

EGOLF RECOMMENDATION 003-2016

Subject of Recommendation	Selection of colours for covering a range
Related test standard	EN ISO 1182, EN ISO 1716, EN ISO 9239-1, EN 13823 and EN ISO 11925-2
Date of issue	18/10/2016
Reference original query	EGOLF TC1 N579rev2 item 10
Previous publication number (if applicable)	ER34rev1:2009 – Selection of colours of paints EGR 74:2013 - range of test sheets of PVC panels for wall covering N515rev 2012-19 - SBI test range of colours when testing HPL or other kinds or product
Keywords (max. 20)	selection, colour, color, paint, covering, organic, content

Problem

There are a number of helpdesk items and EGOLF recommendations which aim to reduce the level of testing required to cover a range of colours. These are conflicting and in some instances out of date with test experience in EGOLF labs. This recommendation will update the three current documents and bring them into one. The documents that this supersedes are:

- ER34rev1:2009 – Selection of colours of paints
- EGR 74:2013 - range of test sheets of PVC panels for wall covering
- N515rev 2012-19 - SBI test range of colours when testing HPL or other kinds or product

Recommendation

If a harmonised product standard exists for the product under test and there are rules for colours within it then those rules should be followed.

The method in selecting colours for test is different depending on the test method, the reason for this is that it has been found when using the method of testing the highest organic content in the SBI test the influence of emissivity of the colour itself is not taken into account. In the EN ISO 1716 and EN ISO 1182 methods the organic content if known is more likely to have the greater effect on the performance in these test methods so this takes preference.

Method 1: EN ISO 11925-2, EN ISO 9239-1 and EN 13823 methods

Conduct a single test on each of the following:

	First Choice	Second Choice	Third Choice
Test 1	White	Lightest colour	
Test 2	Most vivid red	Most vivid yellow	Most vivid blue
Test 3	Black	Darkest colour	

Conduct a further two tests on the worst performing colour. If another of the colours tested has a significantly higher smoke value a further two tests should be conducted on this also to ascertain the smoke class.

Method 2: EN ISO 1716 and EN ISO 1182

Firstly make a distinction between the different colours on the basis of their base formulation, this creates different groups. From each of these groups the colour with the highest amount of organic content per m² is tested, and results are valid for colours of the same group with lower organic content.

If the organic content is not known the method 1 can be used.

Field of application

Method 1:

When writing the field of application care must be taken to ensure the colours covered are documented. If in the case of method 1 above the first choice colours are tested then the 'any colour' coverage can be used in the field of application. However if second/third choice colours are only available in the product range to be tested then the colours must be limited to the colours in the product range provided by the test sponsor.

Method 2:

In the case of method 2 the same is the case, if the client can confirm that the colour tested is the highest PCS value of all potential colours then the 'any colour' coverage can be used in the field of application. However if they can only confirm that it is the highest PCS value of a few available colours in the product range then only those colours can be included.