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Petroleum and natural gas industries - External coatings for buried or submerged pipelines used in pipeline transportation systems - Part 3: Field joint coatings (ISO 21809-3:2016)

Táto norma obsahuje anglickú verziu európskej normy.
This standard includes the English version of the European Standard.

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**Petroleum and natural gas industries - External coatings
for buried or submerged pipelines used in pipeline
transportation systems - Part 3: Field joint coatings (ISO
21809-3:2016)**

Industries du pétrole et du gaz naturel - Revêtements
externes des conduites enterrées ou immergées
utilisées dans les systèmes de transport par conduites -
Partie 3: Revêtements des joints soudés sur site (ISO
21809-3:2016)

Erdöl- und Erdgasindustrie - Umhüllungen für erd- und
wasserverlegte Rohrleitungen in Transportsystemen -
Teil 3: Nachumhüllungen (ISO 21809-3:2016)

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CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

Contents	Page
European foreword.....	3

European foreword

This document (EN ISO 21809-3:2016) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 67 “Materials, equipment and offshore structures for petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries” in collaboration with Technical Committee ECISS/TC 110 “Steel tubes, and iron and steel fittings” the secretariat of which is held by UNI.

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**Petroleum and natural gas
industries — External coatings for
buried or submerged pipelines used
in pipeline transportation systems —**

**Part 3:
Field joint coatings**

*Industries du pétrole et du gaz naturel — Revêtements externes
des conduites enterrées ou immergées utilisées dans les systèmes de
transport par conduites —*

Partie 3: Revêtements des joints soudés sur site





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Contents

Page

Foreword	ix
Introduction	x
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	4
4 Symbols and abbreviated terms	6
4.1 Symbols.....	6
4.2 Abbreviated terms.....	7
5 General requirements	8
5.1 Responsibility of the end user.....	8
5.2 Rounding.....	8
5.3 Compliance, testing and quality.....	8
6 Information to be supplied by the purchaser	8
6.1 General information.....	8
6.2 Additional information.....	8
7 Application procedures and qualification	9
7.1 Application procedure specification (APS).....	9
7.2 Coating materials.....	10
7.3 Procedure qualification trial (PQT).....	10
7.4 Pre-production trial (PPT).....	11
7.5 Qualification of coating and inspection personnel.....	12
7.6 Production testing and inspection.....	12
7.7 Inspection documents and traceability.....	12
8 Classification of field joint coatings	12
9 General requirements for surface preparation, coating application, testing and repair	13
9.1 Surface preparation.....	13
9.1.1 General.....	13
9.1.2 Preparation of the steel substrate.....	14
9.1.3 Preparation of the adjacent plant-applied coating.....	15
9.2 Application of the coating.....	15
9.3 Visual inspection of the applied coating.....	15
9.4 Testing of the field joint coating.....	16
9.5 Repairs.....	16
9.6 Verification, handling and storage of coating materials.....	16
10 Hot-applied bituminous tape coatings	16
10.1 Coating identification.....	16
10.2 Description of the coatings.....	16
10.3 Surface preparation.....	16
10.4 Coating application.....	16
10.4.1 General.....	16
10.4.2 Application of the primer.....	16
10.4.3 Application of the bituminous tapes.....	17
10.4.4 Overlap.....	17
10.5 Testing of the applied coatings.....	17
10.5.1 General.....	17
10.5.2 Thickness.....	17
10.5.3 Holiday detection.....	18
10.5.4 Impact resistance.....	18
10.5.5 Indentation resistance.....	18
10.5.6 Specific electrical insulation resistance.....	18

