
Pigmenti in polnila - Določevanje sproščanja simuliranih nano predmetov, prisotnih v barvah, lakih in pigmentiranih plastičnih materialih (ISO 21683:2019)

Pigments and extenders - Determination of experimentally simulated nano-object release from paints, varnishes and pigmented plastics (ISO 21683:2019)

Pigmente und Füllstoffe - Bestimmung der experimentell simulierten Freisetzung von Nanoobjekten aus Beschichtungen und pigmentierten Kunststoffen (ISO 21683:2019)

Pigments et matières de charge - Détermination de la libération simulée de nanoobjets présents dans des peintures, des vernis et des plastiques pigmentés (ISO 21683:2019)

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Pigmenti in polnila

Pigments and extenders

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Pigments and extenders — Determination of experimentally simulated nano-object release from paints, varnishes and pigmented plastics

*Pigments et matières de charge — Détermination de la libération
simulée de nanoobjets présents dans des peintures, des vernis et des
plastiques pigmentés*

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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).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

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For an explanation on 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 the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 256, *Pigments, dyestuffs and extenders*.

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.

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Introduction

The possible release of nano-objects (nanoscale pigments and extenders) from paints, varnishes and pigmented plastics into surrounding air or liquid is an important consideration in health and safety, for the end user and the environment. Therefore, it is important to obtain data about the propensity of pigmented paints and plastics to release nano-objects, thereby allowing exposure to be evaluated^[10], controlled and minimized. This property will likely depend on both the physico-chemical properties of the nano-objects and the matrix containing the nano-objects.

The currently available methods to assess the propensity of pigmented paints, varnishes and plastics to release nano-objects into the air require energy to be applied to a sample to induce abrasion, erosion or comminution, which cause dissemination of the particles into the gaseous phase, i.e. generation of aerosols.

Due to their higher sensitivity, the particle number concentration and the number-weighted particle size distribution are necessary for the quantification of the release of nano-objects since the particle mass depends on the cubed particle diameter and the mass concentrations of nano-objects are too low in order to detect them with currently commercially available instruments. Further measurements, such as the total particle surface concentration, e.g. References ^[11] and ^[12], can be helpful for the interpretation e.g. in regard to health aspects. If the shape, morphology, porosity, and density of the particle material are known, an exact conversion into the different quantity types is possible by measuring the total particle size distribution.

Beside the selection of appropriate measurement instrumentation, a quantitative assessment of process-induced particle release requires furthermore detailed information on the samples, the introduced stress and the kind of interconnection with the instruments. [Figure 1](#) shows for example the single stages, which have to be considered for the quantitative characterization of airborne particulate release.

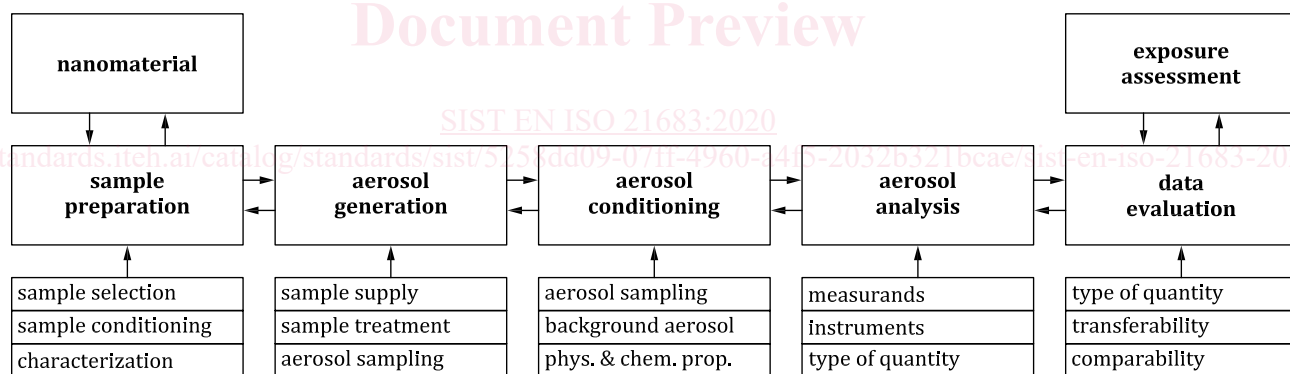


Figure 1 — Stages for the characterization of process-induced airborne particulate release^[5]

