



Designation: D2064 – 24

Standard Test Method for Print Resistance of Architectural Paints¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D2064; 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 (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers an accelerated procedure for evaluating the print resistance of architectural paints. It differs from print resistance Test Method [D2091](#) in that the latter is concerned with lacquer finishes under packaging, shipping, and warehousing conditions, whereas this test method is concerned with decorative coatings undergoing random on-site pressure contact.

NOTE 1—Printing should not be confused with blocking, which is measured in Test Method [D4946](#). The former relates to the indentation of a surface, and the latter, the sticking together of two surfaces.

1.2 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.

1.3 *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.*

1.4 *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.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

[D2091](#) Test Method for Print Resistance of Lacquers

[D4946](#) Test Method for Blocking Resistance of Architectural Paints

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee [D01](#) on Paint and Related Coatings, Materials, and Applications and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee [D01.42](#) on Architectural Coatings.

Current edition approved Feb. 1, 2024. Published February 2024. Originally approved in 1991. Last previous edition approved in 2016 as D2064 – 91 (2016). DOI: 10.1520/D2064-24.

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.

3.1.1 *print resistance, n*—the ability of a paint film to resist forming a permanent impression in a semihardened film as a result of a pressure from an object placed on it.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 A piece of cheesecloth is placed on the painted surface, dried, and a No. 8 rubber stopper (position smaller diameter of stopper on the cheesecloth) and a 500 g weight to create a pressure of about 6.2 kPa (0.9 psi) are placed onto the cheesecloth. This assembly is placed in an oven at 60 °C (140 °F), or other agreed upon temperature, for 1 h. When cooled, the resulting paint surfaces are rated on the numerical scale of 0 to 10, which corresponds to a subjective rating of an impression resulting from their being in contact with the cheesecloth.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 The ability of a coating to resist printing is important because its appearance is adversely affected if the smoothness of the coating film is altered by contact with another surface, particularly one with a texture. Interior paint systems, particularly gloss and semigloss on window sills and other horizontal surfaces, often have objects such as flower pots placed on them that may tend to leave a permanent impression. This tendency for a paint film to “print” is a function of the hardness of the coating, the pressure, temperature, humidity, and the duration of time that the object is in contact with the painted surface.

6. Apparatus

6.1 *Conditioning Room*, at 18.0 °C to 29.5 °C (65 °F to 85 °F) and 40 % to 60 % relative humidity.

6.2 *Glass Slides*, approximately 75 mm by 150 mm (3 in. by 6 in.).

6.3 *Drawdown Applicator*, 75 mm (3 in.) wide, with a clearance 150 μ m (6 mils).

6.4 *Oven*, maintained at 60 °C $\pm$ 2 °C (140 °F $\pm$ 3.5 °F) or, other agreed upon temperature.

6.5 *Rubber Stoppers*, No. 8 (40 mm top diameter and 32 mm bottom diameter).

6.6 *Cheesecloth*, medium weave, 24/20, bleached cotton.

6.7 *Scissors*.

6.8 *Weight*, 500 g.