

SLOVENSKI STANDARD

SIST EN ISO 787-2:1997

01-december-1997

Splošne metode preskušanja pigmentov in polnil - 2. del: Ugotavljanje snovi, hlapnih pri 105 °C (ISO 787-2:1981)

General methods of test for pigments and extenders - Part 2: Determination of matter volatile at 105 degrees C (ISO 787-2:1981)

Allgemeine Prüfverfahren für Pigmente und Füllstoffe - Teil 2: Bestimmung der bei 105 °C flüchtigen Anteile (ISO 787-2:1981)

Méthodes générales d'essai des pigments et matières de charge - Partie 2: Détermination des matières volatiles à 105 degrés C (ISO 787-2:1981)

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Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 787-2:1995

ICS:

87.060.10

Pigmenti in polnila

Pigments and extenders

SIST EN ISO 787-2:1997

en

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN ISO 787-2

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

March 1995

ICS 87.060.10

Descriptors: paints, pigments, tests, colour

English version

**General methods of test for pigments and
extenders - Part 2: Determination of matter
volatile at 105 degrees C (ISO 787-2:1981)**

Méthodes générales d'essai des pigments et
matières de charge - Partie 2: Détermination
des matières volatiles à 105 degrés C
(ISO 787-2:1981)

Allgemeine Prüfverfahren für Pigmente und
Füllstoffe - Teil 2: Bestimmung der bei 105 °C
flüchtige Anteile (ISO 787-2:1981)

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This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1994-10-17. CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

The European Standards exist in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

CEN

European Committee for Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

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Foreword

This European Standard has been taken over by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 298 "Pigments and extenders" from the work of ISO/TC 35 "Paints and varnishes" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by September 1995, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 1995.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard ISO 787-2:1981 has been approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

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International Standard



787/2

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ • ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

General methods of test for pigments and extenders — Part 2 : Determination of matter volatile at 105 °C

Méthodes générales d'essai des pigments et matières de charge — Partie 2 : Détermination des matières volatiles à 105 °C

First edition — 1981-09-15

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UDC 667.622 : 543.813

Ref. No. ISO 787/2-1981 (E)

Descriptors : paints, pigments, tests, colour.

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO member bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO technical committees. Every member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been set up has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

International Standard ISO 787/2 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 35, *Paints and varnishes*, and was circulated to the member bodies in December 1979.

It has been approved by the member bodies of the following countries :

| | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| Australia | India | Poland |
| Austria | Ireland | Romania |
| Brazil | Israel | South Africa, Rep. of |
| Canada | Italy | Spain |
| China | Kenya | Sweden |
| Egypt, Arab Rep. of | Korea, Rep. of | Switzerland |
| France | Netherlands | United Kingdom |
| Germany, F. R. | Norway | USSR |

No member body expressed disapproval of the document.

This International Standard cancels and replaces ISO Recommendation R 787/2-1968, of which it constitutes a technical revision.

The purpose of this International Standard is to establish a series of general test methods for pigments and extenders which are suitable for all or many of the individual pigments and extenders for which specifications might be required. In such cases, a cross-reference to the general method should be included in the International Standard relating to that pigment or extender, with a note of any detailed modifications which might be needed in view of the special properties of the product in question.

Technical Committee ISO/TC 35, *Paints and varnishes*, decided that all the general methods should be published as they become available, as parts of a single International Standard, in order to emphasize the relationship of each to the whole series.

The Technical Committee also decided that, where two or more procedures were widely used for determining the same or a similar characteristic of a pigment or extender, there would be no objection to including more than one of them in the ISO series. In such cases it will, however, be essential to state clearly in a specification which method is to be used and, in the test report, which method has been used.

