

#### SLOVENSKI STANDARD **SIST EN ISO 787-24:1997**

01-december-1997

Splošne metode preskušanja pigmentov in polnil - 24. del: Določanje relativne barvne jakosti barvastih pigmentov in relativne moči sipanja belih pigmentov -Fotometrične metode (ISO 787-24:1985)

General method of tests for pigments and extenders - Part 24: Determination of relative tinting strength of coloured pigments and relative scattering power of white pigments -Photometric methods (ISO 787-24:1985)

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
Allgemeine Prüfverfahren für Pigmente und Füllstoffe - Teil 24: Bestimmung der relativen Farbstärke von Buntpigmenten und des relativen Streuvermögens von Weißpigmenten -Photometrische Verfahren (ISO 787-24:1985)

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Méthodes générales d'essai des pigments et matieres de charge - Partie 24: Détermination du pouvoir colorant relatif des pigments colorés et du pouvoir diffusant relatif des pigments blancs - Méthodes photométriques (ISO 787-24:1985)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 787-24:1995

ICS:

87.060.10 Pigmenti in polnila Pigments and extenders

SIST EN ISO 787-24:1997 en **SIST EN ISO 787-24:1997** 

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**EN ISO 787-24** 

NORME EUROPÉENNE

**EUROPÄISCHE NORM** 

August 1995

ICS 87.060.10

Descriptors:

1995

paints, pigments, tests, determination, colouring power, photometric method

**Enalish version** 

General methods of test for pigments and extenders - Part 24: Determination of relative tinting strength of coloured pigments and relative scattering power of white pigments - Photometric methods (ISO 787-24:1985)

Méthodes générales d'essai des pigments et

matières de charge - Partie 24: Détermination du pouvoir colorant relatif des pigments des pigments des pigments du pouvoir diffusant relatif des pigments blancs - Méthodes photométriques dans la ligemeine Prüfverfahren für Pigmente und Füllstoffe Teil 24: Bestimmung der relativen Farbstärke von Buntpigmenten und des relativen Streuvermögens von Weißpigmenten - Photometrische Verfahren (ISO 787-24:1985)

(ISO 787-24:1985)

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This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1995-03-23. 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

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

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 February 1996, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 1996.

According to 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 and the United Kingdom.

#### **Endorsement notice**

The text of the International Standard ISO 787-24:1985 has been approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

#### iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

NOTE: Normative references to International publications are listed in annex ZA (normative).

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Annex ZA (normative)
Normative references to international publications
with their relevant European publications

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN</u>	<u>Year</u>
ISO 1524	1983	Paints and varnishes - Determination of fineness of grind	EN 21524	1991
ISO 3219		Plastics - Polymers/resins in the liquid state or as emulsions or dispersions - Determination of viscosity using a rotation viscometer with defined shear rate of the STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)		1994

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### International Standard



787/24

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

General methods of test for pigments and extenders — Part 24: Determination of relative tinting strength of coloured pigments and relative scattering power of white pigments — Photometric methods

Méthodes générales d'essai des pigments et matières de charge — Partie 24 : Détermination du pouvoir colorant relatif des pigments colorés et du pouvoir diffusant relatif des pigments blancs — Méthodes photométriques **Standards.iten.al** 

Second edition — 1985-12-15

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UDC 667.622 : 535.24 : 535.362

Descriptors: paints, pigments, tests, determination, colouring power, photometric method.

Ref. No. ISO 787/24-1985 (E)

#### **Foreword**

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established 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. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 787/24 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 35, Paints and varnishes. (standards.iteh.ai)

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 787/24-1982), of which it constitutes a minor revision.

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Users should note that all International Standards undergo revision from time to time 997 and that any reference made herein to any other International Standard implies its latest edition, unless otherwise stated.

ි International Organization for Standardization, 1985 ●

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 modification 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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https://standards.iteh.ai/gataloc/standards/sist/6b1b2a0d-d739-4f85-9bef-

ecpart 289 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 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 sulfates, chlorides and nitrates

Part 14: Determination of resistivity of aqueous extract

Part 15 : Comparison of resistance to light of coloured pigments of similar types

Part 16: Determination of relative tinting strength (or equivalent colouring value)

and colour on reduction of coloured pigments  $-\mbox{\ \ }$  Visual comparison method

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 methods

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# General methods of test for pigments and extenders — Part 24: Determination of relative tinting strength of coloured pigments and relative scattering power of white pigments — Photometric methods

#### 0 Introduction

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

#### 1 Scope and field of application

This part of ISO 787 describes photometric methods of test for comparing in the visible spectrum

- a) the tinting strength of two similar (see note 1) coloured pigments dispersed in an alkyd resin without a drier;
- b) the scattering powertpot/twodwhiteepigments of atherds/sist/6bremove-entrained air/bef-same type dispersed in an alkyd resin without a drien/sist-en-iso-787-24-1997

These methods of test provide an instrumental alternative to those described in ISO 787/16 and ISO 787/17 respectively, avoiding the necessity of visual matching.

#### NOTES

- 1 This International Standard is not appropriate for the comparison of coloured pigments that on reduction differ greatly in colour.
- 2 When one of these general methods is applicable to a given pigment, only a cross-reference to the appropriate method should be included in the International Standard relating to that pigment, indicating any detailed modification which may be needed in view of the special properties of the product in question. Only when the appropriate method in this part of ISO 787 is not applicable to a particular product should different photometric methods for determination of relative tinting strength and determination of relative scattering power be specified.

#### 2 References

ISO 591, Titanium dioxide pigments for paints.

ISO 787, General methods of test for pigments and extenders —

Part 2: Determination of matter volatile at 105 °C.

Part 9 : Determination of pH value of an aqueous suspension.

Part 10 : Determination of density — Pyknometer method.

Part 16: Determination of relative tinting strength (or equivalent colouring value) and colour on reduction of coloured pigments — Visual comparison method.

Comparison of lightening power of white pigments.

SIST EN ISO 787-24:1 Part 23: Determination of density (using a centrifuge to ments of atherds/sist/6bremove entrained air).cf

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

ISO 1524, Paints and varnishes — Determination of fineness of grind.

ISO 3219, Plastics — Polymers in the liquid, emulsified or dispersed state — Determination of viscosity with a rotational viscometer working at defined shear rate.

ISO 3262, Extenders for paints.

ISO 3682, Binders for paints and varnishes — Determination of acid value — Titrimetric method.

ISO 4629, Binders for paints and varnishes — Determination of hydroxyl value — Titrimetric method. 1)

ISO 4652, Rubber compounding ingredients — Carbon black — Determination of specific surface area — Nitrogen adsorption methods.

ISO 6209, Rubber compounding ingredients — Carbon black — Determination of solvent extractable material.

<sup>1)</sup> In course of preparation. (Revision of ISO 4629-1978.)