ADOPTION PROPOSAL FORM

**CPR183/F15**

**KENYA BUREAU OF STANDARDS**

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| **Document Type:** | **Adoption proposal** | |
| **Dates:** | Circulation date | Closing date |
| 2024-01-31 | 2024-02-29 |
| **TC Secretary** | **This form shall be filled, signed and returned to Kenya Bureau of Standards for the attention of Mary Ngotho (ngothom@kebs.org)** | |

The Kenya Bureau of Standards intends to adopt the International Standards as detailed here below.

We are therefore seeking views from potential users in respect of the same. The Standards are available at the Kenya Bureau of Standards Information Resource Centre. Please tick and fill your preference of the listed option in the attached table against each of the standards.

Where the option is that the adoption is not acceptable, you MUST give a reason(s) and recommendation(s).

**NOTE:** Absence of any reply or comments shall be deemed to be an acceptance of the proposal for adoption and **shall constitute an approval vote**.

1. **Number** ISO 8502-9: 2020 to replace KS ISO 8502-9:1998

**Title**: Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products

Tests for the assessment of surface cleanliness Part 9: Field method for the conductometric

determination of water-soluble salts

**Scope**: This document specifies a field method for the assessment of the surface density of various water-soluble salts on steel surfaces, before and/or after surface preparation, by conductometric determination. The individual surface densities of the salt composition like chlorides, sulphates, sodium, etc, cannot be determined by this method.

This method assesses only contaminants that forms an electrolyte (ions) when in contact with water. These represent the greater part of the contaminants.

<https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/en/#iso:std:iso:8502:-9:ed-2:v1:en>

1. **Number:** ISO 8130-10:2021 to replace KS ISO 8130-10:1998

**Title:** Coating powders — Part 10: Determination of deposition efficiency

**Scope:** This document specifies a method for determining the mass fraction in per cent (%) of a sprayed coating powder which is deposited on a test item under known spray gun and environmental conditions.

The method is applicable to powders applied by corona or tribo charging and can be used to compare the deposition efficiency of different powders with the same or different gun with the same powder.

This method is only used for comparison when powders or guns are evaluated consecutively, as the influence of the environment and the equipment can vary significantly with time and location.

<https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/en/#iso:std:iso:8130:-10:ed-2:v1:en>

1. **Number**: ISO 8130-11: 2019 to replace KS ISO 8130-11: 1997

**Title**: Coating powders — Part 11: Inclined-plane flow test

**Scope** This document specifies a comparative method for determining the flow characteristic of a fused thermosetting coating powder down a plane inclined at a set angle to the horizontal.

The aim of the test method described in this document gives an indication of the degree of melt flow that can occur during the curing of the coating powder. This characteristic contributes to the surface appearance and to the degree of coverage over sharp edges.

The test is a comparative method for checking for batch to batch variation in the behaviour of a given coating powder. Correlation between the results from coating powders of differing composition is not to be expected.

This method is not suitable for coating powders which have gel times of less than 1 min at the test temperature when characterised according to ISO 8130-6. This method is also not suitable for textured powders.

<https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/en/#iso:std:iso:8130:-11:ed-2:v1:en>

1. **Number**: ISO 2811-1: 2023 to replace KS ISO 2811-1:2011

**Title**: Paints and varnishes — Determination of density — Part 1: Pycnometer method

**Scope**: This document specifies a method for determining the density of paints, varnishes and related products using a metal or Gay-Lussac pycnometer.

The method is limited to materials of low or medium viscosity at the temperature of test. The Hubbard pycnometer (see ISO 3507) can be used for highly viscous materials.

<https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/en/#iso:std:iso:2811:-1:ed-4:v1:en>

1. Number: ISO 8130-2:2021 to replace KS ISO 8130-2:1992

Title: Coating powders — Part 2: Determination of density by gas comparison pycnometer (referee method)

Scope: This document specifies a method for the determination of density for all types of coating powders using a gas comparison pycnometer.

<https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/en/#iso:std:iso:8130:-2:ed-2:v1:en>

1. ISO 8130-12:2019 to replace KS ISO 8130-12:1998

**Title** Coating powders — Part 12: Determination of compatibility

**Scope**: This document specifies a visual method to determine the deterioration of surface quality of the final coating when mixing two different coating powders. The surface quality will depend on the following characteristics of the coating powders:

a) the chemical reactivity;

b) the chemical composition;

c) the melt properties.

