

## Paints and related materials—Methods of test

### Method 409.1: Resistance to mudcracking

#### 1 SCOPE

This Standard sets out a method for determining the resistance to mudcracking of an air-dried latex paint film, typically applied at 30–50 µm dry film thickness. It provides a method for evaluating the tendency of paint coatings to crack in locations where there has been an excessive build-up of paint, e.g. in the corner of a room, particularly at ceilings and cornices, which occurs most commonly with flat paints.

#### 2 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

The following documents are referred to in this Standard:

##### AS

1580	Paints and related materials—Methods of test
1580.101.5	Method 101.5: Conditions of test—Temperature and humidity control
1580.102.1	Method 102.1: Sampling procedure
1580.102.2	Method 102.2: In-process sampling
1580.103.1	Method 103.1: Examination and preparation of samples for testing

##### AS/NZS

2310	Glossary of paint and painting terms
2588	Gypsum plasterboard

#### 3 DEFINITION

For the purpose of this Standard, the definitions in AS/NZS 2310 apply.

#### 4 PRINCIPLE

An excessively thick coat of test paint is applied to a specified absorbent substrate by a drawdown applicator. After the coating has air-dried for a specified period, the surface is carefully examined for evidence of mudcracking.

#### 5 APPARATUS

##### 5.1 Applicator

Drawdown type applicator capable of spreading a film of paint, of minimum width 100 mm, at a wet film thickness of  $500 \pm 25$  µm.

##### 5.2 Magnifying lens

An optical lens capable of providing 10× magnification.

##### 5.3 Test panel

Test panel of nominal thickness 10 mm, cut from a sheet of commercially available, uncoated, paper-faced gypsum plasterboard conforming to AS 2588. The minimum dimensions of the panel shall be 200 mm × 200 mm.

NOTE: As the absorptivity of the surfaces of plasterboard varies, care should be taken to coat the face side on the panel.