
**Clear liquids — Estimation of colour by
the platinum-cobalt scale —**

**Part 2:
Spectrophotometric method**

Liquides clairs — Évaluation de la couleur au moyen de l'échelle platine-cobalt —

Partie 2: Méthode spectrophotométrique



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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.

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The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. 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 document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 6271-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 35, *Paints and varnishes*, Subcommittee SC 10, *Test methods for binders for paints and varnishes*, in collaboration with ASTM D 01.34, *Naval Stores*.

ISO 6271 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Clear liquids — Estimation of colour by the platinum-cobalt scale*:

- *Part 1: Visual method*
- *Part 2: Spectrophotometric method*

Clear liquids — Estimation of colour by the platinum-cobalt scale —

Part 2: Spectrophotometric method

1 Scope

This part of ISO 6271 specifies a spectrophotometric method for estimating the colour, in Pt-Co units, of clear liquids. It is applicable to clear liquids having a colour characteristic similar to those of the reference platinum-cobalt scale specified in ISO 6271-1.

The method described provides a more precise way of measuring Pt-Co colour than that described in ISO 6271-1.

NOTE The term “platinum-cobalt colour (Pt-Co colour)” used here is preferred over the terms “Hazen colour” and “APHA colour”.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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 6271-1, *Clear liquids — Estimation of colour by the platinum-cobalt scale — Part 1: Visual method*

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

CIE Publication No. 15.2, *Colorimetry*

3 Principle

The colour of a liquid sample is measured using an instrument capable of measuring transmitted colour and reporting in Pt-Co colours or in a colour system that can be converted into Pt-Co colours.

4 Apparatus and materials

4.1 Colour-measuring instrument, capable of measuring transmitted colour ($0^\circ/180^\circ$ geometry) and reporting the results in the platinum-cobalt colour scale described in ISO 6271-1. If such an instrument is not available, one may be used which is capable of measuring transmitted colour and reporting in tristimulus values or chromaticity coordinates using standard illuminant C and the 2° observer, described in CIE Publication No. 15.2.

4.2 Glass absorption cells, 50 mm path length, unless a different path length is specified by the instrument manufacturer.