The onset of the incompatibility in appearance, its nature and its extent will depend greatly on the ratio in which the powders are mixed. The nature of the incompatibility in surface appearance can manifest itself in various ways, described in Clause 8.

This test is useful in predicting the possibility of incompatibility arising from mixing different powders both during the manufacturing process and during the application of the coating powder.

This document concerns only changes in visual aspects of the coating. The mixture series can also be used for testing properties such as mechanical properties, chemical properties, corrosive properties and resistance against UV radiation. Further properties can be agreed between interested parties.

<https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/en/#iso:std:iso:8130:-12:ed-2:v1:en>

1. **Number**: ISO 8130-3:2021 to replace KS ISO 8130-3:1992

**Title**: Coating powders — Part 3: Determination of density by liquid displacement pycnometer

**Scope**: This document specifies a liquid displacement pycnometer method for the determination of the density of coating powders. The method is based on a determination of the mass and the volume of a test portion.

Coating powders with density <1 g/cm3, can be measured in accordance with ISO 1183-1 and the appropriate method, by agreement.

<https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/en/#iso:std:iso:8130:-3:ed-2:v1:en>

1. **Number**: ISO 8130-4:2021 to replace KS ISO 8130-4:1992

**Title**: Coating powders — Part 4: Calculation of lower explosion limit

**Scope**: This document specifies a method for the calculation of the lower explosion limit of a coating powder, i.e. the minimum concentration of the coating powder in air which will form an explosive mixture. It is based on the measurement of the gross calorific value of the product, as determined by the method described in ISO 1928.

<https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/en/#iso:std:iso:8130:-4:ed-2:v1:en>

1. **Number:** ISO 8130-5:2021to replace KS ISO 8130-5:1992

**Title:** Coating powders — Part 5: Determination of flow properties of a powder/air mixture

**Scope:** This document specifies a method for estimating the flow properties of a mixture of coating powder and air.

The results obtained are influenced by the composition of the coating powder, its density, particle size distribution and particle shape, together with the tendency of the particles to agglomerate and to accept a charge.

<https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/en/#iso:std:iso:8130:-5:ed-2:v1:en>

1. **Number**: ISO 8130-6:2021 to replace KS ISO 8130-6:1992

**Title**: Coating powders — Part 6: Determination of gel time of thermosetting coating powders at a given temperature

**Scope**: This document specifies a method for determining the time for a thermosetting coating powder to gel at a specified temperature. A method is described for checking batch to batch variation and for the quality control of a given coating powder.

The method is not applicable to coating powders with ultra-short gel times (less than 15 s).

<https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/en/#iso:std:iso:8130:-6:ed-2:v1:en>

1. **Number:** ISO 8130-7:2021 to replace KS ISO 8130-7:1992

**Title:** Coating powders — Part 7: Determination of loss of mass on stoving

**Scope:** This document specifies a method for the determination of loss of mass on stoving of coating powders that are to be applied by electrostatic spraying or flock spraying or fluidized bed.

The method described in this document is a simple, practical test which provides sufficiently accurate results for coating powders that lose approximately 2 % (by mass) on stoving (heating). Above 2 %, accuracy decreases with an increasing loss in mass.

This method determines the amount of all volatile matter, including water.

Thermogravimetric testing as described in the ISO 11358 series can be used as a comparative method.

<https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/en/#iso:std:iso:8130:-7:ed-2:v1:en>

1. **Number:** ISO 8130-8:2021 to replace KS ISO 8130-8:1994

**Title:** Coating powders — Part 8: Assessment of the storage stability of thermosetting powders

**Scope:** This document establishes a method for the estimation of the storage stability of thermosetting coating powders. It provides the procedures for determining the changes both in the physical state of a thermosetting coating powder and in its chemical reactivity, together with its capacity to form a satisfactory final coating.

<https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/en/#iso:std:iso:8130:-8:ed-2:v1:en>

**ADOPTION PROPOSAL**

| **S/No.** | **Standard Number** | **Adoption acceptable as presented** | **Adoption proposal not acceptable** | **Reason why adoption proposal not acceptable** | **Proposed Change/recommendation(s)** |
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|  | ISO 8502-9: 2020 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ISO 8130-11: 2019 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ISO 8130-11: 2019 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ISO 2811-1: 2023 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ISO 8130-2:2021 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ISO 8130-12:2019 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ISO 8130-3:2021 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ISO 8130-4:2021 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ISO 8130-5:2021 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ISO 8130-6:2021 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ISO 8130-7:2021 |  |  |  |  |
|  | ISO 8130-8:2021 |  |  |  |  |