10.5.7	Cathodic disbondment.....	18
10.5.8	Peel strength to pipe surface and plant coating.....	18
10.5.9	Hot-water immersion test.....	18
10.5.10	Lap shear strength.....	18
11	Petrolatum and wax-based tape coatings.....	22
11.1	Coating identification.....	22
11.2	Description of the coatings.....	22
11.2.1	Petrolatum tapes (Type 11A).....	22
11.2.2	Wax-based tapes (Type 11B).....	22
11.3	Surface preparation.....	22
11.4	Coating application.....	22
11.4.1	General.....	22
11.4.2	Application of the primer.....	22
11.4.3	Application of petrolatum or wax-based tapes.....	23
11.4.4	Overlap.....	23
11.5	Testing of the applied coatings.....	23
11.5.1	General.....	23
11.5.2	Thickness.....	23
11.5.3	Holiday detection.....	23
11.5.4	Impact resistance.....	23
11.5.5	Indentation resistance.....	24
11.5.6	Specific electrical insulation resistance.....	24
11.5.7	Cathodic disbondment.....	24
11.5.8	Peel strength to pipe surface and plant coating.....	24
11.5.9	Hot-water immersion test.....	24
11.5.10	Drip resistance.....	24
12	Cold-applied polymeric tape coatings.....	26
12.1	Coating identification.....	26
12.2	Description of the coatings.....	26
12.3	Surface preparation.....	26
12.4	Coating application.....	26
12.4.1	General.....	26
12.4.2	Application of the primer.....	26
12.4.3	Application of polymeric tapes.....	26
12.4.4	Overlap.....	27
12.5	Testing of the applied coatings.....	27
12.5.1	General.....	27
12.5.2	Thickness.....	27
12.5.3	Holiday detection.....	27
12.5.4	Impact resistance.....	27
12.5.5	Indentation resistance.....	27
12.5.6	Cathodic disbondment.....	28
12.5.7	Peel strength between tape layers of polymeric tapes.....	28
12.5.8	Peel strength to pipe surface and plant coating.....	28
12.5.9	Hot-water immersion test.....	28
12.5.10	Lap shear strength.....	28
12.5.11	Thermal ageing resistance.....	28
13	Non-crystalline low-viscosity polyolefin based coatings.....	29
13.1	Coating identification.....	29
13.2	Description of the coatings.....	30
13.3	Surface preparation.....	30
13.4	Application of the coatings.....	31
13.4.1	General.....	31
13.4.2	Overlap.....	31
13.5	Testing of the applied coating.....	31
13.5.1	General.....	31
13.5.2	Thickness.....	31

	13.5.3	Holiday detection	31
	13.5.4	Impact resistance	32
	13.5.5	Indentation resistance	32
	13.5.6	Specific electrical insulation resistance	32
	13.5.7	Cathodic disbondment resistance	32
	13.5.8	Peel strength between layers of outer wrap	32
	13.5.9	Adhesion to pipe surface and plant coating	32
	13.5.10	Thermal ageing resistance	33
	13.5.11	Resistance to lap shear	33
	13.5.12	Hot-water immersion test	33
	13.5.13	Glass transition and crystallization temperatures	33
	13.5.14	Drip resistance	33
14		Coatings based on heat-shrinkable materials	37
	14.1	Coating identification	37
	14.2	Description of the coatings	37
	14.2.1	General	37
	14.2.2	Type 14A	37
	14.2.3	Types 14B, 14C and 14D	37
	14.3	Surface preparation	38
	14.4	Application of the coatings	38
	14.4.1	General	38
	14.4.2	Application of the primer	38
	14.4.3	Application of heat-shrinkable materials	38
	14.4.4	Overlap	39
	14.5	Testing of the applied coatings	39
	14.5.1	General	39
	14.5.2	Thickness	39
	14.5.3	Holiday detection	39
	14.5.4	Peel strength	40
	14.5.5	Cathodic disbondment	40
	14.5.6	Hot-water immersion test	40
	14.5.7	Impact resistance	40
	14.5.8	Indentation resistance	40
	14.5.9	Lap shear strength	40
	14.5.10	Thermal ageing resistance and thermal stability	40
	14.5.11	Bursting strength	40
	14.5.12	Oxidation induction time	41
15		Hot-applied microcrystalline wax coatings	45
	15.1	Coating identification	45
	15.2	Description of the coating	45
	15.3	Surface preparation	45
	15.4	Application of the coating	45
	15.4.1	General	45
	15.4.2	Application of the microcrystalline wax	45
	15.4.3	Application of the outer wrap	46
	15.4.4	Application of wax top coat	46
	15.5	Testing of the applied coatings	46
	15.5.1	General	46
	15.5.2	Thickness	46
	15.5.3	Holiday detection	46
	15.5.4	Adhesion	46
	15.5.5	Hardness	46
16		Elastomeric coatings	48
	16.1	Coating identification	48
	16.2	Description of the coatings	48
	16.3	Surface preparation	48
	16.4	Application of the coatings	48

