

Australian Standard™

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

**Part 16: Latex—Self-priming timber
finish—Exterior**

STANDARDS
Australia



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PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Australian members of the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee CH-003, Paints and Related Materials to supersede AS 3730.16—1991, *Guide to the properties of paints for buildings, Part 16: Latex—Timber finish—Exterior*. After consultation with stakeholders in both countries, Standards Australia and Standards New Zealand decided to develop this as an Australian, rather than an Australian/New Zealand Standard.

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/NZS 2311:2000, *Guide to the painting of buildings*. Successful specifications are based on the proven performance of the total paint system, and not on the characteristics of individual paint products in isolation.

The terms ‘normative’ and ‘informative’ have been used in this Standard to define the application of the appendix to which they apply. A ‘normative’ appendix is an integral part of a Standard, whereas an ‘informative’ appendix is only for information and guidance.

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FOREWORD

Latex self priming timber finishes provide an 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. Due to 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.

Exterior latex self-priming finishes produce little odour during application and are fast drying.

Before painting, surfaces should be prepared in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions or the appropriate section of AS/NZS 2311.

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Part 16: Latex—Self-priming 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.

This guide applies to latex self-priming 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 timber ceiling beams.

2 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

Appendix A lists documents referred to in this guide.

3 DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this guide, the definitions of AS/NZS 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 3730.16.

4 OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

Refer manufacturer's Materials Safety Data Sheet before using these paints.

5 TYPICAL PROPERTIES AND CHARACTERISTICS

5.1 Composition

The timber finish should consist essentially of pigments, extenders, and latex binders in aqueous suspension. The product should meet the requirements of the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons, issued by the National Drugs and Poisons Schedule Committee.

5.2 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 a piece of standard grade hardboard in accordance with AS/NZS 1580.104.1 sealed with one coat of the paint under test thinned 5 percent with water and dried for at least 24 h. Where reference panels are required, they should be made of the same material as the test panels and should be prepared by identical methods at the same time as the test panels.
- (b) The size of test panels should be as recommended in Table 1 for the appropriate test.