

UNI 9300: 2020 - Determination of the tendency of surfaces to retain dirt

Claudio Caon

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The new version of the Italian standard UNI 9300 has recently been published and with these short notes we would simply like to highlight the main changes compared to the previous version of 2015. Obviously, we refer to the original text of the standard for all the other specific details.

Paragraph 1 - Scope. The application field of the method is now extended to all wooden products and furniture made with any material. Floors, windows and wooden surfaces in general are then included.

Paragraph 3.3 - The concept of "light" and "dark" surface is clarified by introducing the reflectance parameter and specifying that the value of the Y coordinate must be greater than or equal to 15 units to define a surface as "light", and less than 15 in the case of a "dark" surface. On the basis of this parameter, the dirt product to be used is chosen, carbon black for light surfaces and another pigment (for example titanium dioxide) for dark surfaces.

Paragraph 5 - Equipment and materials. The gray scale has been eliminated as it is not necessary.

Paragraph 5.3 - The storage and annual expiration of the cleaning agent, i.e. the concentrate liquid from which the detergent solution is diluted, has become an integral part of the text in order to make this indication even more important.

Paragraph 5.4 - Based on the numerous interlaboratory tests carried out within the UNI "surfaces" working group, it emerged that the characteristics of carbon black are essential for the reliability of the method, therefore the specific surface of the black powder used for the dirty mixture has been corrected, passing from 460 to 550 m² /g. Furthermore, an indication for the supply of carbon black is given.

Paragraph 5.7 - The cotton wool pads no longer have a precise size, but it is sufficient that their surface is large enough to turn them on the steel cylinder to be kept still during the rotational movements of "fouling" and subsequent cleaning of the sample.

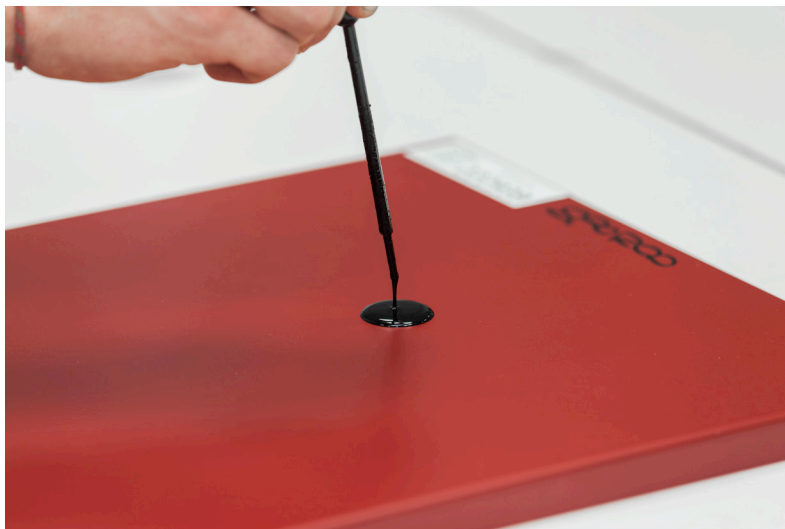
Paragraph 7.2 - Selection of the specimen. Before starting the test, especially on non-uniform surfaces, it is necessary to choose the areas that are free from macroscopic surface defects such as, for example, knots, cracks and chromatic variations.

Paragraph 8 - Examination of the specimens. In the previous version of the standard the test had to be repeated for a third time if the results obtained from the two previous determinations were different. In this case, the final evaluation to be recorded was the highest that had been reached or exceeded by the majority of the observers. In case of doubts, 3 evaluators were involved.

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The new version of the standard prescribes that the test must be performed on two separate specimens and for each of them the evaluation to be recorded must be the worst expressed by the evaluators, which in this case can only be two. The final result will be expressed, on the test report, as the worst of the two specimens.



For info:

Claudio Caon

+39 0432 747224

caon@catas.com

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