

General methods of test for pigments and extenders -
Part 9: Determination of pH value of an aqueous
suspension (ISO 787-9:2019)

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

See Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 787-9:2019 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 787-9:2019 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 787-9:2019 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 787-9:2019.
Standard on jõustunud sellekohase teate avaldamisega EVS Teatajas	This standard has been endorsed with a notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.
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English Version

General methods of test for pigments and extenders - Part
9: Determination of pH value of an aqueous suspension
(ISO 787-9:2019)

Méthodes générales d'essai des pigments et matières
de charge - Partie 9: Détermination du pH d'une
suspension aqueuse (ISO 787-9:2019)

Allgemeine Prüfverfahren für Pigmente und Füllstoffe -
Teil 9: Bestimmung des pH-Wertes einer wässrigen
Suspension (ISO 787-9:2019)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1 March 2019.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
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European foreword

This document (EN ISO 787-9:2019) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 256 "Pigments, dyestuffs and extenders" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 298 "Pigments and extenders" 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by September 2019, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 2019.

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.

This document supersedes EN ISO 787-9:1995.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 787-9:2019 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 787-9:2019 without any modification.

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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 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*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 787-9:1981), which has been technically revised. The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- in [Clause 3](#), a reference to ISO 18451-1 has been added;
- the preparation of the glass container ([5.1](#)) has been changed;
- the duplicate determination has been changed to single determination;
- in addition to ethanol, methanol has been added as an alternative wetting agent in [Clause 7](#);
- the text has been editorially revised and the normative references has been updated.

A list of all parts in the ISO 787 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.

General methods of test for pigments and extenders —

Part 9:

Determination of pH value of an aqueous suspension

1 Scope

This document specifies a general method of test for determining the pH value of an aqueous suspension of a sample of pigment or extender.

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 15528, *Paints, varnishes and raw materials for paints and varnishes — Sampling*

ISO 18451-1, *Pigments, dyestuffs and extenders — Terminology — Part 1: General terms*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 18451-1 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/>

4 Reagents

4.1 Distilled or demineralized water, in the pH range of 5,0 to 8,0.

Because water rapidly absorbs carbon dioxide, the water shall be protected from access to the atmosphere.

4.2 Buffer solution, 0,1 % KCl (p.a.), prepared using water specified in 4.1.

The preparation of a buffer solution is optional but recommended.

5 Apparatus

5.1 Glass container, made of chemically resistant glass, fitted with a ground glass or rubber stopper.

Glass container shall be cleaned before each use and to be rinsed with the corresponding water, see above. The rubber stopper shall not have been used for any other purpose.

5.2 pH measuring device, capable of measurement to 0,1 unit, calibrated against buffer solutions of known pH value at the temperature of the test.