified.

The four International Standards referred to above deal with the following aspects of preparation of steel substrates:

- ISO 8501: Visual assessment of surface cleanliness;
- ISO 8502: Tests for the assessment of surface cleanliness;
- ISO 8503: Surface roughness characteristics of blast-cleaned steel substrates;
- ISO 8504: Surface preparation methods.

The optical microscope is one of the most widely used instruments for measuring surface profile. The method can be used by any laboratory equipped with a good microscope which has a calibrated focusing mechanism meeting the requirements of 5.1. This procedure can also be used to determine the profile of a substrate after abrasive blast-cleaning either directly or from a replica.

This method is based on that developed in the USA by the Steel Structures Painting Council (now the Society for Protective Coatings). It entails averaging a series of maximum peak-to-valley measurements obtained by focusing a specified microscope, first on the highest peak and then on the lowest valley in the same field of view, noting the distance of movement of the stage (or objective lens).

This method has the disadvantage of requiring a series of tedious measurements, but good precision and agreement between laboratories and between operators can be obtained by specifying closely the field of view and depth of field of the microscope. To avoid a widespread divergence in measuring profile within and between laboratories, this method requires a significant number of measurements as well as correct calibration, proper focus movement, standardized depth of field and field diameter of the microscope necessary to measure properly both coarse and fine profiles under a single set of conditions.

ISO 8503-4 describes the procedure using a stylus instrument. ISO 8503-1 specifies the requirements for ISO surface profile comparators and ISO 8503-2 describes their use. The many abrasive blast-cleaning procedures in common use are described in ISO 8504-2.



# Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products — Surface roughness characteristics of blast-cleaned steel substrates —

## Part 3: Method for the calibration of ISO surface profile comparators and for the determination of surface profile — Focusing microscope procedure

### 1 Scope

This part of ISO 8503 specifies the optical microscope and describes the procedure for calibrating ISO surface profile comparators conforming to the requirements of ISO 8503-1.

This part of ISO 8503 is also applicable to the determination of the surface profile, within the range  $\overline{h}_y = 20 \mu\text{m}$  to  $200 \mu\text{m}$ , of essentially planar blast-cleaned steel. The determination can be carried out on a representative section of the blast-cleaned substrate or, if direct observation of the surface is not feasible, on a replica of the surface (see Annex E).

NOTE Where appropriate, this procedure can be used for assessing the roughness profile of other abrasive blast-cleaned substrates.

An alternative procedure is described in ISO 8503-4.

### 2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 8503-1, *Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products — Surface roughness characteristics of blast-cleaned steel substrates — Part 1: Specifications and definitions for ISO surface profile comparators for the assessment of abrasive blast-cleaned surfaces*

### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the definitions given in ISO 8503-1 apply.

### 4 Principle

The test surface is observed over a specified field of view using a specified microscope. The microscope is adjusted, by movement of the objective lens (or the stage), to focus on the highest peak within the field of view. The distance,  $h_y$ , moved by the objective lens (or the stage) in order to focus on the lowest valley within the same field of view is determined.

The procedure is repeated to obtain values for a further 19 different fields of view, and calculation, of the arithmetic mean of the distance,  $h_y$ , between the highest peak and lowest valley in each field of view, as the mean maximum peak-to-valley height,  $\overline{h}_y$ , is performed.

## SS-EN ISO 8503-3:2012 (E)

### 5 Apparatus

#### 5.1 Optical microscope, having a fine focus adjustment with little or no backlash (play) (see A.5).

The adjustment shall give fine control of the movement of the objective lens or stage and shall be fitted with a graduated vernier scale having a scale value of not more than 1  $\mu\text{m}$ . The microscope shall have an objective lens with a numerical aperture of not less than 0,5 together with an eyepiece lens to give a field of view greater than 0,5 mm in diameter. The field of view can be reduced by the use of a circular eyepiece reticle or by a stop in the lamp house.

NOTE Advice concerning the use of the microscope is given in Annexes A and D. Annex A describes a procedure for determining the microscope backlash. Annex D explains the significance of the defined variables for the microscope (see the Note to 5.2).

#### 5.2 Light source, fitted to the microscope (5.1) to illuminate the test surface perpendicular to its plane. Light filters may be used to minimize glare.

NOTE These requirements for the apparatus (5.1) are generally met by microscopes for metallurgical purposes.

