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CCS G55



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

GB/T 21877-2015

Replacing GB/T 21877-2008

**Dyestuffs and intermediate of dyes - Determination of tapping
density**

染料及染料中间体 堆积密度的测定

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Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with GB/T 1.1-2009 given rules. This standard replaces GB/T 21877-2008 "dyes and dye intermediates Determination of bulk density", and GB/T 21877-2008 phase Ratio, in addition to editorial changes outside the main technical changes are as follows:

- Increased loose bulk density, and tap bulk density of the definition (see 2.2, 2.3);
- Increased the determination of loose bulk density (see 4.1). The standard proposed by China Petroleum and Chemical Industry Association. This standard by the National Standardization Technical Committee Dye (SAC/TC134) centralized. This standard was drafted. Ou Yancheng Chemical Industry Co., dye State Quality Supervision and Inspection Center, Shenyang Chemical Research Institute have Limited. The main drafters of this standard. Zhao, Yang Jiemin, Shen Jiong day. This standard replaces the standards previously issued as follows:
- GB/T 21877-2008. Determination of dyes and dye intermediates bulk density

1 Scope

GB/T 21877-2015 is the Chinese national standard on dyestuffs and intermediate of dyes - determination of tapping density, in the field of paint and colour industries. The /T suffix marks it as a recommended standard: it is not compulsory by itself, but it becomes binding as soon as a contract, a tender or a customer specification calls it up - which in practice is how most foreign buyers meet it. It was issued on 15 May 2015 by the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China; Standardization Administration of China, and has been in force since 1 December 2015. Classification: ICS 87.060.10, CCS G55. This page is published from the official record of the standard held by the Chinese standards administration: the identification, the dates, the classification and the issuing body are taken from there. The clause text, the tables and the numeric limits are in the document itself, which is delivered complete in English translation.

This standard specifies the method for determination of dye and dye intermediates bulk density. This standard applies to dyes and dye intermediates bulk density determination.

2 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

2.1 Bulk density bulkdensity The sample was placed in a container, after the filling is completed the measured mass per unit volume. The bulk density can be divided into loose bulk density, and tap bulk density.

2.2 Loose bulk density loosebulkdensity Including inside and outside the pores of the particles and the particles having an average density of loose granular packs voids, with accumulation in a natural state without the tap The total mass of particulate material divided by the total volume of the bulk material is obtained.

2.3 Tap bulk density tapbulkdensity By the average density of the tap after particle packing body, not including inner and outer pores of the particles and particle voids.

3 Devices and materials

Devices and materials include the following.

- a) measuring cylinder. 100mL;
- c) frame plate Drug balance. a sense of not more than 0.01g;
- d) a rubber hammer.

4 Determination

4.1 Determination of loose bulk density The sample was poured into a number of conical funnel, the latch to open the sample to naturally flow down, is collected in a container of known volume, then After Calibrating material weighed. Depending on the quality of the material, to calculate the mass per unit volume.

4.2 Determination of tapped bulk density The cylinder weighed after washing to dry naturally, and then the sample was loaded into the 100mL graduated cylinder lightly with a rubber hammer to gently tap the bottom, and then Add the sample volume times continue tapping, until the sample just 100mL full scale, called quality.