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**Anodizing of aluminium and its alloys —
Accelerated test of light fastness of
coloured anodic oxidation coatings
using artificial light**

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In the event of any doubts arising as to the contents,
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Foreword

This translation has been made based on the original Japanese Industrial Standard revised by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, through deliberations at the Japanese Industrial Standards Committee as the result of proposal for revision of Japanese Industrial Standard submitted by Japan Aluminium Products Association (JAPA)/Japanese Standards Association (JSA) with the draft being attached, based on the provision of Article 12 Clause 1 of the Industrial Standardization Law applicable to the case of revision by the provision of Article 14.

Consequently **JIS H 8685-1:1999** is replaced with this Standard.

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JIS H 8685 consists of the following 2 parts under the general title “*Anodizing of aluminium and its alloys*”:

Part 1 : Accelerated test of light fastness of coloured anodic oxidation coatings using artificial light

Part 2 : Determination of the comparative fastness to ultraviolet light of coloured anodic oxidation coatings

Anodizing of aluminium and its alloys — Accelerated test of light fastness of coloured anodic oxidation coatings using artificial light

Introduction

This Japanese Industrial Standard has been prepared based on the third edition of **ISO 2135** published in 2010 with some modifications of the technical contents.

The portions with continuous sidelines or dotted underlines are the matters in which the contents of the corresponding International Standard have been modified. A list of modifications with explanations is given in Annex JC.

1 Scope

This Standard specifies an accelerated test method for assessing the fastness, using artificial light, of coloured anodic oxidation coatings (hereafter referred to as the “coloured coatings”) on products of aluminium and its alloys (hereafter referred to as the “products”).

NOTE 1 Accelerated testing for determination of the light fastness of coloured coatings has two methods : light-fastness test mainly using visible light and ultraviolet light-fastness test mainly using ultraviolet light. This Standard specifies the former test method.

NOTE 2 Accelerated testing is suitable as a quality-control test of coloured coatings on products whose light-fastness number has already been established by means of outdoor exposure testing under conditions comparable to actual service.

NOTE 3 The International Standard corresponding to this Standard and the symbol of degree of correspondence are as follows.

ISO 2135 : 2010 *Anodizing of aluminium and its alloys — Accelerated test of light fastness of coloured anodic oxidation coatings using artificial light* (MOD)

The symbols which denote the degree of correspondence in the contents between the relevant International Standard and **JIS** are IDT (identical), MOD (modified), and NEQ (not equivalent) according to **ISO/IEC Guide 21-1**.

WARNING Persons using this Standard should be familiar with normal laboratory practice. This Standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user to establish appropriate safety and health practices.

Because the lights emitted from the emission part of the ultraviolet light carbon-arc lamp type light fastness testing machine contain a