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Ceramic tiles —

Part 15:

Determination of lead and cadmium given off by tiles

ICS: 91.100.23

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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 189, *Ceramic Tiles*

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 10545-15:1995), which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- Sampling (paragraph 7)
- Correction of typographical errors from the previous edition
- Application of this test method to all tile surfaces

A list of all parts in the ISO 10545 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

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Ceramic tiles —

Part 15:

Determination of lead and cadmium given off by tiles

1 Scope

This part of ISO 10545 specifies a method for the determination of lead and cadmium given off by the ceramic tiles surface.

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 3696:1987, *Water for analytical laboratory use — Specification and test methods*

ISO 6353-2:1983, *Reagents for chemical analysis — Part 2: Specifications — First series*

3 Terms and definitions (standards.iteh.ai)

No terms and definitions are listed in this document.

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/>

4 Principle

Exposure of the surface of a ceramic tile to an acetic acid solution. Determination of the amount of lead and cadmium released into the solution by an appropriate method.

5 Reagents

During the analysis, unless otherwise indicated, use only the reagents specified in ISO 6353-2 if indicated, if not, use reagents of recognized analytical grade, and grade 2 complying with ISO 3696:1987

5.1 Test solution

Acetic acid solution, 4 % (V/V). Add 40 ml of glacial acetic acid (R 1 of ISO 6353-2:1983) to 960 ml of distilled water of grade 2.

6 Apparatus and materials

6.1 Atomic absorption spectrometer, or other suitable apparatus for the analysis of lead and cadmium from solution.

6.2 Silicone sealant in a tube or dispenser, enabling a ribbon of clear silicone (neutral cure) sealant approximately 6 mm in diameter to be formed.

6.3 Impervious cover, made of glass or plastics.

6.4 Detergent

6.5 White cloth, made of cotton or flax.

6.6 Measuring cylinder

7 Test Specimens

The number of tiles and specimens is reported in [Table 1](#). Only for tile area > 3600 cm², specimens, being representative of the surface of the whole tile, shall be mandatory cut from each tile.

Table 1 — Number of tiles and specimens

Tile area cm ² (nominal size)	Number of tiles	Number of speci- mens for each tile	Total number of Specimens	Minimum area to be tested cm ²
tile area ≤ 400	3	1	3	100 ^a
400 < tile area ≤ 3600	3	1	3	100
tile area > 3600	1	3	3	100

^a In case of tile with an area < 100 cm², a suitable number of tiles shall be assembled in order to reach 100 cm² without considering the joints. Joint shall be filled with a silicon sealant.

The surface of a specimen to be tested shall be clean and free from grease or other material that may interfere with the performance of the test. To ensure cleanliness, the specimen shall be thoroughly washed in tap water containing a small amount of detergent (6.4), and rinsed with grade 2 water, then dried either by draining or with a soft clean cloth (6.5). After washing, care shall be taken to avoid handling the surface. Apply a ribbon of silicone sealant (6.2) 6 mm wide, to the surface around the whole perimeter. Ensure visually that the ribbon is complete and has contact with the surface around the whole perimeter. Also ensure that it is high enough to allow a sufficient volume of the test solution (5.1) to be added. The minimum height of the silicone sealant over the surface shall be 4 mm. Allow the sealant to dry over night. Measure and calculate the area *A*, in square decimetres, of the surface to be tested.

8 Procedure

8.1 Extraction with acetic acid

Place each specimen on a flat horizontal surface in a room at a temperature of (20 ± 2) °C. Fill the volume formed by the ribbon of silicone sealant with a volume, *V*, of the test solution (5.1), measured at the same temperature using the measuring cylinder (6.6). Place the cover (6.3) on the specimen to minimize contamination and evaporation. A convenient way of doing this is illustrated in [Figure 1](#). Ensure that the temperature of the room remains at (20 ± 2) °C during the test and protect the test assembly from sunlight or other thermal sources. After 24 h, remove the cover, stir the acid thoroughly to ensure its homogeneity and remove an aliquot portion of the solution for analysis.

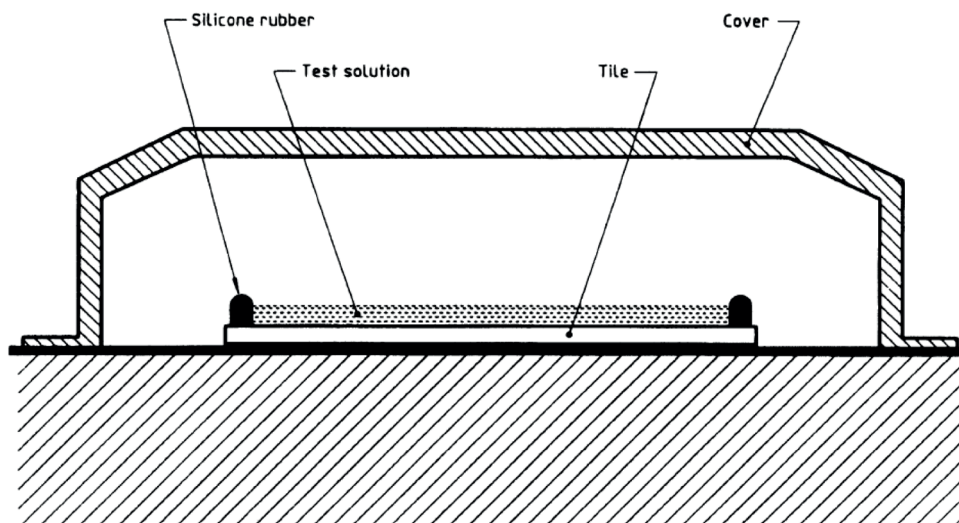


Figure 1 — Convenient method of covering tiles during testing

8.2 Determination of lead and cadmium

Determine the amount of lead and cadmium extracted by an appropriate method: atomic absorption spectrometry is a possible method. Take into account any small amounts of lead and cadmium present in the reagents and water used, for example by a blank determination.

9 Expression of results

The mass of lead (Pb) and cadmium (Cd) extracted per unit of surface $\rho_A(M)$, expressed in milligrams per square decimetre, is calculated using the equation

$$\rho_A = \rho_M \frac{V}{1\,000} \frac{1}{A}$$

where

- M is the metal extracted (Pb or Cd);
- $\rho(M)$ is the concentration, in milligrams per litre, of metal, M, in the extract, determined according to 8.2;
- V is the volume, in millilitres, of acetic acid added to the tile;
- A is the area, in square decimetres, of surface tested.

10 Test Report

The test report shall include the following information:

- a) reference to this part of ISO 10545;
- b) a description of the tiles, including their nominal sizes;
- c) specimens preparation and the measured area for test;