

AS 3730.16—1991

Australian Standard<sup>®</sup>

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**Guide to the properties of paints  
for buildings**

**Part 16: Latex—Timber finish—  
Exterior**

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This Australian Standard was prepared by Committee CH/3, Paints and Related Materials. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 28 June 1991 and published on 16 September 1991.

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The following interests are represented on Committee CH/3:

Australasian Corrosion Association  
Australian Paint Manufacturers Federation  
Austroads  
Bureau of Steel Manufacturers of Australia  
Confederation of Australian Industry  
Department of Defence  
Government Paint Committee  
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## PREFACE

This guide was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee on Paints and Related Materials to augment the range of Standards dealing with paints for buildings.

The AS 3730 series will progressively augment existing Standards on paints and replace SAA TR1 Parts 1 to 10—1982, *Paints for buildings*.

The AS 3730 series has been prepared as guides to the range of frequently used paints for buildings which are air-dried and generally applied on site. These guides include features of each product type and typical product characteristics. Typical product characteristics are to be taken as a guide only and are not mandatory. Because a product is used as part only of an overall painting system, the AS 3730 guides should not be used as a substitute for a detailed painting specification from the manufacturer, based on AS 2311—1983, *The painting of buildings* or NATSPEC Section 570, *Painting*. Successful specifications are based on the proved performance of the total paint system, and not on the characteristics of individual paint products in isolation.

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## FOREWORD

Latex (water-borne) timber finishes provide a coloured and opaque finish that maintains the appearance of texture or grain on rough-sawn or dressed exterior timber. The timber to be coated should typically be of an intrinsically durable nature, i.e. not subject to shrinking or cracking. Because of the thermoplastic nature of the paint, it is not recommended for use on doors, windows or their frames, as the film may stick and tear where painted surfaces come in contact and are again separated.

Latex timber finishes are very fast drying, particularly on absorbent surfaces. Where stated in the paint manufacturer's recommendations, two coats may be applied within one working day, and painted areas may be used within a few hours of completion of painting.

AS 2311 provides guidance on the application and surface preparation procedure.

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## STANDARDS AUSTRALIA

## Australian Standard

## Guide to the properties of paints for buildings

## Part 16: Latex—Timber finish—Exterior

**1 SCOPE** This document provides a guide to the features and typical characteristics that are expected of an opaque latex timber finish for primarily exterior use on timber surfaces, applied by brush, roller or spray in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Products covered by this guide are classified as Paint Type 22 of AS 2311.

This guide applies to latex finishes intended for timber structures for use on surfaces for which primers and undercoats are not normally required. Although paints of this type are intended primarily for exterior use, they do find some interior applications such as on exposed ceiling beams.

**2 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS** A list of documents referred to in this guide is attached as Appendix A.

**3 DEFINITIONS** For the purpose of this guide, the definitions of AS 2310 and those below apply.

**3.1 Approximate colour match**—the colour of the test sample appears the same as a reference sample when separated by a minimum of 100 mm and viewed under specified conditions.

NOTE: See Appendix A of AS 3730.0.

**3.2 Tannin bleed**—visible discolouration caused by migration of tannin components from the underlying timber.

**3.3 Working up**—any lifting, mixing, dissolution, incorporation or other interaction observed between two paint films during or after the application of the underlying film.

NOTE: Such interaction is indicative of deterioration of the underlying coating during its curing period, especially if insufficient drying time has been allowed between coating applications (see also Clause 4.5.2).

#### 4 TYPICAL PROPERTIES AND CHARACTERISTICS

**4.1 Composition** The timber finish should consist essentially of pigments, extenders, and latex binders in aqueous suspension. The product should meet the requirements of the Uniform Paint Standard issued by the National Health and Medical Research Council.

**4.2 Conditions of test** Unless otherwise indicated, the recommendations in this guide apply to products that are tested as follows:

- (a) The test panel material is one of the GP type standard grade hardboards specified in AS 2458. Where reference panels are required, they should be composed of the same material as the test panel and should be prepared, by identical methods, at the same time as the test panel.
- (b) The size of test panels should be as recommended in Table 1 for the appropriate test.
- (c) The method of application is by brush.
- (d) The spreading rate of the timber finish should be as specified by the manufacturer, typically in the region of 14m<sup>2</sup>/L.
- (e) Environmental conditions for testing are in accordance with AS 1580.101.5.
- (f) Environmental conditions for air-drying are in accordance with AS 1580.101.1.

NOTE: AS 3730.0 provides information on the testing of paints for quality control purposes during manufacture.

#### 4.3 Liquid paint

**4.3.1 Condition in container** When examined in accordance with AS 1580.103.1 at the time of delivery from the manufacturer or supplier, the timber finish should be free from gel, coarse particles, skin and foreign matter. It should readily yield a product of uniform consistency when incorporated manually in accordance with AS 1580.211.2.

**4.3.2 Fineness of grind** When determined in accordance with AS 1580.204.1, the fineness of grind should be less than or equal to 50 µm.

**4.3.3 Volume solids** When a requirement for volume solids is included, it should be determined and expressed in accordance with AS 1580.301.2.