
**Paints and varnishes — Determination of
pigment content —**

**Part 1:
Centrifuge method**

*Peintures et vernis — Détermination de la teneur en pigment —
Partie 1: Méthode par centrifugation*



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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

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.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this part of ISO 14680 may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard ISO 14680-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 35, *Paints and varnishes*, Subcommittee SC 9, *General test methods for paints and varnishes*.

ISO 14680 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Paints and varnishes — Determination of pigment content*:

- *Part 1: Centrifuge method*
- *Part 2: Ashing method*
- *Part 3: Filtration method*

Paints and varnishes — Determination of pigment content —

Part 1: Centrifuge method

1 Scope

This part of ISO 14680 is one of a series of standards dealing with the sampling and testing of paints, varnishes and related products.

It specifies a method for determining the pigment content of paints in which the solids are sedimented by centrifugation.

It is primarily intended for checking the composition during the production of coating materials and as an acceptance check for the coating material user. Difficulties may be encountered when the method is applied to coating materials containing dyestuffs, carbon black, very finely divided silicon dioxide or very finely divided titanium dioxide. It may not be suitable for emulsion paints.

The pigment content of coating materials can also be determined by an ashing method (see ISO 14680-2) or by a filtration method (see ISO 14680-3).

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 14680. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 14680 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 1513:1992, *Paints and varnishes — Examination and preparation of samples for testing*.

ISO 15528:—¹⁾, *Paints, varnishes and raw materials for paints and varnishes — Sampling*.

3 Term and definition

For the purposes of this part of ISO 14680, the following term and definition apply.

3.1 pigment content, determined by the centrifuge method

the proportion by mass of solid particles in the product under test which is insoluble in the solvent used for separation under the specified conditions

NOTE It includes pigments, extenders and other solid constituents of the product.

1) To be published. (Revision of ISO 842:1984 and ISO 1512:1991)