



NSAI
Standards

Irish Standard
I.S. EN ISO 787-14:2019

General methods of test for pigments and extenders - Part 14: Determination of resistivity of aqueous extract (ISO 787-14:2019)

I.S. EN ISO 787-14:2019

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NSAI
1 Swift Square,
Northwood, Santry
Dublin 9

T +353 1 807 3800
F +353 1 807 3838
E standards@nsai.ie
W NSAI.ie

Sales:
T +353 1 857 6730
F +353 1 857 6729
W standards.ie

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National Foreword

I.S. EN ISO 787-14:2019 is the adopted Irish version of the European Document EN ISO 787-14:2019, General methods of test for pigments and extenders - Part 14: Determination of resistivity of aqueous extract (ISO 787-14:2019)

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN ISO 787-14

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

March 2019

ICS 87.060.10

Supersedes EN ISO 787-14:2002

English Version

**General methods of test for pigments and extenders - Part
14: Determination of resistivity of aqueous extract (ISO
787-14:2019)**

Méthodes générales d'essai des pigments et matières
de charge - Partie 14: Détermination de la résistivité de
l'extrait aqueux (ISO 787-14:2019)

Allgemeine Prüfverfahren für Pigmente und Füllstoffe -
Teil 14: Bestimmung des spezifischen Widerstandes
des wässrigen Extraktes (ISO 787-14:2019)

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

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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 CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
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EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels

EN ISO 787-14:2019 (E)

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European foreword

This document (EN ISO 787-14:2019) 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 787-14:2002.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 787-14:2019 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 787-14:2019 without any modification.

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**ISO
787-14**

Third edition
2019-03

General methods of test for pigments and extenders —

Part 14: Determination of resistivity of aqueous extract

*Méthodes générales d'essai des pigments et matières de charge —
Partie 14: Détermination de la résistivité de l'extrait aqueux*



Reference number
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ISO copyright office
CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11
Fax: +41 22 749 09 47
Email: copyright@iso.org
Website: www.iso.org

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ISO 787-14:2019(E)

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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Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

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 third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 787-14:2002), 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;
- methanol as wetting agent has been replaced by ethanol;
- the former [Clause 6](#) "Determination of cell constant" including Figure 1 has been replaced by [Clause 7](#) "Preparation of conductivity meter";
- the procedure has been replaced by a new method: it is no longer distinguished between hydrophilic and hydrophobic pigments;
- 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 14:

Determination of resistivity of aqueous extract

1 Scope

This document specifies a general method of test for determining the electric resistivity (specific electric resistance) or the specific electric conductivity, respectively, of the aqueous extract of a pigment. The method is applicable to all pigments and extenders, except pigments that are soluble in water.

The resistivity of the aqueous extract of a pigment is considered as a property independent of the amount of water-soluble matter. If agreed, a cold extraction method can be used.

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 Water, specific resistivity not less than $2\,500\ \Omega \cdot \text{m}$ or specific conductivity below $4\ \mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$, respectively.

4.2 Ethanol, specific resistivity preferable not less than $2\,500\ \Omega \cdot \text{m}$ or specific conductivity below $4\ \mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$, respectively.

4.3 Conductivity calibration solution (e.g. potassium chloride).

5 Apparatus

5.1 Centrifuge, or ultra-centrifuge, if necessary.

5.2 Filter paper, fine textured.

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