

STN	Náterové látky Stanovenie odolnosti proti cyklickým podmienkam korózie Časť 2: Mokrú prostredie (sol'ná hmla)/suché prostredie/vlhké prostredie/UV svetlo (ISO 11997-2: 2025)	STN EN ISO 11997-2 67 3107
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Paints and varnishes - Determination of resistance to cyclic corrosion conditions - Part 2: Wet (salt fog)/dry/humid/UV light (ISO 11997-2:2025)

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

Táto norma bola oznámená vo Vestníku ÚNMS SR č. 02/26

Obsahuje: EN ISO 11997-2:2025, ISO 11997-2:2025

Oznámením tejto normy sa ruší
STN EN ISO 11997-2 (67 3107) z februára 2014

141864

Úrad pre normalizáciu, metrológiu a skúšobníctvo Slovenskej republiky, 2026
Slovenská technická norma a technická normalizačná informácia je chránená zákonom č. 60/2018 Z. z. o technickej normalizácii
v znení neskorších predpisov.

EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN ISO 11997-2

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

November 2025

ICS 87.040

Supersedes EN ISO 11997-2:2013

English Version

Paints and varnishes - Determination of resistance to cyclic corrosion conditions - Part 2: Wet (salt fog)/dry/humid/UV light (ISO 11997-2:2025)

Peintures et vernis - Détermination de la résistance aux conditions de corrosion cyclique - Partie 2: Brouillard salin/sécheresse/humidité/lumière UV (ISO 11997-2:2025)

Beschichtungsstoffe - Bestimmung der Beständigkeit bei zyklischen Korrosionsbedingungen - Teil 2: Nass (Salzsprühnebel)/trocken/feucht/UV-Strahlung (ISO 11997-2:2025)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 4 November 2025.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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EN ISO 11997-2:2025 (E)

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European foreword

This document (EN ISO 11997-2:2025) 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by May 2026, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 2026.

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.

This document supersedes EN ISO 11997-2:2013.

Any feedback and questions on this document should be directed to the users' national standards body/national committee. A complete listing of these bodies can be found on the CEN website.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 11997-2:2025 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 11997-2:2025 without any modification.



International Standard

ISO 11997-2

Paints and varnishes — Determination of resistance to cyclic corrosion conditions —

Part 2: Wet (salt fog)/dry/humid/UV light

*Peintures et vernis — Détermination de la résistance aux
conditions de corrosion cyclique —*

Partie 2: Brouillard salin/sécheresse/humidité/lumière UV

**Third edition
2025-11**

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Published in Switzerland

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ISO 11997-2:2025(en)**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 document 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 Technical Committee ISO/TC 35, *Paints and varnishes*, Subcommittee SC 9, *General test methods for paints and varnishes* in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 139, *Paints and varnishes*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 11997-2:2013), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- [Clause 3](#), Terms and definitions, has been added;
- in [A.3.2.2](#), the designation of the fluorescent UV lamps has been updated;
- the normative references have been updated.

A list of all parts in the ISO 11997 series can be found on the ISO website.

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.

ISO 11997-2:2025(en)**Introduction**

Coatings of paints, varnishes and similar materials are exposed to cyclic wet and dry corrosion and UV exposure conditions using specified salt solutions in cabinets in order to simulate, in the laboratory, processes occurring in aggressive outdoor conditions. Generally, valid correlations between such outdoor weathering and laboratory testing cannot be expected because of the large number of factors influencing the breakdown process. Certain relationships can only be expected if the effect on the coating of the important parameters (e.g. nature of the pollutant, spectral distribution of the incident irradiance in the relevant photochemical region, temperature of the specimen, type and cycle of wetting and relative humidity) is known. In contrast to outdoor weathering, laboratory testing in a cabinet is performed with a reduced number of variables, which can be controlled and therefore the effects are more reproducible.

The method described can give a means of checking that the quality of a paint or paint system is being maintained. The method is intended to provide a more realistic simulation of these factors than is found in traditional tests with continuous exposure to a static set of corrosive conditions. The method has been found to be useful in comparing the cyclic salt spray resistance of different coatings. It is most useful in providing relevant ratings for a series of coated panels exhibiting significant differences in cyclic salt spray/UV exposure resistance tested at the same time and to the same test cycle.

The cycle specified in this document has been found useful for air-drying industrial maintenance coatings on steel; other cycles may be used as required.

Paints and varnishes — Determination of resistance to cyclic corrosion conditions —

Part 2: Wet (salt fog)/dry/humid/UV light

1 Scope

This document specifies a test method to determine the resistance of coatings to a specified cycle of wet (salt fog)/dry/humidity/UV light conditions using a specified solution.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 1513, *Paints and varnishes — Examination and preparation of test samples*

ISO 1514, *Paints and varnishes — Standard panels for testing*

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

ISO 3270, *Paints and varnishes and their raw materials — Temperatures and humidities for conditioning and testing*

ISO 3696, *Water for analytical laboratory use — Specification and test methods*

ISO 4618, *Paints and varnishes — Vocabulary*

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*

ISO 4628-2, *Paints and varnishes — Evaluation of degradation of coatings — Designation of quantity and size of defects, and of intensity of uniform changes in appearance — Part 2: Assessment of degree of blistering*

ISO 4628-3, *Paints and varnishes — Evaluation of quantity and size of defects, and of intensity of uniform changes in appearance — Part 3: Assessment of degree of rusting*

ISO 4628-4, *Paints and varnishes — Evaluation of degradation of coatings — Designation of quantity and size of defects, and of intensity of uniform changes in appearance — Part 4: Assessment of degree of cracking*

ISO 4628-5, *Paints and varnishes — Evaluation of quantity and size of defects, and of intensity of uniform changes in appearance — Part 5: Assessment of degree of flaking*

ISO 4628-6, *Paints and varnishes — Evaluation of quantity and size of defects, and of intensity of uniform changes in appearance — Part 6: Assessment of degree of chalking by tape method*

ISO 4628-8, *Paints and varnishes — Evaluation of degradation of coatings — Designation of quantity and size of defects, and of intensity of uniform changes in appearance — Part 8: Assessment of degree of delamination and corrosion around a scribe or other artificial defect*

ISO 4628-10, *Paints and varnishes — Evaluation of quantity and size of defects, and of intensity of uniform changes in appearance — Part 10: Assessment of degree of filiform corrosion*

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ISO 11997-1:—¹⁾, *Paints and varnishes — Determination of resistance to cyclic corrosion conditions — Part 1: Wet (salt fog)/dry/humid*

ISO 15528, *Paints, varnishes and raw materials for paints and varnishes — Sampling*

ISO 16474-3, *Paints and varnishes — Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources — Part 3: Fluorescent UV lamps*

ISO 17872, *Paints and varnishes — Guidelines for the introduction of scribe marks through coatings on metallic panels for corrosion testing*

koniec náhľadu – text ďalej pokračuje v platenej verzii STN

1) Under preparation. Stage at the time of publication: ISO/DIS 11997-1:2025