



Designation: E430 – 23

Standard Test Methods for Measurement of Gloss of High-Gloss Surfaces by Abridged Goniophotometry¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E430; 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 These test methods cover the measurement of the reflection characteristics responsible for the glossy appearance of high-gloss surfaces. Two test methods, A and B, are provided for evaluating such surface characteristics at specular angles of 20° and 30°, respectively. These test methods are not suitable for diffuse finish surfaces nor do they measure color, another appearance attribute.

1.2 As originally developed by Tingle and others (see Refs **1** and **2**),² the test methods were applied only to bright metals. Recently they have been applied to high-gloss automotive finishes and other nonmetallic surfaces.

1.3 The DOI of a glossy surface is generally independent of its curvature. The DOI measurement by this test method is limited to flat or flattenable surfaces.

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.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:³

D523 Test Method for Specular Gloss

D2457 Test Method for Specular Gloss of Plastic Films and Solid Plastics

E171 Practice for Conditioning and Testing Flexible Barrier Packaging

E177 Practice for Use of the Terms Precision and Bias in ASTM Test Methods

E179 Guide for Selection of Geometric Conditions for Measurement of Reflection and Transmission Properties of Materials

E284 Terminology of Appearance

E308 Practice for Computing the Colors of Objects by Using the CIE System

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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

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 Appearance terms in this test method are in accordance with Terminology **E284**.

3.1.2 Terms that are defined in Terminology **E284**, but have a specific definition in this method are

3.1.3 *reflectance, p, n*—ratio of the reflected radiant or luminous flux to the incident flux in the given conditions. (Terminology **E284**)

3.1.3.1 *Discussion*—The term *reflectance* is often used in a general sense or as an abbreviation for *reflectance factor*. Such usage is not assumed in this method. The definition may require that the term be modified by adjectives denoting the spectral and geometric conditions of measurement.

3.2 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.2.1 *reflection haze, H, n*—for a specified specular angle, ratio of flux reflected at a specified angle (or angles) from the specular direction to the flux similarly reflected at the specular angle by a specified gloss standard.

3.2.1.1 *Discussion*—Modifiers may be used to specify the angles at which the haze is measured (for example, 2°, –5° or 15°); whether *–H* or a logarithmic form is to be stated; or whether *H* is to be compensated for the luminance of the

¹ These test methods are under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee **E12** on Color and Appearance and are the direct responsibility of Subcommittee **E12.03** on Geometry.

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² The boldface numbers in parentheses refer to the list of references at the end of this method.

³ 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.

specimen by multiplication by Y_{specimen}/Y_n , where n denotes the reference white; or any combination of these.

3.2.2 *metallic brightness*, n —freedom of a metal surface from diffuse haze or texture.

3.2.3 *‘with-machine’ direction*, n —the axis of a specimen that is parallel to the direction of mill rolling or extrusion, or other surface-finish texture.

3.2.4 *‘across-machine’ direction*, n —the perpendicular to ‘with-machine’ direction.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 Several geometrically different measures of light reflected by a surface are proposed for use in describing its gloss.

4.1.1 *Test Method A*—A specular gloss is measured at 20° in accordance with Test Method D523, and narrow-angle reflection haze is measured at 18.1° and 21.9° . For additional information on the selection of geometric conditions, see Guide E179.

4.1.2 *Test Method B*—A gloss reflectance factor is measured at 30° to the specimen normal using narrow illuminator and receiver aperture angles (0.5° wide maximum). Distinctness-of-image gloss is measured at 29.7° and 30.3° . Narrow-angle (2°) reflection haze is measured at 28° and 32° , and wide-angle (15°) reflection haze at 15° .

5. Significance and Use

5.1 The gloss of metallic finishes is important commercially on metals for automotive, architectural, and other uses where these metals undergo special finishing processes to produce the appearances desired. It is important for the end-products, which use such finished metals that parts placed together have the same gloss appearance.

5.2 It is also important that automotive finishes and other high-gloss nonmetallic surfaces possess the desired finished appearance. The present method identifies by measurements important aspects of finishes. Those having identical sets of numbers normally have the same gloss characteristics. It usually requires more than one measurement to identify properly the glossy appearance of any finish (see Refs 3 and 4).