Pigments and extenders — Determination of experimentally simulated nano-object release from paints, varnishes and pigmented plastics

1 Scope

This document specifies a method for experimental determination of the release of nanoscale pigments and extenders into the environment following a mechanical stress of paints, varnishes and pigmented plastics.

The method is used to evaluate if and how many particles of defined size and distribution under stress (type and height of applied energy) are released from surfaces and emitted into the environment.

The samples are aged, weathered or otherwise conditioned to simulate the whole lifecycle.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 9276-1, *Representation of results of particle size analysis — Part 1: Graphical representation*

ISO/TS 80004-1, *Nanotechnologies — Vocabulary — Part 1: Core terms*

ISO/TS 80004-2, *Nanotechnologies — Vocabulary — Part 2: Nano-objects*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO/TS 80004-1, ISO/TS 80004-2 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1 General terms and definitions

3.1.1

aerosol

system of solid or liquid particles suspended in gas

[SOURCE: ISO 15900:2009, 2.1]

3.1.2

nanoscale

length range approximately from 1 nm to 100 nm

Note 1 to entry: Properties that are not extrapolations from a larger size are predominantly exhibited in this length range.

[SOURCE: ISO/TS 80004-1:2015, 2.1]

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3.1.3

nanoparticle

nano-object (3.1.4) with all external dimensions in the *nanoscale* (3.1.2) where the lengths of the longest and the shortest axes of the nano-object do not differ significantly

Note 1 to entry: If the dimensions differ significantly (typically by more than 3 times), terms such as nanofibre or nanoplate may be preferred to the term nanoparticle.

[SOURCE: ISO/TS 80004-2:2015, 4.4]

3.1.4

nano-object

discrete piece of material with one, two or three external dimensions in the *nanoscale* (3.1.2)

Note 1 to entry: The second and third external dimensions are orthogonal to the first dimension and to each other.

[SOURCE: ISO/TS 80004-1:2015, 2.5]

3.1.5

paint

pigmented coating material which, when applied to a substrate, forms an opaque dried film having protective, decorative or specific technical properties

[SOURCE: ISO 4618:2014, 2.184]

3.1.6

equivalent spherical diameter

x

diameter of a sphere having the same physical properties as the particle in the measurement

Note 1 to entry: Physical properties are for instance the same settling velocity or electrolyte solution displacing volume or projection area under a microscope.

Note 2 to entry: The physical property to which the equivalent diameter refers shall be indicated using a suitable subscript, for example x_s for equivalent surface area diameter or x_v for equivalent volume diameter.

[SOURCE: ISO 26824:2013, 1.6]

3.1.7

particle size distribution**PSD**

cumulative distribution of the fraction of material smaller (undersize) than given particle sizes, represented by equivalent spherical diameters or other linear dimensions or distribution density of the fraction of material in a size class, divided by the width of that class

Note 1 to entry: Particle size distributions are described in ISO 9276-1.

3.1.8

condensation particle counter**CPC**

instrument that measures the particle number concentration of an *aerosol* (3.1.1)

Note 1 to entry: The sizes of particles detected is usually smaller than several hundred nanometres and larger than a few nanometres.

Note 2 to entry: A CPC is one possible detector for use with a DEMC.

Note 3 to entry: In some cases, a condensation particle counter may be called a condensation nucleus counter (CNC).

[SOURCE: ISO 15900:2009, 2.5]