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1-GP-13
CANCELLATION
24 July 1959

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT SPECIFICATIONS BOARD

Specification
for

LACQUER; CLEAR, GENERAL PURPOSE, INTERIOR

CGSB Specification 1-GP-13, dated 27 May 1949, is cancelled as of 24 July 1959 and is superseded as follows:

1. For use on Metal - Specification 1-GP 129: Lacquer; Cellulose Nitrate, Gloss for Ammunition Identification.
2. For use on Wood - Specification 1-GP-150: Lacquer; Rubbing Clear, for Wood Furniture.

REFERENCE COPY

1-GP-13
27 May, 1949
AMENDMENT NO.1
1 May, 1950

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT SPECIFICATIONS BOARD

Specification for
LACQUER; CLEAR, GENERAL PURPOSE, INTERIOR

2. General

Clause (b) - delete and substitute the following:

(b) The lacquer shall be of spraying consistency either as received or when diluted with thinner. When necessary to thin the lacquer, instructions for thinning with thinner to 1-GP-50 shall be supplied by the manufacturer.

NOTE: The requirements of this specification apply only to lacquer of spraying consistency, unless otherwise specified.

REFERENCE COPY

No. 1-GP-13-1949
Issued 27 May, 1949

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT SPECIFICATIONS BOARD

Specification For LACQUER; CLEAR, GENERAL PURPOSE, INTERIOR

1. Definition

The material required by this specification shall be a clear lacquer suitable for interior use as a finishing coat over metal or a sealed wood surface.

2. General

(a) The lacquer shall consist of a solution of cellulose derivatives and suitable resins and plasticizers in a volatile solvent.

(b) The lacquer shall be of spraying consistency either as received or when diluted by the thinner supplied by the manufacturer.

Note: The requirements of this specification apply only to lacquer of spraying consistency, unless otherwise specified.

(c) The lacquer when applied by spray shall produce a smooth transparent film.

3. Appearance

When ready for use the lacquer shall be uniform and show no separation or curdling.

4. Viscosity

The viscosity shall be not less than 0.50, nor more than 0.75 poises at 25°C. (77°F.)

Method 11.1

5. Colour

The colour of the lacquer ready for use when examined in a 1 cm. cell by the Lovibond Tintometer shall be as follows:

Blue component	0.0
Red component, maximum	1.0
Yellow component, maximum	5.0 units

Method 12.2

2.
No. 1-GP-13

6. Non-Volatile Matter

The content of non-volatile matter shall be not less than 20 percent.

Method 18.3

7. Benzol

The material shall be free from benzol.

Method 65.1

8. Blushing Resistance

The lacquer shall have sufficient resistance to precipitating action of high humidity to prevent the formation of streaks and discoloration.

Method 38.2

9. Self Lifting

The lacquer shall show no tendency of self lifting when applied over a dried undercoat of the same lacquer.

Method 34.2

10. Drying Time

The lacquer shall dry free from tackiness within 15 minutes.

Method 5.9

11. Print Resistance

The dried lacquer film when subjected to the print test using a pressure of 1 pound per sq. inch shall show no more than a slight print which can be removed by rubbing lightly with a cloth.

Method 116.4

12. Flexibility

The dried lacquer film shall not crack or peel when subjected to the bending test, using a 1/4 inch mandrel.

Method 119.9

13. Water Resistance

(a) The dried lacquer film shall withstand immersion in water at 20 to 25°C. (66 to 77°F.) for 18 hours, and after subsequent drying for 2 hours shall show no whitening, dulling or other defects.

(b) The dried lacquer film shall withstand immersion in water at 75 to 80°C. (167 to 176°F.) for 30 minutes, and upon removal and drying for 2 hours shall show no whitening, dulling or other defects.

Method 110.8

14. Methods of Sampling and Testing

(a) Sampling shall be carried out in accordance with section 1.1 of Schedule No. 1-GP-71: Methods of Testing Paints and Pigments.

(b) The methods of testing shall in all cases be those specified in the same Schedule, using the sections indicated by the numbers following each requirement.

Correspondence regarding this specification should be addressed to the Secretary, Canadian Government Specifications Board, National Research Council, Ottawa, Canada.