16.4.1	General	48
16.4.2	<i>In situ</i> vulcanization method	48
16.4.3	Ambient-cure adhesive method	49
16.5	Testing of the applied coatings	49
16.5.1	General	49
16.5.2	Visual appearance	49
16.5.3	Coating thickness	49
16.5.4	Holiday detection	49
16.5.5	Hardness	49
16.5.6	Adhesion	49
16.5.7	Hot-water immersion test	50
16.5.8	Cathodic disbondment	50
16.5.9	Density	50
16.5.10	Rheometer curve — Oscillating disc	50
16.5.11	Tensile strength	50
16.5.12	Elongation at break	50
16.5.13	Tear strength	50
16.5.14	Electrical volume resistivity	50
16.5.15	Ozone resistance	51
16.5.16	Resistance to seawater	51
17	Fusion-bonded epoxy (FBE) powder coatings	53
17.1	Coating identification	53
17.2	Description of the coatings	53
17.3	Surface preparation	53
17.4	Application of the coatings	54
17.4.1	General	54
17.4.2	Transport and storage of epoxy powder	54
17.4.3	Heating	54
17.4.4	Application of epoxy powder	54
17.5	Testing of the applied coatings	55
17.5.1	General	55
17.5.2	Visual appearance	55
17.5.3	Thickness	55
17.5.4	Holiday detection	55
17.5.5	Adhesion	55
17.5.6	Degree of cure	55
17.5.7	Impact resistance	55
17.5.8	Cathodic disbondment	55
17.5.9	Hot-water immersion test	56
17.5.10	Flexibility	56
18	Liquid-applied coatings	56
18.1	Coating identification	56
18.2	Description of the coatings	56
18.2.1	Liquid epoxy — 18A	56
18.2.2	Liquid polyurethane — 18B	56
18.2.3	Fibre reinforced epoxy — 18C	56
18.2.4	Fibre reinforced vinyl ester — 18D	56
18.2.5	Cast polyurethane — 18E	57
18.3	Surface preparation	57
18.4	Application of the coatings	57
18.4.1	General	57
18.4.2	Heating	57
18.4.3	Liquid coatings application	57
18.5	Testing of the applied coatings	58
18.5.1	General	58
18.5.2	Thickness	58
18.5.3	Holiday detection	58

