

This is a preview of "ISO 2431:2011". [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

Fifth edition
2011-11-15

Paints and varnishes — Determination of flow time by use of flow cups

Peintures et vernis — Détermination du temps d'écoulement au moyen de coupes d'écoulement



Reference number
ISO 2431:2011(E)

© ISO 2011

This is a preview of "ISO 2431:2011". [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO 2011

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

This is a preview of "ISO 2431:2011". [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

Contents

Page

Foreword	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Temperature considerations	2
5 Apparatus	2
5.1 Flow cups	2
5.2 Supplementary apparatus	5
6 Sampling	6
7 Procedure	6
7.1 Preliminary check for Newtonian flow	6
7.2 Determination of flow time	6
8 Marking of products tested	7
9 Precision	7
9.1 General	7
9.2 Repeatability limit r	8
9.3 Reproducibility limit R	8
10 Test report	8
Annex A (normative) Checking flow cups for wear and tear	10
Annex B (informative) Conversion of flow times from one temperature to another	12
Bibliography	15

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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. 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.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 2431 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 35, *Paints and varnishes*, Subcommittee SC 9, *General test methods for paints and varnishes*.

This fifth edition cancels and replaces the fourth edition (ISO 2431:1993), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates the Technical Corrigenda ISO 2431:1993/Cor.1:1994 and ISO 2431:1993/Cor.2:1999.

The main technical changes are as follows:

- a) the curves in Figures 2 to 5 have been placed in a single figure (Figure 2) and the equations for the conversion of flow time to kinematic viscosity and *vice versa* represented by the curves in these figures have been moved from the figures to a table (Table 1);
- b) the accuracy of the stopwatch used is no longer specified;
- c) a clause has been added describing the marking of products tested to indicate the results of the test;
- d) the procedure for checking the flow cups for wear and tear has been revised to include two alternative methods (one using a certified reference material or secondary working standard, the other using a certified flow cup) and has been moved to an informative annex;
- e) the former Annex A on the use of flow cups for the adjustment of paint consistency has been deleted;
- f) a new annex describing the conversion of flow times from one temperature to another has been added.

This is a preview of "ISO 2431:2011". [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

Introduction

The first edition of this International Standard, published in 1972, specified only one flow cup of orifice diameter 4 mm. The second edition specified three flow cups of orifice diameter 3 mm, 4 mm and 6 mm. The third edition corrected errors in Figures 2 and 4 and the equations for those figures. The fourth edition specified four flow cups of orifice diameter 3 mm, 4 mm, 5 mm and 6 mm. The main changes made in this fifth edition are given in the foreword.

As is well known, many countries over the years have developed their own standard flow cups and the difficulty in correlation between them has led to considerable confusion in comparing values. The standardization of an improved design of flow cup has been recommended after careful consideration, by an expert working group, of the role of flow cups for the measurement of the flow time of paints, varnishes and related products.

It is recognized that flow times are reproducible only for products of Newtonian or near-Newtonian flow properties. This effectively limits their practical use. Nevertheless, for checking purposes, these flow cups do serve a useful purpose. Furthermore, the measurement of flow time is often used to confirm the application consistency.

Paints often contain flow-arresting agents to confer increased viscosity. Such paints exhibit non-Newtonian flow properties. Their viscosity during application can only be properly assessed using viscometers such as that described in ISO 3219.

Resins and varnishes can exhibit Newtonian or near-Newtonian flow at much higher viscosities than most paints and, where this applies, flow cups can provide a useful means of controlling the consistency. To meet this requirement, this International Standard provides flow cups suitable for viscosities up to about 700 mm²/s.

With thixotropic materials, stirring or other such mechanical disturbance immediately before testing will reduce the flow time compared with that for an unstirred sample. With such materials, uncertain and variable flow time values are obtained with all the flow cups. The repeatability and reproducibility limits given in Clause 9 cannot be achieved in the determination of the flow time of such materials.