



Standard Practice for Operating Enclosed Carbon Arc Light Apparatus for Exposure of Nonmetallic Materials¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation G 153; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (€) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

€¹ NOTE—Table X1.2 was added editorially in May 2001.

1. Scope

1.1 This practice covers the basic principles and operating procedures for using enclosed carbon-arc light and water apparatus intended to reproduce the weathering effects that occur when materials are exposed to sunlight (either direct or through window glass) and moisture as rain or dew in actual use. This practice is limited to the procedures for obtaining, measuring, and controlling conditions of exposure. A number of exposure procedures are listed in an appendix; however, this practice does not specify the exposure conditions best suited for the material to be tested.

NOTE 1—Practice G 151 describes performance criteria for all exposure devices that use laboratory light sources. This practice replaces Practice G 23, which describes very specific designs for devices used for carbon-arc exposures. The apparatus described in Practice G 23 is covered by this practice.

1.2 Test specimens are exposed to enclosed carbon arc light under controlled environmental conditions.

1.3 Specimen preparation and evaluation of the results are covered in various methods or specifications for specific materials. General guidance is given in Practice G 151 and ISO 4892-1. More specific information about methods for determining the change in properties after exposure and reporting these results is described in ISO 4582.

1.4 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard.

1.5 *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 and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.5.1 Should any ozone be generated from the operation of the light source, it shall be carried away from the test specimens and operating personnel by an exhaust system.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee G3 on Weathering and Durability and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee G03.03 on Simulated and Controlled Exposure Tests.

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D 3980 Practice for Interlaboratory Testing of Paint and Related Materials²

E 691 Practice for Conducting Interlaboratory Study to Determine the Precision of a Test Method³

G 23 Practice for Operating Light-Exposure Apparatus (Carbon-Arc Type) With and Without Water for Exposure of Nonmetallic Materials⁴

G 113 Terminology Relating to Natural and Artificial Weathering Tests of Nonmetallic Materials⁴

G 151 Practice for Exposing Nonmetallic Materials in Accelerated Test Devices that Use Laboratory Light Sources⁴

2.2 ISO Standards:

ISO 4582, Plastics—Determination of the Changes of Colour and Variations in Properties After Exposure to Daylight Under Glass, Natural Weathering or Artificial Light⁵

ISO 4892-1, Plastics—Methods of Exposure to Laboratory Light Sources, Part 1, General Guidance⁵

ISO 4892-4, Plastics—Methods of Exposure to Laboratory Light Sources, Part 4, Open-Flame Carbon Arc Lamp⁵

2.3 CIE Standards:

CIE-Publ. No. 85: Recommendations for the Integrated Irradiance and the Spectral Distribution of Simulated Solar Radiation for Testing Purposes⁶

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—The definitions that are applicable to this practice are provided in Terminology G 113.

3.1.1 As used in this practice, the term *sunlight* is identical to the terms *daylight* and *solar irradiance*, *global* as they are defined in Terminology G 113.

4. Summary of Practice

4.1 Specimens are exposed to repetitive cycles of light and moisture under controlled environmental conditions. Moisture usually is produced by spraying the test specimen with

² Discontinued 1998; see 1998 *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 06.01.

³ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 14.02.

⁴ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 14.04.

⁵ Available from American National Standards Institute, 11 W. 42nd St., 13th Floor, New York, NY 10036.

⁶ Available from Secretary, U.S. National Committee, CIE, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD 20899.