



Designation: D822 – 23

Standard Practice for Filtered Open-Flame Carbon-Arc Exposures of Paint and Related Coatings¹

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This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the U.S. Department of Defense.

1. Scope

1.1 This practice covers the selection of test conditions for accelerated exposure testing of coatings and related products in filtered open-flame carbon-arc devices conducted according to Practices [G151](#) and [G152](#). This practice also covers the preparation of test specimens, the test conditions suited for coatings, and the evaluation of test results.

1.2 This practice does not cover enclosed carbon-arc exposures of paints and related coatings, which is described in Practice [D5031/D5031M](#). Another procedure for exposing these products is covered by Practice [D3361/D3361M](#), in which the specimens are subjected to radiation from an unfiltered open-flame carbon arc that produces shorter wavelengths and higher levels of short wavelength radiation than filtered open-flame or enclosed carbon arcs.

1.3 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses after SI units are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

1.4 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.5 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee [D01](#) on Paint and Related Coatings, Materials, and Applications and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee [D01.27](#) on Accelerated Testing.

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2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

- [D358](#) Specification for Wood to Be Used as Panels in Weathering Tests of Coatings (Withdrawn 2014)³
- [D523](#) Test Method for Specular Gloss
- [D609](#) Practice for Preparation of Cold-Rolled Steel Panels for Testing Paint, Varnish, Conversion Coatings, and Related Coating Products
- [D610](#) Practice for Evaluating Degree of Rusting on Painted Steel Surfaces
- [D659](#) Method for Evaluating Degree of Chalking of Exterior Paints (Withdrawn 1990)³
- [D660](#) Test Method for Evaluating Degree of Checking of Exterior Paints
- [D662](#) Test Method for Evaluating Degree of Erosion of Exterior Paints
- [D714](#) Test Method for Evaluating Degree of Blistering of Paints
- [D772](#) Test Method for Evaluating Degree of Flaking (Scaling) of Exterior Paints
- [D823](#) Practices for Producing Films of Uniform Thickness of Paint, Coatings and Related Products on Test Panels
- [D1005](#) Test Method for Measurement of Dry-Film Thickness of Organic Coatings Using Micrometers
- [D1729](#) Practice for Visual Appraisal of Colors and Color Differences of Diffusely-Illuminated Opaque Materials
- [D1730](#) Practices for Preparation of Aluminum and Aluminum-Alloy Surfaces for Painting
- [D2244](#) Practice for Calculation of Color Tolerances and Color Differences from Instrumentally Measured Color Coordinates

² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

³ The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on www.astm.org.

- [D2616 Test Method for Evaluation of Visual Color Difference With a Gray Scale](#)
- [D3361/D3361M Practice for Unfiltered Open-Flame Carbon-Arc Exposures of Paint and Related Coatings](#)
- [D4214 Test Methods for Evaluating the Degree of Chalking of Exterior Paint Films](#)
- [D5031/D5031M Practice for Enclosed Carbon-Arc Exposure Tests of Paint and Related Coatings](#)
- [D5870 Practice for Calculating Property Retention Index of Plastics](#)
- [D7091 Practice for Nondestructive Measurement of Dry Film Thickness of Nonmagnetic Coatings Applied to Ferrous Metals and Nonmagnetic, Nonconductive Coatings Applied to Non-Ferrous Metals](#)
- [E691 Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Study to Determine the Precision of a Test Method](#)
- [E1347 Test Method for Color and Color-Difference Measurement by Tristimulus Colorimetry](#)
- [G113 Terminology Relating to Natural and Artificial Weathering Tests of Nonmetallic Materials](#)
- [G141 Guide for Addressing Variability in Exposure Testing of Nonmetallic Materials](#)
- [G147 Practice for Conditioning and Handling of Nonmetallic Materials for Natural and Artificial Weathering Tests](#)
- [G151 Practice for Exposing Nonmetallic Materials in Accelerated Test Devices that Use Laboratory Light Sources](#)
- [G152 Practice for Operating Open Flame Carbon Arc Light Apparatus for Exposure of Nonmetallic Materials](#)
- [G169 Guide for Application of Basic Statistical Methods to Weathering Tests](#)

3. Terminology

3.1 The definitions given in Terminology [G113](#) are applicable to this practice.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 The ability of a paint or coating to resist deterioration of its physical and optical properties caused by exposure to light, heat, and water can be very significant for many applications. This practice is intended to induce property changes associated with end-use conditions, including the effects of sunlight, moisture, and heat. The exposure used in this practice is not intended to simulate the deterioration caused by localized weather phenomena such as atmospheric pollution, biological attack, and saltwater exposure.

4.2 *Cautions*—Variation in results may be expected when different operating conditions are used. Therefore, no reference to the use of this practice shall be made unless accompanied by a report prepared according to Section 10 that describes the specific operating conditions used. Refer to Practice [G151](#) for detailed information on the caveats applicable to use of results obtained according to this practice.

NOTE 1—Additional information on sources of variability and on strategies for addressing variability in the design, execution, and data analysis of laboratory accelerated exposure tests is found in Guide [G141](#).

4.2.1 The spectral power distribution of light from an open-flame carbon-arc is significantly different from that produced in light and water exposure devices using other

carbon-arc configurations or other light sources. The type and rate of degradation and the performance rankings produced by exposures to filtered open-flame carbon-arcs can be much different from those produced by exposures to other types of laboratory light sources.

4.2.2 Interlaboratory comparisons are valid only when all laboratories use the same type of carbon-arc, filters, and exposure conditions.

4.3 Reproducibility of test results between laboratories has been shown to be good when the stability of materials is evaluated in terms of performance ranking compared to other materials or to a control.^{4,5} Therefore, exposure of a similar material of known performance (a control) at the same time as the test materials is strongly recommended. It is recommended that at least three replicates of each material be exposed to allow for statistical evaluation of results.

4.4 Test results will depend upon the care that is taken to operate the equipment according to Practice [G152](#). Significant factors include regulation of line voltage, freedom from salt or other deposits from water, temperature and humidity control, and conditions of the electrodes.

4.5 *All references to exposures in accordance with this practice must include a complete description of the test cycle used.*

5. Apparatus

5.1 Use filtered open-flame carbon-arc apparatus that conforms to the requirements defined in Practices [G151](#) and [G152](#).

5.2 Unless otherwise specified, the spectral power distribution of the filtered open-flame carbon-arc shall conform to the requirements in Practice [G152](#) for carbon arc with daylight filters.

6. Hazards

6.1 **Warning**—In addition to other precautions, never look directly at the carbon arc because UV radiation can damage the eye. Most carbon-arc machines are equipped with door safety switches, but users of old equipment must be certain to turn off the power to the carbon arc before opening the test-chamber door.

6.2 The burning carbon rods used in these devices become very hot during use. Make sure to allow at least 15 min for the arcs to cool after the device is turned off before attempting to change the carbon rods.

6.3 Carbon residue and ash are known respiratory irritants. Wear an appropriate high-efficiency dust respirator, gloves, and safety glasses when handling or changing carbon rods. Make sure to wash any carbon residue from hands or arms prior to eating or drinking.

⁴ Fischer, R., “Results of Round-Robin Studies of Light- and Water-Exposure Standard Practices,” *Accelerated and Outdoor Durability Testing of Organic Materials, ASTM STP 1202*, ASTM, 1993.

⁵ Ketola, W., and Fischer, R., “Characterization and Use of Reference Materials in Accelerated Durability Tests,” *VAMAS Technical Report No. 30*, NIST, June 1997.