

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**ISO**  
**8130-2**

First edition  
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## Coating powders —

### Part 2:

Determination of density by gas comparison  
pycnometer (reference method)

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*Poudres pour revêtement —*

ISO 8130-2:1992

*Partie 2: Détermination de la masse volumique à l'aide d'un pycnomètre  
à gaz (méthode de référence)*



Reference number  
ISO 8130-2:1992(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. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 8130-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 35, *Paints and varnishes*, Sub-Committee SC 9, *General test methods for paints and varnishes*.

ISO 8130-2:1992

ISO 8130 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Coating powders*:

- *Part 1: Determination of particle size distribution by sieving*
- *Part 2: Determination of density by gas comparison pyknometer (referee method)*
- *Part 3: Determination of density by liquid displacement pyknometer*
- *Part 4: Calculation of lower explosion limit*
- *Part 5: Determination of flow properties of a powder/air mixture*
- *Part 6: Determination of gel time of thermosetting coating powders at a given temperature*
- *Part 7: Determination of loss of mass on stoving*
- *Part 8: Assessment of the storage stability of thermosetting powders*

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— Part 9: Sampling

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## Coating powders —

### Part 2:

### Determination of density by gas comparison pyknometer (referee method)

#### 1 Scope

This part of ISO 8130 specifies a method for the determination of the density of coating powders using a gas comparison pyknometer. It can be used for all types of coating powder, is simple to carry out, but requires more expensive instrumentation than is often used for density determinations.

The density of coating powders can also be determined using the liquid displacement pyknometer method described in ISO 8130-3. The apparatus is relatively inexpensive, but the liquid displacement pyknometer method is liable to give erroneous results, particularly if the powder swells in contact with the displacement liquid used or the displacement liquid does not totally displace the air between the powder particles. The liquid displacement method is much slower in execution, less accurate and is only to be used if it can be shown that the same results will be obtained as for the gas comparison pyknometer method.

#### 2 Normative reference

The following standard contains provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 8130. At the time of publication, the edition indicated was valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 8130 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the standard indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 842:1984, *Raw materials for paints and varnishes — Sampling*.

#### 3 Principle

The volume of a weighed test portion is determined by measuring the volume of gas displaced within a receptacle when the test portion is introduced. This is achieved by equalizing the pressure difference which arises due to the displacement of the gas. The density is then calculated from the mass and the volume of the test portion.

#### 4 Material

**4.1 Air** or, if desired, **helium**, commercial grade, in a steel cylinder.

Other gases may be used provided that the product under test is not affected and this deviation from the method is noted in the test report.

#### 5 Apparatus

**5.1 Gas comparison pyknometer**, for the manual or automatic determination of the density, complying with the requirements given below.

The essential design of a typical gas comparison pyknometer using air as the medium is outlined in figure 1. It consists of two cylinders (A and B) with pistons of exactly equal dimensions. The cylinders are connected by a valve and a pressure difference meter. The test portion, contained in a 50 ml beaker, is placed in cylinder B. Both pistons are moved by an equal amount which results in a pressure difference between cylinders A and B. The measuring piston in cylinder B is then moved again to re-

establish equal pressure. The resulting volume change, which is equivalent to the volume of the test portion, is read from the scale.

The swept volumes of the cylinders shall be measured and shown to be equal to within 0,5 % (relative). The intervals in the scale showing the measured volume shall not be greater than 1 % of the measured volume. The scale calibration shall be checked by placing reference standards, of known volume and traceability, in the apparatus. The use of two different volumes is sufficient for routine checks, but at least five different volumes shall be used for the initial calibrations to show that the scale is linear over the whole of its range.

NOTE 1 Suitable gas comparison pyknometers are available from several manufacturers.

## 6 Sampling

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

## 7 Procedure

Carry out the determination in duplicate at  $(23 \pm 1)^\circ\text{C}$  and, where applicable, at a relative humidity of  $(50 \pm 5) \%$ .

Adjust the apparatus in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, in particular to allow for the volume of the beaker material. Check the apparatus to ensure that there are no leaks.

Weigh the sample beaker to the nearest 1 mg and fill it almost to the brim with the product under test, making sure that no powder is on the outside walls of the beaker. Weigh the beaker plus contents to the nearest 1 mg to determine the mass ( $m$ ) of the test portion.

Place the beaker and contents in the apparatus and determine the volume of the test portion by following the instructions given by the manufacturer of the apparatus. Repeat the volume measurement in order to ensure that the reading is consistent and calculate the mean ( $V$ ) of the two volumes.

NOTE 2 If the gas is dry, a slight change in density may be observed due to the drying of the test portion.

If the two readings differ by more than 2 %, disregard the results.

## 8 Expression of results

### 8.1 Calculation

Calculate the density  $\rho_p$ , in grams per millilitre, of the coating powder at  $23^\circ\text{C}$ , using the equation:

$$\rho_p = \frac{m}{V}$$

where

$m$  is the mass, in grams, of the test portion;

$V$  is the volume, in millilitres, of the test portion.

If the two determinations differ by more than 0,04 g/ml, repeat the procedure described in clause 7.

Calculate the mean of two valid determinations and report the result to the nearest 0,01 g/ml.

### 8.2 Precision

No precision data are currently available.

## 9 Test report

The test report shall contain at least the following information:

- all details necessary to identify the product tested;
- a reference to this part of ISO 8130 (ISO 8130-2);
- the type of gas comparison pyknometer and the gas used;
- the result of the test (individual values and mean value);
- any deviation from the test method specified;
- the date of the test.

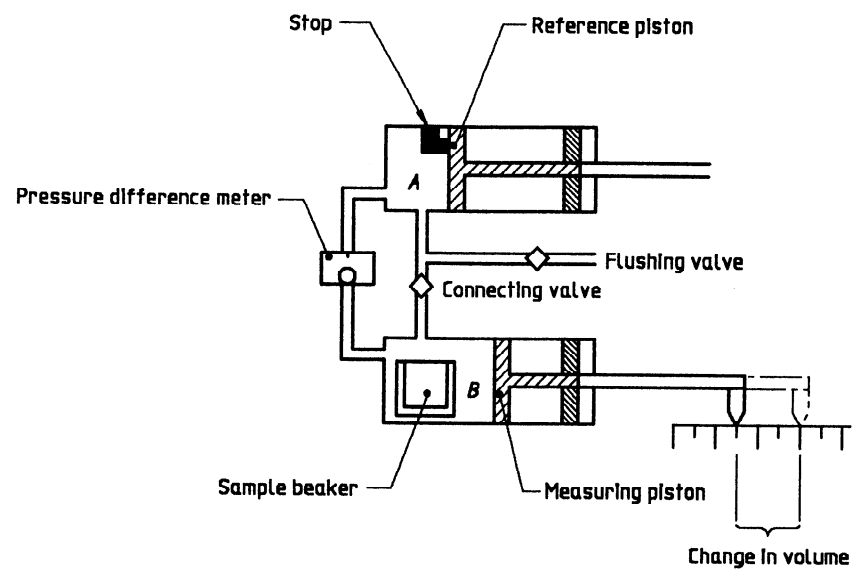


Figure 1 — Example of a gas comparison pycnometer

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