

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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Coating powders —

Part 6:

Determination of gel time of thermosetting
coating powders at a given temperature

Poudres pour revêtement —

*Partie 6: Détermination du temps de gélification à une température
donnée de poudres thermodurcissables*



Reference number
ISO 8130-6:1992(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.

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.

International Standard ISO 8130-6 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 35, *Paints and varnishes*, Sub-Committee SC 9, *General test methods for paints and varnishes*.

ISO 8130 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Coating powders*:

- *Part 1: Determination of particle size distribution by sieving*
- *Part 2: Determination of density by gas comparison pycnometer (referee method)*
- *Part 3: Determination of density by liquid displacement pycnometer*
- *Part 4: Calculation of lower explosion limit*
- *Part 5: Determination of flow properties of a powder/air mixture*
- *Part 6: Determination of gel time of thermosetting coating powders at a given temperature*
- *Part 7: Determination of loss of mass on stoving*
- *Part 8: Assessment of the storage stability of thermosetting powders*

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— Part 9: Sampling

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Coating powders —

Part 6:

Determination of gel time of thermosetting coating powders at a given temperature

1 Scope

This part of ISO 8130 specifies a method for the determination of the time for a thermosetting coating powder to gel at a specified temperature, normally 180 °C.

NOTE 1 The determination of the gel time is a very simple method for the characterization and quality control of coating powders. However, the gel time determined by this method is not directly related to the time for a coating powder to cure in practical applications.

The method is not applicable to coating powders with ultra-short gel times (less than 15 s).

2 Normative reference

The following standard contains provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 8130. At the time of publication, the edition indicated was valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 8130 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the standard indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 8130-9:1992, *Coating powders — Part 9: Sampling*.

3 Definition

For the purposes of this part of ISO 8130, the following definition applies.

3.1 gel time: The time taken for a specified volume of coating powder to become non-deformable, under specified conditions, after melting.

4 Principle

A test portion of a specified volume of coating powder is heated to a specified temperature in a depression in a heating block. The time at which threads can no longer be pulled from the molten product is determined.

5 Materials

5.1 Test substances of known melting point for checking the temperature of the heating block (6.1).

NOTE 2 For a test temperature of 180 °C, D-camphor is a suitable material.

5.2 Release agent, such as an aerosol dispersion of polytetrafluoroethylene.

6 Apparatus

6.1 Heating block, consisting of an electrically heated steel block of sufficient mass to maintain temperature stability, i.e. to ensure that the temperature selected within the range of 130 °C to 230 °C does not vary by more than ± 1 °C. The temperature shall be controlled by means of a thermoregulator.

The block shall have a spherical, polished depression, with a diameter of $(16 \pm 0,1)$ mm and a radius of curvature of $(10 \pm 0,1)$ mm in the centre of the top surface to contain the test portion.

A hole of sufficient diameter shall be situated to take a temperature-measuring device (6.2) near the centre of one of the sides of the heating block, just below the top surface, extending horizontally to near the centre of the block and ending within 2 mm of the central depression.

NOTES

3 An example of a suitable heating block is shown in figure 1. The dimensions indicated are given for illustrative purposes only.

4 Thermal insulation of the heating block is desirable. For the heating block shown in figure 1, a heating device rated at 500 W has been found suitable.

6.2 Temperature-measuring device, of sufficient range, reading to 1 °C.

6.3 Measuring spoon, of capacity $(0,25 \pm 0,01)$ ml, for transferring the test portion to the depression in the heating block.

6.4 Timer, accurate to 1 s.

6.5 Stirrer, of very low heat capacity and of suitable size.

NOTE 5 For the heating block shown in figure 1, a stirring needle with a round pin-head, diameter 1 mm, and

attached to an insulating handle may be used. A small wooden stirrer has also been found to be satisfactory.

6.6 Scraper, made of a material softer than that of the heating block, for removing the test material from the heating block without scratching its surface.

7 Sampling

Take a representative sample of the product to be tested, as described in ISO 8130-9.

8 Procedure

Carry out the determination in duplicate.

Carry out the test at (180 ± 1) °C unless otherwise specified or otherwise agreed between the interested parties.

Place the heating block (6.1) in an atmosphere free from draughts. Raise the temperature of the heating block to the specified temperature and allow it to stabilize for at least 10 min.

NOTE 6 A check that the surface temperature of the heating block has reached the required temperature may be made by placing on it a small portion of material (5.1) that melts at the required temperature.

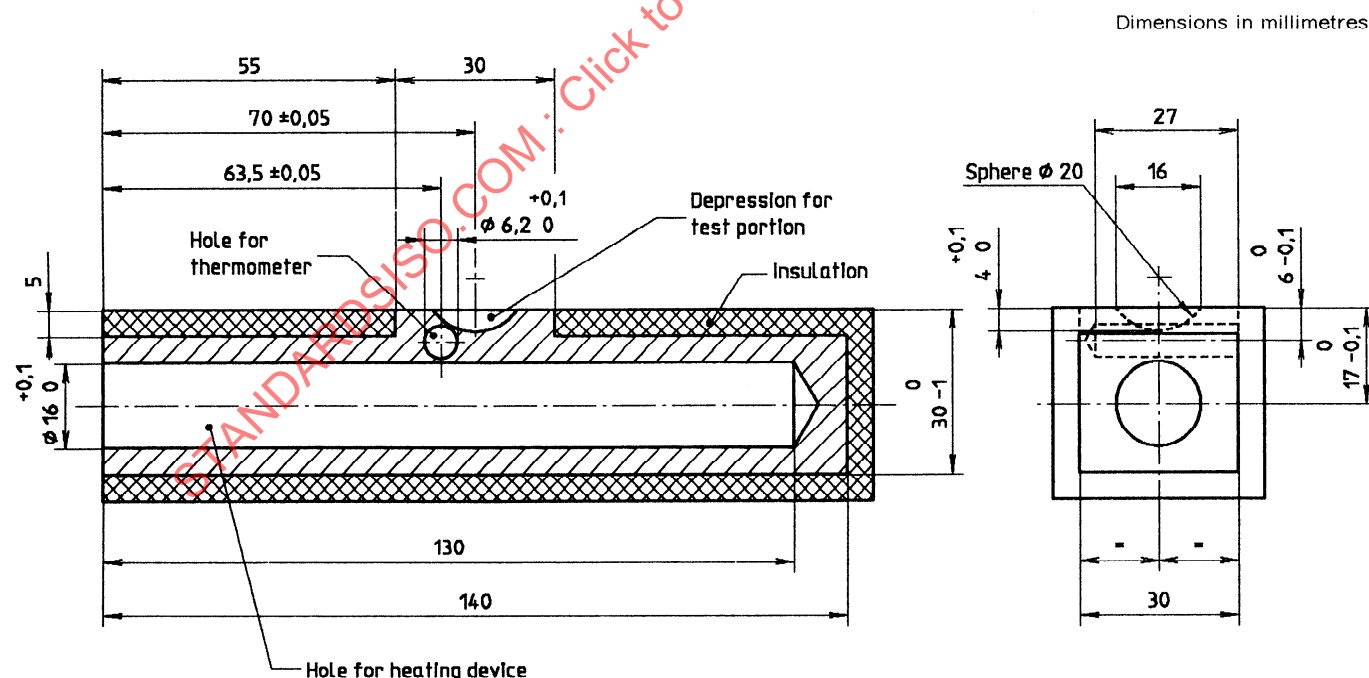


Figure 1 — Heating block (example)