18.5.4	Adhesion	58
18.5.5	Impact resistance	58
18.5.6	Hardness	58
18.5.7	Cathodic disbondment	58
18.5.8	Hot-water immersion test	59
18.5.9	Flexibility	59
18.5.10	Indentation resistance	59
18.5.11	Specific electrical insulation resistance	59
18.5.12	Compressive strength	59
18.5.13	Electrical volume resistivity	59
18.5.14	Water absorption	59
19	Hot-applied polyolefin-based coatings	62
19.1	Coating identification	62
19.2	Description of the coatings	62
19.2.1	Flame-sprayed polypropylene — Type 19A	62
19.2.2	Hot-applied polypropylene tapes/sheets — Type 19B	62
19.2.3	Injection-moulded polypropylene — Type 19C	63
19.2.4	Flame-sprayed polyethylene — Type 19D	63
19.2.5	Hot-applied polyethylene tapes/sheets — Type 19E	63
19.2.6	Thickness of the epoxy primer	63
19.3	Surface preparation	64
19.4	Application of the coating	64
19.4.1	General	64
19.4.2	Heating	64
19.4.3	Application of the epoxy layer	64
19.4.4	Application of the chemically modified PP or PE	65
19.4.5	Application of the polyolefin top coat	65
19.5	Testing of the applied coatings	65
19.5.1	General	65
19.5.2	Thickness	66
19.5.3	Holiday detection	66
19.5.4	Peel strength	66
19.5.5	Adhesion to plant coating	66
19.5.6	Hot-water immersion test	66
19.5.7	Degree of cure	66
19.5.8	Cathodic disbondment	66
19.5.9	Impact resistance	67
19.5.10	Indentation resistance	67
19.5.11	Oxidation induction time	67
19.5.12	Flexibility	67
20	Thermal spray aluminium (TSA) coatings	70
20.1	Coating identification	70
20.2	Description of the coating	70
20.3	Qualification	70
20.4	Surface preparation	71
20.5	Application of the coating	71
20.5.1	General	71
20.5.2	Aluminium	71
20.5.3	Sealer	71
20.6	Testing of the applied coating	71
20.6.1	General	71
20.6.2	Visual inspection	72
20.6.3	TSA porosity	72
20.6.4	Coating thickness	72
20.6.5	Bend test	72
20.6.6	Pull-off adhesion test	72
20.6.7	Sealer penetration	72

Annex A (normative) Test programmes for procedure qualification trials (PQT), pre-production trials (PPT) or production testing	74
Annex B (normative) Inspection of thickness	79
Annex C (normative) Holiday detection test	80
Annex D (normative) Impact test	81
Annex E (normative) Indentation test	83
Annex F (normative) Specific electrical insulation resistance	85
Annex G (normative) Cathodic disbondment test	87
Annex H (normative) Peel strength test	93
Annex I (normative) Hot water immersion test	99
Annex J (normative) Lap shear strength	102
Annex K (normative) Drip resistance	105
Annex L (normative) Peel strength between layers	106
Annex M (normative) Thermal ageing resistance	109
Annex N (normative) Thermal stability test (Hot air ageing)	114
Annex O (normative) Bursting strength of reinforced backing	115
Annex P (normative) Thermal analysis of epoxy powder and cured coating film (FBE)	116
Annex Q (normative) Adhesion test — Resistance to removal	120
Bibliography	122

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).

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).

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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 67, *Materials, equipment and offshore structures for petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Pipeline transportation systems*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 21809-3:2008), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates the Amendment ISO 21809-3:2008/Amd 1:2011.

ISO 21809 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Petroleum and natural gas industries — External coatings for buried or submerged pipelines used in pipeline transportation systems*:

- *Part 1: Polyolefin coatings (3-layer PE and 3-layer PP)*
- *Part 2: Single layer fusion-bonded epoxy coatings*
- *Part 3: Field joint coatings*
- *Part 4: Polyethylene coatings (2-layer PE)*
- *Part 5: External concrete coatings*

Multilayer fusion bonded epoxy coatings is to form the subject of future part 6.

Coating repairs on rehabilitation is to form the subject of future part 11.

Introduction

Users of this part of ISO 21809 are to be aware that further or differing requirements can be needed for individual applications. This part of ISO 21809 is not intended to inhibit a vendor from offering, or the purchaser from accepting, alternative equipment or engineering solutions for the individual application. This can be particularly applicable where there is innovative or developing technology. Where an alternative is offered, the vendor is to identify any variations from this part of ISO 21809 and provide details.

Petroleum and natural gas industries — External coatings for buried or submerged pipelines used in pipeline transportation systems —

Part 3: Field joint coatings

1 Scope

This part of ISO 21809 specifies requirements for field joint coating of seamless or welded steel pipes for buried and submerged sections of pipeline transportation systems used in the petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries as defined in ISO 13623. This part of ISO 21809 specifies the qualification, application and testing of the corrosion protection coatings applied to steel surfaces left bare after the joining of pipes and fittings (components) by welding.

This part of ISO 21809 defines and codifies in [Table 1](#) the different types of field joint coatings for pipelines.

This part of ISO 21809 does not address requirements for additional mechanical protection, for thermal insulation or for joint infills of concrete weight-coated pipes.

NOTE Field joints of pipes and fittings coated in accordance with this part of ISO 21809 are considered suitable for further protection by means of cathodic protection.

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 34-1, *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of tear strength — Part 1: Trouser, angle and crescent test pieces*

ISO 37, *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of tensile stress-strain properties*

ISO 62, *Plastics — Determination of water absorption*

ISO 188, *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Accelerated ageing and heat resistance tests*

ISO 527-2, *Plastics — Determination of tensile properties — Part 2: Test conditions for moulding and extrusion plastics*

ISO 527-3, *Plastics — Determination of tensile properties — Part 3: Test conditions for films and sheets*

ISO 868, *Plastics and ebonite — Determination of indentation hardness by means of a durometer (Shore hardness)*

ISO 1431-1, *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Resistance to ozone cracking — Part 1: Static and dynamic strain testing*

ISO 1523, *Determination of flash point — Closed cup equilibrium method*

ISO 1817, *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of the effect of liquids*

ISO 21809-3:2016(E)

ISO 2178, *Non-magnetic coatings on magnetic substrates — Measurement of coating thickness — Magnetic method*

ISO 2781, *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of density*

ISO 2808, *Paints and varnishes — Determination of film thickness*

ISO 2811-1, *Paints and varnishes — Determination of density — Part 1: Pycnometer method*

ISO 3251, *Paints, varnishes and plastics — Determination of non-volatile-matter content*

ISO 3303-1, *Rubber- or plastics-coated fabrics — Determination of bursting strength — Part 1: Steel-ball method*

ISO 3417, *Rubber — Measurement of vulcanization characteristics with the oscillating disc curemeter*

ISO 3801, *Textiles — Woven fabrics — Determination of mass per unit length and mass per unit area*

ISO 4591, *Plastics — Film and sheeting — Determination of average thickness of a sample, and average thickness and yield of a roll, by gravimetric techniques (gravimetric thickness)*

ISO 4593, *Plastics — Film and sheeting — Determination of thickness by mechanical scanning*

ISO 4624, *Paint and varnishes — Pull-off test for adhesion*

ISO 4625-1, *Binders for paints and varnishes — Determination of softening point — Part 1: Ring-and-ball method*

ISO 5893, *Rubber and plastics test equipment — Tensile, flexural and compression types (constant rate of traverse) — Specification*

ISO 7619-1, *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of indentation hardness — Part 1: Durometer method (Shore hardness)*

ISO 8501-1, *Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products — Visual assessment of surface cleanliness — Part 1: Rust grades and preparation grades of uncoated steel substrates and of steel substrates after overall removal of previous coatings*

ISO 8501-3, *Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products — Visual assessment of surface cleanliness — Part 3: Preparation grades of welds, edges and other areas with surface imperfections.*

ISO 8502-3, *Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products — Tests for the assessment of surface cleanliness — Part 3: Assessment of dust on steel surfaces prepared for painting (pressure-sensitive tape method)*

ISO 8502-6, *Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products — Tests for the assessment of surface cleanliness — Part 6: Extraction of soluble contaminants for analysis — The Bresle method*

ISO 8502-9, *Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products — Tests for the assessment of surface cleanliness — Part 9: Field method for conductometric determination of water-soluble salts*

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*

ISO 8503-2, *Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products — Surface roughness characteristics of blast-cleaned steel substrates — Part 2: Method for the grading of surface profile of abrasive blast-cleaned steel — Comparator procedure*

