

**Pigmentide ja täiteainete katsetamise
üldmeetodid. Osa 11: Tihendatud mahu
ja näivtiheduse määramine pärast
tihendamist**

General methods of test for pigments and extenders
- Part 11: Determination of tamped volume and
apparent density after tamping

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

<p>Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 787-11:2000 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 787-11:1995 ingliskeelset teksti.</p> <p>Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 11.01.2000 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes.</p> <p>Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.</p>	<p>This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 787-11:2000 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 787-11:1995.</p> <p>This document is endorsed on 11.01.2000 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.</p> <p>The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.</p>
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<p>Käsitlusala: EN ISO 787 see osa määrab kindlaks üldised katsemeetodid tihendatud mahu ja näivtiheduse määramiseks pärast pigmenti- või täiteaineproovi tihendamist.</p>	<p>Scope:</p>
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ICS 87.060.10

Võtmesõnad: katsed, keemiline analüüs, maht, määramine, pigmendid, tiheduse mõõtmine, voltmeetrid, värvid

ICS 87.060.10; 87.060.30

Descriptors: Pigments, extenders, testing, tamped volume, apparent density.

English version

General methods of test for pigments and extenders

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

(ISO 787-11:1981)

Méthodes générales d'essai des pigments et matières de charge. Partie 11: Détermination du volume massique apparent et de la masse volumique apparente après tassement (ISO 787-11:1981)

Allgemeine Prüfverfahren für Pigmente und Füllstoffe. Teil 11: Bestimmung des Stampfvolumens und der Stampfdichte (ISO 787-11:1981)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1995-03-23 and is identical to the ISO Standard as referred to.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

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CEN

European Committee for Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart 36, B-1050 Brussels

Foreword

International Standard

ISO 787-11:1981 General methods of test for pigments and extenders; determination of tamped volume and apparent density after tamping,

which was prepared by ISO /TC 35 'Paints and varnishes' of the International Organization for Standardization, has been adopted by Technical Committee CEN/TC 298 'Pigments and extenders' as a European Standard.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, and conflicting national standards withdrawn, by February 1996 at the latest.

In accordance with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard:

Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard ISO 787-11:1981 was approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

0 Introduction

This document is a part of ISO 787, *General methods of test for pigments and extenders*.

1 Scope and field of application

This part of ISO 787 specifies a general method of test for determining the tamped volume and the apparent density after tamping of a sample of pigment or extender.

NOTE — When this general method is applicable to a given pigment or extender, only a cross-reference to it should be included in the International Standard relating to that pigment or extender, with a note of any detailed modification which may be needed in view of the special properties of the material in question. Only when this general method is not applicable to a particular material should a special method for determination of tamped volume and apparent density after tamping be specified.

2 References

ISO 565, *Test sieves — Woven metal wire cloth and perforated plate — Nominal sizes of apertures*.

ISO 842, *Raw materials for paints and varnishes — Sampling*.

ISO 4788, *Laboratory glassware — Graduated measuring cylinders*.

3 Apparatus

Ordinary laboratory apparatus and

3.1 Sieve, of diameter 100 or 200 mm, with a nominal mesh aperture of 500 μm , complying with the requirements of ISO 565.

NOTE — If necessary or specified, it is permissible to use sieves with other nominal mesh apertures or diameters. It is, however, recommended that the nominal mesh aperture chosen should correspond to one of the principal sizes given in ISO 565.

3.2 Tamping volumeter (see the figure), composed of the following items.

3.2.1 Measuring cylinder of capacity 250 ml, complying with the requirements of ISO 4788, fitted with a suitable stopper, and with graduation marks at 2 ml intervals.

3.2.2 Holder for the measuring cylinder (3.2.1), with shaft. The total mass of the cylinder, stopper and shaft shall be 670 ± 45 g.

3.2.3 Cam, which lifts the shaft with the measuring cylinder once per revolution and which has a rotational frequency of 250 ± 15 r/min.

3.2.4 Anvil, so placed that the raised shaft falls from a height of $3 \pm 0,1$ mm over the anvil.

3.2.5 Revolution counter, to count the number of revolutions of the cam.

3.2.6 Sleeve, to guide the shaft, constructed of a suitable material to give minimum friction.

NOTE — The apparatus should be so constructed that, without undue free play, the friction between the shaft and the sleeve is as low as possible without the use of a lubricant.

3.3 Oven, capable of being maintained at 105 ± 2 °C.

3.4 Balance, accurate to 0,5 g or better.

3.5 Desiccator, containing an efficient desiccant.

4 Sampling

Take a representative sample of the material to be tested as described in ISO 842.