SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN ISO 4625-1:2020

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Nadomešča:
SIST EN ISO 4625-1:2006

Veziva za barve in lake - Ugotavljanje zmehčišča - 1. del: Metoda s prstanom in kroglico (ISO 4625-1:2020)

Binders for paints and varnishes - Determination of softening point - Part 1: Ring-and-ball method (ISO 4625-1:2020)

Bindemittel für Beschichtungsstoffe - Bestimmung der Erweichungstemperatur - Teil 1: Verfahren mit Ring und Kugel (ISO 4625-1:2020)

Liants pour peintures et vernis - Détermination du point de ramollissement - Partie 1: Méthode de l'anneau et de la bille (ISO 4625-1:2020)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN ISO 4625-1:2020**

ICS:

87.060.20	Veziva	Binders

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

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EN ISO 4625-1

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English Version

Binders for paints and varnishes - Determination of softening point - Part 1: Ring-and-ball method (ISO 4625-1:2020)

Liants pour peintures et vernis - Détermination du point de ramollissement - Partie 1: Méthode de l'anneau et de la bille (ISO 4625-1:2020)

Bindemittel für Beschichtungsstoffe - Bestimmung der Erweichungstemperatur - Teil 1: Verfahren mit Ring und Kugel (ISO 4625-1:2020)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 30 June 2020.

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

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European foreword

This document (EN ISO 4625-1:2020) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 35 "Paints and varnishes" in collaboration with 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by February 2021, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 2021.

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

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 4625-1:2020 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 4625-1:2020 without any modification.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 4625-1

Second edition
2020-07

Binders for paints and varnishes — Determination of softening point —

Part 1: Ring-and-ball method

Liants pour peintures et vernis — Détermination du point de ramollissement —

Partie 1: Méthode de l'anneau 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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 35, *Paints and varnishes*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 139, *Paints and varnishes,* in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 4625-1:2004), which has been technically revised. The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

— the automated method has been classified to be the reference method;

— an introduction with information on all three methods described in the three parts of ISO 4625 series has been added;

— CAS-numbers have been added to the chemicals used;

— the text has been editorially revised;

— the normative references have been updated.

A list of all parts in the ISO 4625 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

The ISO 4625 series specifies three widely used procedures for the measurement of the softening point of rosin-based resins. This document presents the ring-and-ball method, which has been the accepted standard for many years. ISO 4625-2 presents the Mettler cup-and-ball method. A new method, called the Mettler method without the ball, is to be presented in a future document.

This document is still the only standard test method accepted in regulatory documents such as Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) – Food and Drugs.

Other parts of the ISO 4625 series concern Mettler cup-and-ball methods. Although the recommended testing conditions differ, the only difference between the equipment required in such methods is that Mettler method without the ball does not use a ball. Surveys have shown that the Mettler cup-and-ball method specified in ISO 4625-2 is the most widely used in the USA, while the Mettler method without the ball is the most widely used in Europe. These methods are less time consuming than the ring-and-ball manual method and the equipment is less expensive than the ring-and-ball automated method.

As a consequence of the thermoplastic nature of the test resins, the softening points obtained using the recommended test conditions for all three methods are not generally the same. Consequently, the test method and the testing conditions used should be noted in the final report.