ISO 8503-4, *Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products — Surface roughness characteristics of blast-cleaned steel substrates — Part 4: Method for the calibration of ISO surface profile comparators and for the determination of surface profile — Stylus instrument procedure*

ISO 8503-5, *Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products — Surface roughness characteristics of blast-cleaned steel substrates — Part 5: Replica tape method for the determination of the surface profile*

ISO 8504-2, *Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products — Surface preparation methods — Part 2: Abrasive blast-cleaning*

ISO 8504-3, *Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products — Surface preparation methods — Part 3: Hand- and power-tool cleaning*

ISO 10474, *Steel and steel products — Inspection documents*

ISO 11124 (all parts), *Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products — Specifications for metallic blast-cleaning abrasives*

ISO 11126 (all parts), *Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products — Specifications for non-metallic blast-cleaning abrasives*

ISO 11357-1, *Plastics — Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) — Part 1: General principles*

ISO 11357-2, *Plastics — Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) — Part 2: Determination of glass transition temperature and glass transition step height*

ISO 11357-3, *Plastics — Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) — Part 3: Determination of temperature and enthalpy of melting and crystallization*

ISO 11357-6, *Plastics — Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) — Part 6: Determination of oxidation induction time (isothermal OIT) and oxidation induction temperature (dynamic OIT)*

ISO 13623, *Petroleum and natural gas industries — Pipeline transportation systems*

ISO 21809-2, *Petroleum and natural gas industries — External coatings for buried or submerged pipelines used in pipeline transportation systems — Part 2: Single layer fusion-bonded epoxy coatings*

ISO 80000-1:2009, *Quantities and units — Part 1: General*

EN 10204, *Metallic products — Types of inspection documents*

ASTM D70¹⁾, *Standard Test Method for Density of Semi-Solid Bituminous Materials (Pycnometer Method)*

ASTM D92, *Standard Test Method for Flash and Fire Points by Cleveland Open Cup Tester*

ASTM D127, *Standard Test Method for Drop Melting Point of Petroleum Wax, Including Petrolatum*

ASTM D149, *Standard Test Method for Dielectric Breakdown Voltage and Dielectric Strength of Solid Electrical Insulating Materials at Commercial Power Frequencies*

ASTM D257, *Standard Test Methods for DC Resistance or Conductance of Insulating Materials*

ASTM D695, *Standard Test Method for Compressive Properties of Rigid Plastics*

ASTM D937, *Standard Test Method for Cone Penetration of Petrolatum*

ASTM D938, *Standard Test Method for Congealing Point of Petroleum Waxes, Including Petrolatum*

ASTM D1000, *Standard Test Methods for Pressure — Sensitive Adhesive — Coated Tapes Used for Electrical and Electronic Applications*

1) American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Harbour Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959, USA.

ISO 21809-3:2016(E)

ASTM D1141, *Standard Practice for the Preparation of Substitute Ocean Water*

ASTM D1321, *Standard Test Method for Needle Penetration of Petroleum Waxes*

ASTM D2084, *Standard Test Method for Rubber Property — Vulcanization Using Oscillating Disk Cure Meter*

ASTM D4285, *Standard Test Method for Indicating Oil or Water in Compressed Air*

ASTM D4541, *Standard Test Method for Pull-off Strength of Coatings Using Portable Adhesion Testers*

AWS C2.25/C2.25M²⁾, *Specification for Thermal Spray Feedstock Solid and Composite Wire and Ceramic Rods*

SSPC-SP1³⁾, *Surface preparation specification No.1 — Solvent cleaning*

SSPC CS 23.00, *Specification for the Application of Thermal Spray Coatings (Metallizing) of Aluminium, Zinc and Their Alloys and Composites for the Corrosion Protection of Steel*

koniec náhľadu – text ďalej pokračuje v platenej verzii STN

2) America Welding Society, 550 N.W. Le Jeune Road, Miami, Florida 33126, USA.

3) The Society for Protective Coatings, 40 24th Street, 6th Floor, Pittsburgh, PA 15222-4656, USA.