
**Pigments and extenders — Methods
of dispersion and assessment of
dispersibility in plastics —**

**Part 5:
Determination by filter pressure value
test**

*Pigments et matières de charge — Méthodes de dispersion et
évaluation de l'aptitude à la dispersion dans les plastiques —*

Partie 5: Détermination de la valeur de pression du filtre lors d'un essai



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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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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see the following URL: [Foreword — Supplementary information](#).

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 256, *Pigments, dyestuffs and extenders*.

ISO 23900 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Pigments and extenders — Methods of dispersion and assessment of dispersibility in plastics*:

- *Part 1: General introduction*
- *Part 2: Determination of colouristic properties and ease of dispersion in plasticized polyvinyl chloride by two-roll milling*
- *Part 3: Determination of colouristic properties and ease of dispersion of black and colour pigments in polyethylene by two-roll milling*
- *Part 4: Determination of colouristic properties and ease of dispersion of white pigments in polyethylene by two-roll milling*
- *Part 5: Determination by filter pressure value test*
- *Part 6: Determination by film test*

Pigments and extenders — Methods of dispersion and assessment of dispersibility in plastics —

Part 5:

Determination by filter pressure value test

1 Scope

This part of ISO 23900 specifies a method of assessing the degree of dispersion of a colorant in a thermoplastic polymer.

The method is suitable for testing colorants in the form of colour concentrates in all polymers used for extrusion and melt-spinning processes.

The filter pressure value (FPV) determined according to this method is valid only for the equipment, conditions and test polymer being used. The use of test conditions differing from those specified might give different results. The method of preparing the colour concentrate is not specified in this part of ISO 23900. The results obtained for individual colorants are therefore comparable only when the same method of preparation for colour concentrates is used.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 10088-1, *Stainless steels — Part 1: List of stainless steels*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

filter pressure value

FPV

pressure difference between the start pressure and the maximum pressure generated by extrusion in front of a screen pack related to the amount of colorant tested

4 Principle

The test mixture, consisting of a colour concentrate and a basic test polymer, is passed through an extruder fitted with melt pump and screen pack with breaker plate. In front of the screen pack is a melt pressure transducer. The pressure difference between the start pressure and the maximum pressure is used to calculate the filter pressure value (FPV).

5 Material

5.1 Colour concentrate

Homogeneous preparation of a colorant in an appropriate thermoplastic polymer.