INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ISO 1064

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ • ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

Surface active agents — Determination of apparent density of pastes on filling

Agents de surface — Détermination de la masse volumique apparente des pâtes au remplissage

First edition — 1974-06-15

UDC 661.185-404.9 : 531.74

Ref. No. ISO 1064-1974 (E)

Descriptors : surfactants, pastes, density measurement, bulk density.

Price based on 3 pages

FOREWORD

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO Member Bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO Technical Committees. Every Member Body interested in a subject for which a Technical Committee has been set up 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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the Technical Committees are circulated to the Member Bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

Prior to 1972, the results of the work of the Technical Committees were published as ISO Recommendations; these documents are now in the process of being transformed into International Standards. As part of this process, Technical Committee ISO/TC 91 has reviewed ISO Recommendation R 1064 and found it suitable for transformation. International Standard ISO 1064 therefore replaces ISO Recommendation R 1064-1969.

ISO Recommendation R 1064 was approved by the Member Bodies of the following countries :

Austria	Hungary	Portugal
Belgium	India	Romania
Canada	Iran	South Africa, Rep. of
Chile	Israel	Spain
Czechoslovakia	Japan	Sweden
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	Korea, Rep. of	Switzerland
France	Netherlands	Turkey
Germany	New Zealand	United Kingdom
Greece	Poland	Yugoslavia

No Member Body expressed disapproval of the Recommendation.

No Member Body disapproved the transformation of ISO/R 1064 into an International Standard.

Printed in Switzerland

Surface active agents — Determination of apparent density of pastes on filling

0 INTRODUCTION

The volumes of liquid, powdered or granulated substances are defined by the apparent density and the apparent volume. For pasty or gelatinous substances, the corresponding values cannot be obtained by means of a simple physical procedure, as there may be swelling, formation of coacervate, etc.

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard specifies a simple method of determining, in the laboratory, the apparent density, on filling, of surface active agents in the form of pastes, ointments and similar products.

2 PRINCIPLE

Introduction, under pressure, of the quantity of a sample required to fill a container of known volume under the conditions of test. Determination, by weighing, of the mass required to fill the vessel.

3 APPARATUS

The figure gives an example of the assembled apparatus, comprising the following items :

3.1 Stainless steel tube with the following dimensions :

- inside diameter : 26 mm
- outside diameter : 30 mm
- height : 188 mm

This tube is provided with an external flange, which forms a stop intended to make contact with the upper edge of the cylindrical vessel (3.3). The length of the part of the tube below the flange is at least 5 mm less than the internal height of the cylindrical vessel (3.3).

3.2 Stainless steel piston with the following dimensions :

- outside diameter : 25,9 mm
- mass : 770 g approximately

and able to move freely inside the tube (3.1). The base is closed and the upper part is provided with a stop which prevents the piston from coming out of the lower end of the tube. A scale-pan is fitted at the top of the piston to take additional weights, in order to keep the speed of filling within the prescribed limits.

3.3 Cylindrical vessel made of a rigid material which is not attacked by the products being tested, with the following dimensions :

- inside diameter : 30,4 mm
- height : 70 mm approximately
- capacity : 50 ml at 20 °C

This vessel closes the lower part of the tube (3.1).

The cylindrical vessel has a flat bottom and its upper edge is polished; the inside diameter is slightly greater than the outside diameter of the steel tube (3.1), thus allowing the tube to be moved inside the cylindrical vessel, along its axis, with a slight play. The upper end of the vessel is provided with a flat rubber washer placed so that its surface is tightened on the polished edge of the vessel in order to prevent soiling of the edge of the cylindrical vessel by the material.

The washer shall have a small split at the side so that it is easy to remove.

3.4 Platform provided with a system of levers which enables the cylindrical vessel (3.3) to be lowered slowly and evenly.

4 PROCEDURE

Carry out the procedure at 20 ± 2 °C.

4.1 Preparation of the apparatus

Fix the steel tube (3.1) on a support so that it is absolutely vertical.

Push on the cylindrical vessel (3.3), which has been cleaned and weighed, from the bottom until it stops against the flange of the tube (3.1), and place the rubber washer exactly on the upper edge of the vessel (3.3).

4.2 Filling of the apparatus

Fill the tube (3.1) up to 30 mm from the upper edge with the sample to be tested, obtained in accordance with ISO . . ., *Surface active agents — Preparation of an average laboratory sample.*[1] Introduce the piston (3.2) and place weights on the scale-pan of the piston to ensure that the sample will pass steadily down. Lower the cylindrical vessel (3.3) slowly, at a constant rate, using the levers of the platform (3.4). The air contained in the sample may escape through the clearance which exists between the cylindrical vessel (3.3) and the tube (3.1). The sample passes into the cylindrical vessel (3.3) under the pressure of the piston. Adjust the rate of descent so that the cylindrical vessel is filled in not more than 2 min.

When the top of the cylindrical vessel (3.3) is in line with the bottom of the steel tube (3.1), remove the weights placed on the piston (3.2) and place a thin metal plate on the cylindrical vessel (3.3) in order to stop the sample from continuing to flow from the tube (3.1); at the same time, remove any excess from the cylindrical vessel (3.3). The upper surface of the sample thus obtained is flat and level with the upper edge of the cylindrical vessel.