Parts of the series already published are as follows :

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- Part 1 : Comparison of colour of pigments
- Part 2 : Determination of matter volatile at 105 °C
- Part 3 : Determination of matter soluble in water — Hot extraction method
- Part 4 : Determination of acidity or alkalinity of the aqueous extract
- Part 5 : Determination of oil absorption value
- Part 6 : Determination of residue on sieve — Oil method
- Part 7 : Determination of residue on sieve — Water method — Manual procedure
- Part 8 : Determination of matter soluble in water — Cold extraction method
- Part 9 : Determination of pH value of an aqueous suspension
- Part 10 : Determination of density — Pyknometer method
- Part 11 : Determination of tamped volume and apparent density after tamping
- Part 13 : Determination of water-soluble sulphates, chlorides and nitrates
- Part 14 : Determination of resistivity of aqueous extract
- Part 15 : Comparison of resistance of coloured pigments of similar types to light from a specified light source
- Part 16 : Comparison of relative tinting strength (or equivalent colouring value) and colour on reduction in linseed stand oil using the automatic muller
- Part 17 : Comparison of lightening power of white pigments
- Part 18 : Determination of residue on sieve — Water method — Mechanical flushing procedure
- Part 19 : Determination of water-soluble nitrates — Salicylic acid method
- Part 20 : Comparison of ease of dispersion — Oscillatory shaking method
- Part 21 : Comparison of heat stability of pigments using a stoving medium
- Part 22 : Comparison of resistance to bleeding of pigments
- Part 23 : Determination of density (using a centrifuge to remove entrained air)
- Part 24 : Determination of relative tinting strength of coloured pigments and relative scattering power of white pigments — Photometric method

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General methods of test for pigments and extenders — Part 2 : Determination of matter volatile at 105 °C

0 Introduction

This document is a part of ISO 787, *General methods of test for pigments and extenders*.

4 Sampling

Take a representative sample of the material to be tested as described in ISO 842.

1 Scope and field of application

This part of ISO 787 specifies a general method of test for determining the percentage by mass of matter volatile at a temperature of 105 °C in a sample of pigment or extender.

This method is applicable to pigments and extenders that are stable at 105 °C (but see also the note to 5.2).

NOTE — When this general method is applicable to a given pigment or extender, only a cross-reference to it should be included in the International Standard relating to that pigment or extender, with a note of any detailed modification which may be needed in view of the special properties of the material in question. Only when this general method is not applicable to a particular material should a special method for determination of volatile matter be specified.

2 Reference

ISO 842, *Raw materials for paints and varnishes — Sampling*.

3 Apparatus

3.1 Weighing bottle, squat form, wide-mouthed, with ground glass stopper.

3.2 Oven, capable of being maintained at 105 ± 2 °C.

3.3 Balance, accurate to 1 mg or better.

3.4 Desiccator, containing an efficient desiccant.

5 Procedure

Carry out the determination in duplicate.

5.1 Test portion

Heat the weighing bottle (3.1), with the stopper removed, in the oven (3.2) at 105 °C for 2 h. Allow to cool in the desiccator (3.4), insert the stopper and weigh to the nearest 1 mg.

Spread 10 ± 1 g of the sample in a uniform layer on the bottom of the weighing bottle, insert the stopper and weigh to the nearest 1 mg.

NOTE — It may be necessary to reduce the mass of the test portion for pigments and extenders with a high bulk volume. The use of a test portion smaller than that specified should be stated in the test report.

5.2 Determination

Heat the weighing bottle and contents, with the stopper removed, in the oven at 105 ± 2 °C for a minimum of 1 h. Allow to cool in the desiccator, insert the stopper and weigh to the nearest 1 mg. Repeat the heating for at least 30 min, allow to cool in the desiccator, insert the stopper and again weigh to the nearest 1 mg. Repeat this procedure until two successive weighings differ by no more than 5 mg. Record the lower mass.

If the results of the two determinations differ by more than 10 % of the higher value, repeat the whole procedure (clause 5).

NOTE — If the material under test is unstable at 105 °C, the test conditions should be agreed between the interested parties and should be stated in the test report.