INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 787-10

Second edition
1993-06-15

General methods of test for pigments and extenders —

Part 10:
Determination of density — Pyknometer method

Méthodes générales d'essai des pigments et matières de charge —

Partie 10: Détermination de la masse volumique — Méthode utilisant un pycnomètre

Reference number
ISO 787-10:1993(E)

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.

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.

International Standard ISO 787-10 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 35, *Paints and varnishes*, Sub-Committee SC 2, *Pigments and extenders*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 787-10:1981), which has been technically revised. The second edition includes two methods, rather than three, that use the same general principle but differ somewhat in the apparatus used. Method B is more convenient for pigments of lower density. Method C, given in the first edition, has been omitted in this second edition.

ISO 787 consists of the following parts, under the general title *General methods of test for pigments and extenders*:

— *Part 1: Comparison of colour of pigments*

— *Part 2: Determination of matter volatile at 105 °C*

— *Part 3: Determination of matter soluble in water — Hot extraction method*

— *Part 4: Determination of acidity or alkalinity of the aqueous extract*

— *Part 5: Determination of oil absorption value*

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— *Part 7: Determination of residue on sieve — Water method — Manual procedure*

— *Part 8: Determination of matter soluble in water — Cold extraction method*

— *Part 9: Determination of pH value of an aqueous suspension*

— *Part 10: Determination of density — Pyknometer method*

— *Part 11: Determination of tamped volume and apparent density after tamping*

— *Part 13: Determination of water-soluble sulphates, chlorides and nitrates*

— *Part 14: Determination of resistivity of aqueous extract*

— *Part 15: Comparison of resistance to light of coloured pigments of similar types*

— *Part 16: Determination of relative tinting strength (or equivalent colouring value) and colour on reduction of coloured pigments — Visual comparison method*

— *Part 17: Comparison of lightening power of white pigments*

— *Part 18: Determination of residue on sieve — Mechanical flushing procedure*

— *Part 19: Determination of water-soluble nitrates (Salicylic acid method)*

— *Part 20: Comparison of ease of dispersion (Oscillatory shaking method)*

— *Part 21: Comparison of heat stability of pigments using a stoving medium*

— *Part 22: Comparison of resistance to bleeding of pigments*

— *Part 23: Determination of density (using a centrifuge to remove entrained air)*

— *Part 24: Determination of relative tinting strength of coloured pigments and relative scattering power of white pigments — Photometric methods*

— *Part 25: Comparison of the colour, in full-shade systems, of white, black and coloured pigments — Colorimetric method*

— *Part 26: Determination of relative tinting strength and remaining colour difference on reduction — Colorimetric method*

Further parts are planned. Parts 6 and 12 have been withdrawn. Parts 13, 14 and 17 are printed together in the same document.