4.3 Measurement

Weigh the cylindrical vessel, to the nearest 0,1 g, after removing the rubber washer; to simplify the measurement, use a counterweight corresponding to that of the cylindrical vessel (3.3).

Carry out five determinations with separate portions of the laboratory sample.

5 EXPRESSION OF RESULTS

5.1 Method of calculation

The apparent density of the sample on filling, at 20 °C, expressed in grams per millilitre, is given by the formula :

$$\frac{m_1 - m_0}{V}$$

where

m_0 is the mass, in grams, of the cylindrical vessel;

m_1 is the mass, in grams, of the cylindrical vessel when filled;

V is the volume, in millilitres, of the cylindrical vessel.

Take as the result the arithmetic mean of the five determinations.

5.2 Repeatability

The difference between the results of two determinations carried out by the same operator shall not exceed 0,1 g/ml.

6 TEST REPORT

The test report shall indicate the results obtained, stating :

a) the name of the paste;

b) the concentration of active matter;

c) the temperature of filling and measurement if different from 20 °C;

d) the volume of the measuring vessel;

e) the filling time;

f) the mass of sample in the cylindrical vessel.

In addition, the test report shall mention all details of procedure not described in this International Standard, or any which are optional, and any circumstances which may have influenced the results.

The report shall give all details required for complete identification of the sample.

1) In preparation.

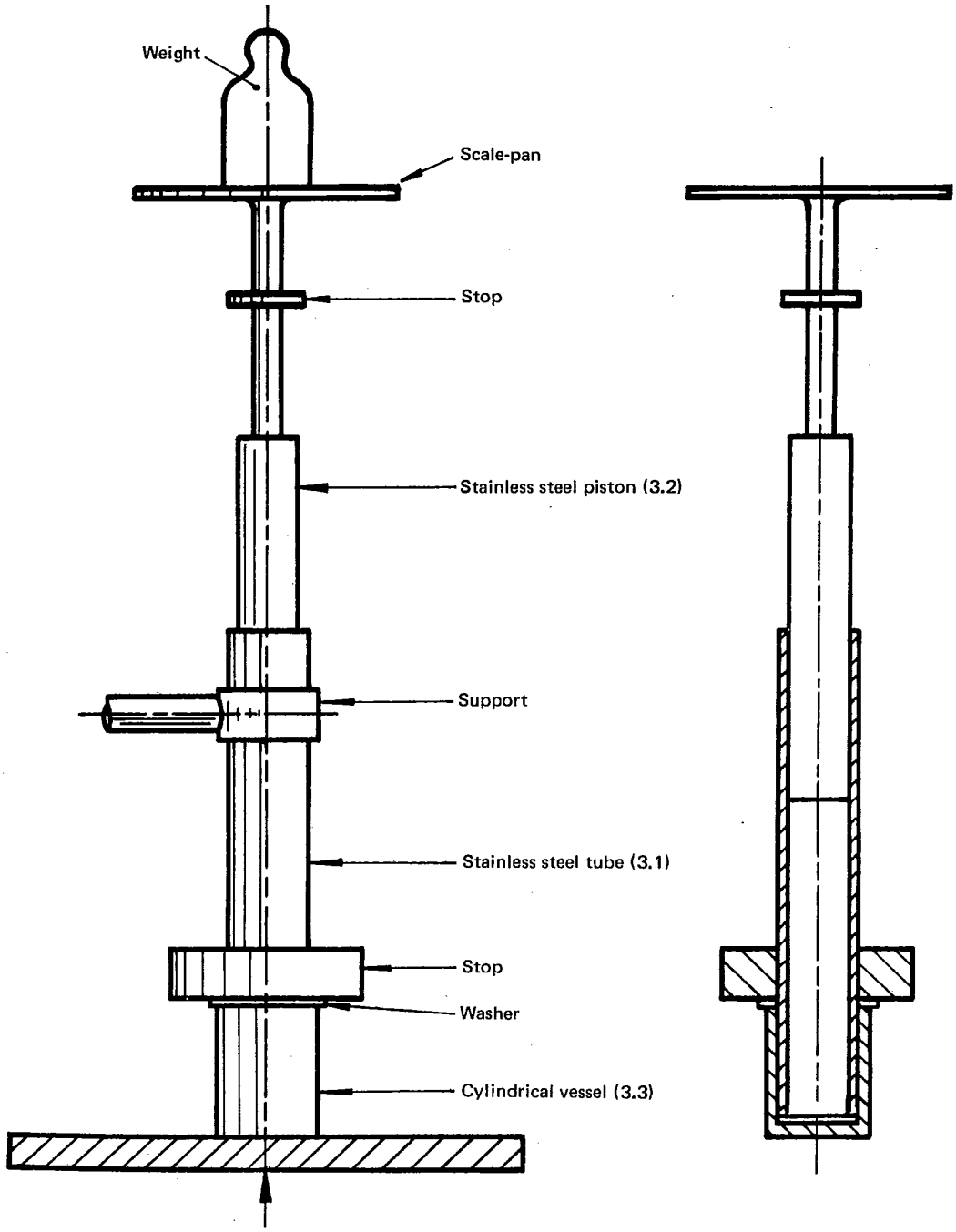

FIGURE — **Drawing of the apparatus**