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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 1747.2-2008

Replacing GB/T 1747-1979

**Paints and varnishes -- Determination of pigment content -- Part
2: Ashing method**

色漆和清漆 颜料含量的测定 第2部分：灰化法

(English Translation)

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Foreword

GB/T 1747 "Paints and varnishes - Determination of pigment content" is expected structure and corresponding international standards.

- Part 1. centrifugation (ISO 14680-1:2000);
- Part 2. Ashing method (ISO 14680-2:2000);
- Part 3. Filtration method (ISO 14680-3:2000).

This section GB/T 1747 Part 2 of this part identical with the international standard ISO 14680-2:2000 "Paints and varnishes ---

- Determination of pigment content - Part 2. Ashing "(in English).

This Part replaces GB/T 1747-1979 "Determination of ash coating." for ease of use, the ISO 14680-2:2000 made the following editorial changes.

- This section deleted international standards foreword.

This part of the previous version GB/T 1747-1979 main technical differences are as follows.

- The previous version did not adopt standard;
- Porcelain crucible only by the capacity of 50mL to a predetermined high type;
- Pre-heating device by a gas lamp or torch to a drying oven;
- Weighed by the sample volume (5 ~ 10) g to about 2g, and the provisions of the said sample volume accuracy;
- Increasing the repeatability and reproducibility requirements.

This part is proposed by the China Petroleum and Chemical Industry Association.

This part of the National Standardization Technical Committee and is under the jurisdiction of paints and pigments.

This section is drafted. in the construction of Changzhou coating Chemical Research Institute.

1 Scope

GB/T 1747 This section is one of a series of standards for paints, varnishes and related products, sampling and testing.

This section specifies that a test method for measuring ash products contained in paint pigment content. This method is not applicable to contain aluminum, organic Pigments and/or dyes, or inorganic pigments with organic coating process, these ingredients (to about 10% pigment) in the ashing process it will change.

Since many pigments and its status will change under specified test conditions, so test the actual pigment content of the product can apparent content of the pigment obtained by the present method will depend on the pigment derived ingredients and selected ashing temperature.

This method is generally not applicable to UV-curable paints and varnishes or contain reactive diluents and heating conditions require special paint and varnishes.

Note: This method does not apply to the resin portion containing silicon, phosphorus and other elements can not be completely ashed organic coatings.

The pigment content of the paint can also use centrifugation or filtration assay.

2 Normative references

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference to GB/T 1747 this section, constitute provisions of this part. For dated reference documents Member, all subsequent amendments (not including errata content) or revisions do not apply to this section, however, encouraged to reach under this section Parties to research agreement to use the latest versions of these documents. For undated reference documents, the latest versions apply to this section.

GB/T 3186 Paints, varnishes and raw materials for paints and varnishes - Sampling (GB/T 3186-2006, ISO 15528:2000, IDT) GB/T 20777 Paints and varnishes examination and preparation of samples (GB/T 20777-2006, ISO 1513:1992, IDT)

3 Terms and Definitions

GB/T 1747 This section uses the following terms and definitions.

Under specified conditions after ashing residue test product quality share ratio.

NOTE: The residue include inorganic pigments, extender pigments and other solid ingredients in a non-volatile under the test conditions of the product, but they may have the status of change.

Principle 4

After the test product sample in the solvent evaporated and the residue at about 600 °C to 900 °C, ashing, or when there is the presence of carbonate in 450 °C.

Ashing. It is determined by the presence or absence of carbonate other qualitative analysis techniques. The residue was calculated from the burning quality and quality pigment sample content.

Note: Some of the binder at 450 °C can not be completely gray, at the same temperature to obtain reproducible results may be poor.

5 Instruments

Normal laboratory equipment and glassware and the following instruments.

5.1

porcelain crucible. high type.

GB/T 1747.2-2008/ISO 14680-2:2000