### 6 Test surfaces

#### 6.1 ISO surface profile comparator

Visually check that each segment of the ISO surface profile comparator (see ISO 8503-1) which is to be calibrated is undamaged. Lightly clean the surface with a dry, fine bristle brush to remove any particles of dust and then, using a similar brush, wash the surface with petroleum spirit, 40/60 (commercial grade), to remove oil and grease residues. Allow to dry before carrying out the calibration.

Calibrate each segment of the comparator as described in Clause 7.

#### 6.2 Blast-cleaned steel substrates/replica

Visually check that the surface which is being measured is undamaged. Lightly clean the surface with a dry, fine bristle brush to remove any particles of dust and then, using a similar brush, wash the surface with petroleum spirit, 40/60 (commercial grade), to remove oil and grease residues. Allow to dry before carrying out the procedure. If a replica (see Annex E) is to be measured, clean it only with a dry brush.

Determine the surface profile as described in Clause 7.

### 7 Procedure for measurement of maximum peak-to-valley height

7.1 Locate the test surface (see Clause 6) under the objective lens of the microscope (5.1) so that the measurements are taken on a test area not less than 5 mm from any edge. Adjust the light source (5.2) to illuminate the test area, normal to the plane of the surface. Focus the microscope approximately on the surface.

7.2 Raise the objective lens until no part of the test area is in focus (see the Notes below); then slowly lower the objective lens, using the fine adjustment knob, until the first point in the observed area just comes into focus. On the form given in Annex C, record the reading,  $r_1$ , on the vernier scale as the height of the highest peak in that field of view.

NOTE 1 On some microscopes, the objective lens is fixed and the stage is movable. Adjustment of focus is achieved by raising or lowering the stage.

NOTE 2 It is considered good practice for focusing to be carried out in the same direction (see D.2).

7.3 Lower the objective lens until no part of the test area is in focus (see the Notes to 7.2), then, slowly raise the objective lens until the first point in the observed area just comes into focus. On the form given in Annex C,

record the reading,  $r_2$ , on the vernier scale, corrected for any backlash (see Annex A), as the depth of the lowest valley in that field of view. If the reading cannot be corrected for backlash in the microscope movement, continue to raise the objective lens until the lowest valley is no longer in focus. Then, slowly lower the objective lens until the lowest valley is once more in focus. Record the reading,  $r_2$ , on the vernier scale as the depth of the lowest valley in that field of view.

**7.4** The difference between the readings ( $r_1 - r_2$ ) is the maximum peak-to-valley height,  $h_y$ , for that field of view.

**7.5** Repeat the procedure described in 7.2, 7.3 and 7.4 until the maximum peak-to-valley height has been determined for 20 completely different fields of view, uniformly distributed over the test surface, but not less than 5 mm from any edge.

## 8 Calculation and expression of results

**8.1** Calculate the value of the mean maximum peak-to-valley height,  $\overline{h_y}$ , and the standard deviation for the 20 maximum readings,  $h_y$ , for each test surface.

If the standard deviation obtained is less than one third of the mean, report the standard deviation and the result as the mean maximum peak-to-valley height,  $\overline{h_y}$ .

**8.2** If the method is used to calibrate an ISO surface profile comparator and if the standard deviation obtained is more than one third of the mean result, repeat the procedure (see Clause 7) and obtain the mean and standard deviation for the 40 readings. If the standard deviation is still more than one third of the mean, reject the comparator as the profile is of inadequate uniformity.

**8.3** If the method is used to determine the profile of a blast-cleaned surface, either directly or from a replica, report  $\overline{h_y}$ , together with the standard deviation and the maximum reading of  $h_y$ , to indicate the degree of uniformity of the surface roughness.

## 9 Test report

The form of the test report is given in Annex B and shall contain at least the following information:

- a) a reference to this part of ISO 8503, i.e. ISO 8503-3:2012;
- b) all information necessary for the identification of the ISO surface profile comparator and the segments tested or, if the profile of a steel substrate was determined, the identification of the steel substrate and whether a replica of the substrate was used;
- c) the magnification of the objective lens and its numerical aperture;
- d) the magnification of the eyepiece lens and of any intermediate magnification;
- e) the diameter of the field of view of the test area;
- f) the total magnification of the microscope;
- g) the result of the test as indicated in Clause 8 and, if the profile of an ISO surface profile comparator was determined, the limits for the comparator (see ISO 8503-1);
- h) any deviations from the procedure specified and, if the profile of a steel substrate was determined on a replica, the method of preparation of the replica (see Annex E);
- i) the name of the operator;
- j) any unusual features (anomalies) observed during the test;