



SLOVENSKI STANDARD

SIST EN ISO 4625-2:2006

01-april-2006

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Binders for paints and varnishes - Determination of softening point - Part 2: Cup-and-ball method (ISO 4625-2:2004)

Bindemittel für Beschichtungsstoffe - Bestimmung der Erweichungstemperatur - Teil 2: Verfahren mit Becher und Kugel (ISO 4625-2:2004)

Liants pour peintures et vernis - Détermination du point de ramollissement - Partie 2: Méthode de la coupe et de la bille (ISO 4625-2:2004)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 4625-2:2006

ICS:

87.060.20

Veziva

Binders

SIST EN ISO 4625-2:2006

en

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EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 4625-2

February 2006

ICS 87.060.20

English Version

Binders for paints and varnishes - Determination of softening point - Part 2: Cup-and-ball method (ISO 4625-2:2004)

Liants pour peintures et vernis - Détermination du point de ramollissement - Partie 2: Méthode de la coupe et de la bille (ISO 4625-2:2004)

Bindemittel für Beschichtungsstoffe - Bestimmung der Erweichungstemperatur - Teil 2: Verfahren mit Becher und Kugel (ISO 4625-2:2004)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 16 January 2006.

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.

This European Standard exists 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, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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EN ISO 4625-2:2006 (E)**Foreword**

The text of ISO 4625-2:2004 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 35 "Paints and varnishes" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and has been taken over as EN ISO 4625-2:2006 by Technical Committee CEN/TC 139 "Paints and varnishes", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

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 August 2006, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by August 2006.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 4625-2:2004 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 4625-2:2006 without any modifications.

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO
4625-2

First edition
2004-08-15

Binders for paints and varnishes — Determination of softening point — Part 2: Cup-and-ball method

*Liants pour peintures et vernis — Détermination du point de ramollissement —
Partie 2: Méthode de la coupe et de la bille*

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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. 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.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 4625-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 35, *Paints and varnishes*, Subcommittee SC 10, *Test methods for binders for paints and varnishes*, in collaboration with ASTM D01.34, *Naval Stores*. It has been harmonized with ASTM D 6090-99, *Standard Test Method for Softening Point of Resins (Mettler Cup and Ball Method)*.

ISO 4625 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Binders for paints and varnishes — Determination of softening point*:

- Part 1: Ring-and-ball method
- Part 2: Cup-and-ball method

Binders for paints and varnishes — Determination of softening point —

Part 2: Cup-and-ball method

1 Scope

This part of ISO 4625 specifies a method for determining the softening point of resins (including rosin) by means of a cup-and-ball apparatus and can, under user-defined conditions, give results comparable to those obtained using the ring-and-ball method (ISO 4625-1).

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 4625-1, *Binders for paints and varnishes — Determination of softening point — Part 1: Ring-and-ball method*

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ISO 5725-1, *Accuracy (trueness and precision) of measurement methods and results — Part 1: General principles and definitions*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

softening point

temperature at which a test sample in a cylindrical cup with a 6,35 mm hole in the bottom, with a stainless-steel ball 8,7 mm in diameter centred on top of the test sample in the cup, flows downward a distance of 19 mm to interrupt a light beam as the test sample is heated at a constant rate in air

4 Principle

In general, with materials of the types mentioned in Clause 1, softening does not take place at a definite temperature. As the temperature rises, these materials gradually change from brittle or exceedingly thick and slow-flowing materials to softer and less viscous liquids. For this reason, the determination of the softening point must be made by a fixed, closely defined method if the results obtained are to be comparable.

A test sample, with the ball on it, is placed in a cup and heated at a specified rate. The softening test sample is forced downwards by the weight of the ball. The temperature at which the test sample has sunk by 19 mm is called the softening point.