

STN	<p>Sklené a porcelánové smalty Skúška nízkym napäťím na zistenie a lokalizáciu chýb Časť 1: Skúška s tampónom pre neprofilované povrchy (ISO 8289-1: 2020)</p>	<p>STN EN ISO 8289-1</p>
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Vitreous and porcelain enamels - Low-voltage test for detecting and locating defects - Part 1: Swab test for non-profiled surfaces (ISO 8289-1:2020)

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

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Vitreous and porcelain enamels - Low-voltage test for
detecting and locating defects - Part 1: Swab test for non-
profiled surfaces (ISO 8289-1:2020)

Émaux vitrifiés - Essai à basse tension pour la
détection et la localisation des défauts - Partie 1: Essai
avec tampon pour les surfaces non profilées (ISO 8289-
1:2020)

Emails und Emaillierungen - Niedrigspannungsprüfung
zum Nachweis und Lokalisieren von Fehlstellen - Teil
1: Prüfung von nicht-profilierten Oberflächen (ISO
8289-1:2020)

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Contents

Page

European foreword.....	3
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European foreword

This document (EN ISO 8289-1:2020) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 107 "Metallic and other inorganic coatings" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 262 "Metallic and other inorganic coatings, including for corrosion protection and corrosion testing of metals and alloys" the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by August 2020, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by August 2020.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 8289-1:2020 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 8289-1:2020 without any modification.

**INTERNATIONAL
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**Vitreous and porcelain enamels —
Low-voltage test for detecting and
locating defects —****Part 1:
Swab test for non-profiled surfaces**

*Émaux vitrifiés — Essai à basse tension pour la détection et la
localisation des défauts —*

Partie 1: Essai avec tampon pour les surfaces non profilées

Reference number
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Contents

	Page
Foreword	iv
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Principle	1
5 Test reagent	2
6 Apparatus	2
6.1 Method A	2
6.2 Method B	2
7 Test specimen	2
8 Procedure	3
8.1 Electrical detection (method A)	3
8.2 Optical detection (method B)	3
9 Expression of results	3
10 Test report	3
Bibliography	5

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).

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This document was prepared by ISO/TC 107, *Metallic and other inorganic coatings*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 262, *Metallic and other inorganic coatings, including for corrosion protection and corrosion testing of metals and alloys*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This first edition cancels and replaces ISO 8289:2000, which has been technically revised.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Vitreous and porcelain enamels — Low-voltage test for detecting and locating defects —

Part 1: Swab test for non-profiled surfaces

1 Scope

This document specifies two low voltage tests for detecting and locating defects that extend to the basis metal in vitreous and porcelain enamel coatings.

Method A (electrical) is applicable to the rapid detection and determination of the general location of defects. Method B (optical), based on colour effects, is applicable to the more precise detection of defects and their exact locations. Both methods are commonly applied to flat surfaces. For more intricate shapes, such as undulated and/or corrugated surfaces, ISO 8289-2 is applicable.

NOTE 1 Selection of the correct test method is critical to distinguish the areas of increased conductivity detected by method B from actual pores that extend to the basis metal, which can be detected by both methods.

NOTE 2 The low voltage test is a non-destructive method of detecting defects and, therefore, is completely different from the high voltage test specified in ISO 2746. The results of the high and low voltage tests are not comparable and will differ.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

koniec náhľadu – text d'alej pokračuje v platenej verzii STN