



Designation: D5145 – 09

## Standard Test Methods for Nonvolatile and Pigment Content of Electrocoat Baths<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D5145; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

### 1. Scope\*

1.1 These test methods cover the characterization of electrocoat baths through the determination of nonvolatile content of inorganic pigment content.

1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.

1.3 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

### 2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*<sup>2</sup>

D1193 Specification for Reagent Water

D2832 Guide for Determining Volatile and Nonvolatile Content of Paint and Related Coatings

E180 Practice for Determining the Precision of ASTM Methods for Analysis and Testing of Industrial and Specialty Chemicals (Withdrawn 2009)<sup>3</sup>

### 3. Summary of Test Method

3.1 Two specimens are accurately weighed into aluminum weighing dishes. The dishes are placed in an oven at 110°C for 1 h, reweighed to obtain the nonvolatile matter content and, if required, placed in a muffle furnace at 500°C for 2 h and weighed a third time to obtain the inorganic pigment content.

### 4. Significance and Use

4.1 The nonvolatile content and pigment content are measures of total solids and inorganic pigment solids, respectively,

<sup>1</sup> These test methods are under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D01 on Paint and Related Coatings, Materials, and Applications and are the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D01.21 on Chemical Analysis of Paints and Paint Materials.

Current edition approved Feb. 1, 2009. Published March 2009. Originally approved in 1990. Last previous edition approved in 2003 as D5145 - 03. DOI: 10.1520/D5145-09.

<sup>2</sup> For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

<sup>3</sup> The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on www.astm.org.

in electrocoat paints. In addition to production quality control, these properties are important in maintaining electrocoat baths in the optimum range.

4.2 Other test methods for determining nonvolatile content of paint and paint related materials are described in Guide D2832.

### 5. Apparatus

5.1 *Analytical Balance* with a sensitivity of 0.1 mg.

5.2 *Aluminum Weighing Dishes*, 57 mm in diameter and 17 mm deep. These commercial dishes may contain a lubricant used during their manufacture. This should be removed by heating the aluminum dishes on a hot plate at 300°C until vapors are no longer visible. Store the dishes in a desiccator until needed.

5.3 *Syringes*, 5-mL, disposable variety.

5.4 *Oven* circulating, maintained at  $110 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ .

5.5 *Muffle Furnace*, maintained at  $500 \pm 15^\circ\text{C}$ .

### 6. Reagents

6.1 *Purity of Water*—References to water shall be understood to mean water conforming to Type II of Specification D1193.

### 7. Sampling and Sample Preparation

7.1 Obtain the sample while the electrocoat bath is under proper circulation so a uniform sample is obtained. In the case of a ultrafiltrate sample, the material should be thoroughly mixed or stirred prior to drawing the sample, thereby ensuring uniformity.

7.2 After sampling, prior to removing the test specimen, it is mandatory the sample be shaken or stirred until it is homogeneous and free of any settled material. This is particularly important if there is a delay between sampling the bath and performing this test procedure. The absence of settled material should be ascertained visually or by inserting a spatula and scraping the bottom of the container. Continue to shake or stir the sample until specimens are taken for measurement. *This Point is Very Important.*

\*A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard