

## 1(iii) Gloss Levels

### Aesthetic

The gloss of a paint is essentially an aesthetic attribute, but with secondary technical implications. The vast majority of paint binders are inherently somewhat glossy and uniform reduction of gloss requires the precise disturbance of the surface of the film, so as to diffuse the incident light on it. By this definition flat paints are always rougher than glossier paints, even though this roughness is on a very small scale. Nonetheless this roughness and the way in which it is achieved affects the cleanability of the surface, the durability of the surface and the mechanical strength of that surface.

### Durability

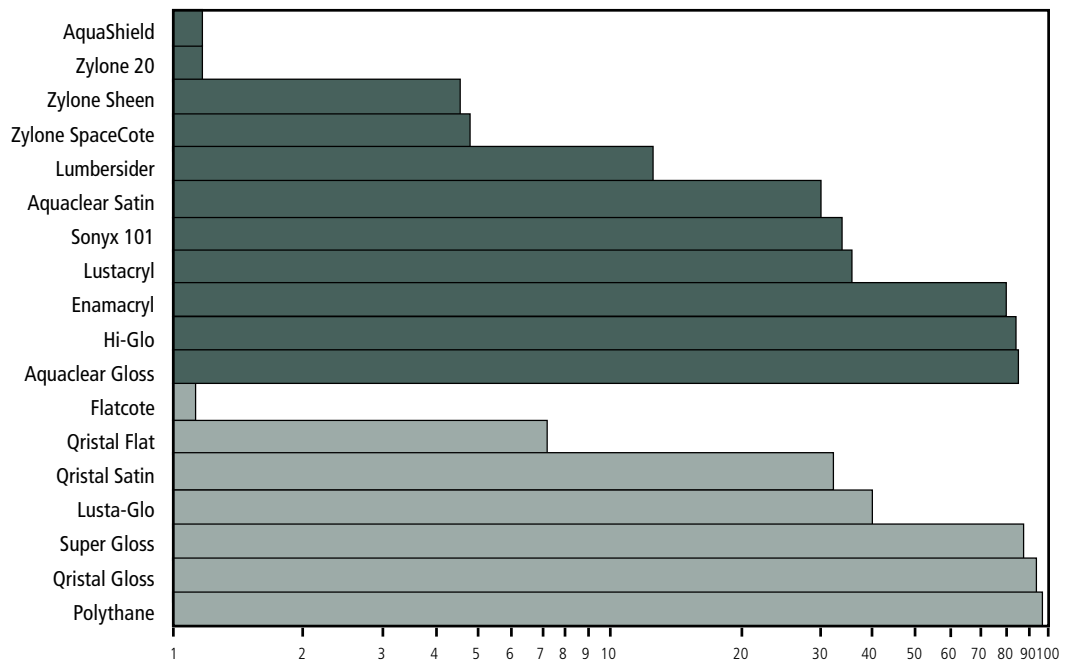
As a rule of thumb, within the same generic type of paint, glossier products will have more durability than their flatter counterparts. The rate of drop off in the durability of exterior waterborne paints with decreasing gloss is much less than that of solventborne paints and while very useful lives may be achieved with low gloss and flat waterborne paints outside, solventborne paints of the same degree of gloss would erode very rapidly.

### Gloss Uniformity

Gloss is not uniform over the range of viewing angles. Sheen paints may appear to be quite flat when viewed directly on (that is at 90° to the surface), but may have quite a high lustre when viewed along the surface. This may be quite significant when painting long rooms or corridors, particularly those which have a light source at one end.

The chart below shows the relative levels of gloss between our decorative products as the eye sees them. In other words, Resene Sonyx 101 has a gloss level halfway between Resene Lumbersider and Resene Hi-Glo, while Resene Zylone Sheen is halfway between Resene Zylone 20 and Resene Lumbersider.

### Gloss levels (%) measured at 60°



### Category

<i>Typical Gloss Terminology:</i>	Full Gloss	85% – 100%	Gloss	60% – 84%
	Semi-Gloss	20% – 59%	Low Sheen	5% – 19%
	Flat	0% – 4%		