6. Apparatus

6.1 The apparatus shall be an abridged goniophotometer (see Fig. 1 and Fig. 2). The abridged goniophotometer may have a fixed angle of incidence (for Test Method A, 20° and for Test Method B, 30°) and specific fixed directions of view at which the flux from the specimen is measured (see Table 1 and Table 2).⁴

6.1.1 *Geometric Conditions for Test Method A*—The direction of incidence shall be $20^\circ \pm 0.1^\circ$. The directions of view shall be opposite the direction of incidence, at 20° for specular gloss measurement and at 18.1° and 21.9° for narrow-angle

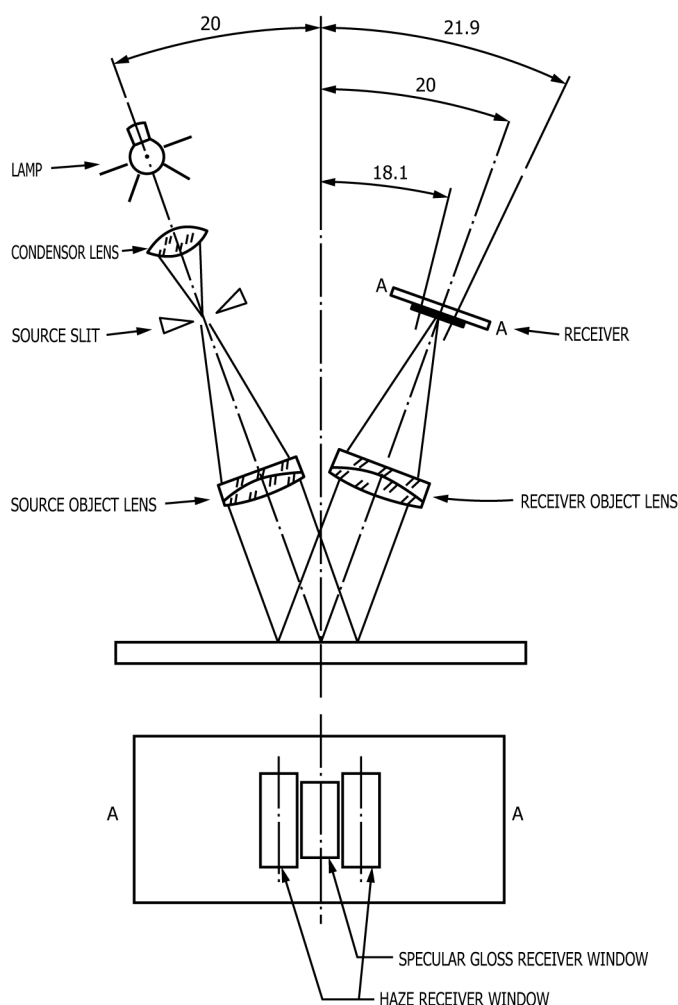


FIG. 1 Optical Diagram of the Apparatus for Method A

reflection haze measurement. The angular dimensions of the specularly reflected image of the source slit in the plane of measurement and the angular dimensions of the receiver windows in this plane of measurement shall be as shown in Table 1.

6.1.2 *Geometric Conditions for Test Method B*—The direction of incidence shall be 30° . The directions of view shall be opposite the direction of incidence at 30° for specular reflectance, 29.7° and 30.3° for distinctness of image comparisons, 28° and 32° for narrow-angle haze comparisons, and 15° for wide-angle haze comparisons. The angular dimensions of the mirror reflected image of the source slit in the plane of measurement and the angular dimensions of the receiver windows in this plane of measurement shall be as shown in Table 2.

6.1.3 *Spectral Conditions*—The measurement shall be made with visible light to give results in accordance with the CIE spectral luminous efficiency function $V(\lambda)$, which is identical with $\bar{y}$ in the CIE 1931 standard observer and CIE standard illuminant C (see Practice E308 and Test Method E1347). If another illuminant such as A, is used, this shall be specified in the report.

⁴ The sole source of supply of the apparatus known to the committee at this time for Method A is BYK-Gardner USA, Columbia, MD, and for Method B is TRICOR Systems Inc., Elgin, IL. If you are aware of alternative suppliers, please provide this information to ASTM International Headquarters. Your comments will receive careful consideration at a meeting of the responsible technical committee,¹ which you may attend.