

Australian Standard<sup>®</sup>

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

**Part 1: Latex—Interior—Flat**

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Australasian Corrosion Association  
Australian Paint Manufacturers Federation  
Austroads  
Confederation of Australian Industry  
Department of Defence  
Government Paint Committee  
National Association of Testing Authorities, Australia  
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## **Guide to the properties of paints for buildings**

### **Part 1: Latex—Interior—Flat**

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## PREFACE

This guide was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee on Paints and Related Materials, to supersede Part 1 of 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 substitutes for detailed painting specifications 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.

## CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
FOREWORD .....	3
1 SCOPE .....	4
2 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS .....	4
3 DEFINITIONS .....	4
4 TYPICAL PROPERTIES AND CHARACTERISTICS .....	4
5 PACKAGING .....	5
6 LABELLING .....	6
APPENDIX	
A LIST OF REFERENCED DOCUMENTS .....	7

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## FOREWORD

Interior flat latex paint characterized by this guide is suitable for use on walls and ceilings in domestic dwellings, and for areas in other buildings which do not require regular washing.

Interior flat latex paints are not suitable for the internal surfaces of doors and windows, cupboards, trim and furniture.

Interior flat latex paint produces little odour during application and drying. Because the paint is very fast-drying, painted areas can be used within a few hours of application.

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

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**Australian Standard**

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

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**Part 1: Latex - Interior – Flat**

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**1 SCOPE** This document provides a guide to the features and typical characteristics that are expected of an interior flat latex finish when applied by brush, roller or spray in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations. Paints satisfying the requirements of this guide are equivalent to paint Type 6 of AS 2311.

**2 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS** The documents referred to in this guide are listed in Appendix A.

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

**3.1 Approximate colour match** - where 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 for information on colour matching.

**3.2 Working up** – any lifting, mixing, dissolution, incorporation, or other interaction observed between two paint films during the application of the overlying film.

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

#### **4 TYPICAL PROPERTIES AND CHARACTERISTICS**

NOTE: Table 1 provides a summary of typical properties.

**4.1 Composition** The paint should consist essentially of pigments, extenders and latex binder 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 paper-faced plaster board, sealed with one coat of the paint under test thinned 5 percent with water, or a suitable latex undercoat, and dried for at least 24 h. Where reference panels are required, they should be made of the same material and be prepared, by identical methods, at the same time as the test panels.
- (b) The size of test panels should be as specified in Table 1 for the appropriate test.
- (c) The method of application is by brush.
- (d) The spreading rate of the paint should be as specified by the manufacturer, typically about 15 m<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: See also AS 3730.0 for information on paint testing for quality control 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/ supplier, the paint should be free from gel, coarse particles, skin and foreign matter. It should readily yield a product of uniform consistency when re-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 75 µm.

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

#### **4.3.4 Storage stability**

**4.3.4.1 Ambient temperature storage** When housed under cover, in the original unopened container at ambient temperatures for 18 months from the date of manufacture, and examined in accordance with AS 1580.103.1, the paint should exhibit the following properties:

- (a) A settlement rating of no less than 6 as defined in AS 1580.211.1.
- (b) A uniform consistency free from lumps, gel and other defects when stirred as described in AS 1580.211.2.

The container should not exhibit rust or other signs of corrosion on its interior surface.