

Methods of test for paints

Part B7: Determination of “soluble” antimony content

[ISO title: Paints and varnishes — Determination of “soluble” metal content — Part 2: Determination of antimony content — Flame atomic absorption spectrometric method and Rhodamine B spectrophotometric method]

It is recommended that this Part be read in conjunction with the general information in the Introduction to BS 3900, issued separately.

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This British Standard, having been prepared under the direction of the Pigments, Paints and Varnishes Standards Committee, was published under the authority of the Board of BSI and comes into effect on 31 January 1986

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The Committees responsible for this British Standard are shown in BS 3900: Introduction.

The following BSI references relate to the work on this standard:
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National foreword

This Part of BS 3900 has been prepared under the direction of the Pigments, Paints and Varnishes Standards Committee. It is identical with ISO 3856-2:1984 *“Paints and varnishes — Determination of “soluble” metal content”* Part 2 *“Determination of antimony content — Flame atomic absorption spectrometric method and Rhodamine B spectrophotometric method”* published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

It is assumed in the drafting of this standard that it will be used and applied by those who are appropriately qualified and experienced. The procedures described in this standard are intended to be carried out by suitably trained and/or supervised personnel. The substances and procedures described may be injurious to health if inadequate precautions are taken. This standard refers only to its technical suitability and does not absolve the user from statutory obligations relating to health and safety.

Terminology and conventions. The text of the International Standard has been approved as suitable for publication as a British Standard without deviation. Some terminology and certain conventions are not identical with those used in British Standards; attention is drawn especially to the following.

The comma has been used as a decimal marker. In British Standards, it is current practice to use a full point on the baseline as the decimal marker.

In British Standards it is current practice to use the symbol “L” for litre rather than “l”, and to use the spelling “sulphur”, etc., instead of “sulfur”, etc.

Wherever the words “International Standard” and “part of ISO 3856” appear, referring to this standard, they should be read as “British Standard” and “Part of BS 3900” respectively, and wherever the identification “ISO 3856-2” appears, it should be read as “BS 3900-B7”.

Cross-references

International Standards	Corresponding British Standards
ISO 1042:1983	BS 1792:1982 <i>Specification for one-mark volumetric flasks</i> (Identical)
ISO 4800:1977	BS 2021:1980 <i>Specification for separating and dropping funnels for laboratory use</i> (Identical)
ISO 6713:1984	BS 3900 <i>Methods of test for paints</i> Part B5:1986 <i>Preparation of acid extracts from liquid paints or coating powders</i> (Identical)

The Technical Committee has reviewed the provisions of ISO 385-1:1984, and ISO 648:1977 to which reference is made in the text, and has decided that they are acceptable for use in conjunction with this standard. ISO 385-1 is related to BS 846 *“Specification for burettes”* and ISO 648 is related to BS 1583 *“One-mark pipettes”*.

The Technical Committee has reviewed the proposed provisions of ISO 3696 to which reference is made in 3.2 and 4.2 and has decided that they are acceptable for use in conjunction with this standard. ISO 3696 is related to BS 3978 *“Water for laboratory use”*.

ISO 3856, to which reference is made in clause 0, is published in a number of Parts of BS 3900. At the time of publication of this standard, the relationship between other Parts of BS 3900 and Parts of ISO 3856 was as follows:

Part of ISO 3856	Corresponding Part of BS 3900
	BS 3900 <i>Methods of test for paints</i>
ISO 3856-1:1984	Part B6:1986 <i>Determination of “soluble” lead content</i> ^a (Identical)
ISO 3856-3:1984	Part B8:1986 <i>Determination of “soluble” barium content</i> (Identical)
ISO 3856-4:1984	Part B9:1986 <i>Determination of “soluble” cadmium content</i> (Identical)
ISO 3856-5:1984	Part B10:1986 <i>Determination of hexavalent chromium content of solid matter</i> (Identical)
ISO 3856-6:1984	Part B11:1986 <i>Determination of total chromium content of liquid matter</i> (Identical)
ISO 3856-7:1984	Part B12:1986 <i>Determination of “soluble” mercury content</i> (Identical)

^a Attention is drawn to a similar standard, BS 3900-B3 “*Determination of “soluble” lead in the solid matter in liquid paints: method for use in conjunction with The Control of Lead at Work Regulations, 1980 (S.I. 1980 No. 1248)*”.

Additional information. With reference to the method in clause 4, since publication of the ISO standard it has been reported that Rhodamine B may be a carcinogen. If this method is used precautions should be taken to avoid contact with this reagent or solutions containing it.

A British Standard does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users of British Standards are responsible for their correct application.

Compliance with a British Standard does not of itself confer immunity from legal obligations.

Summary of pages

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This standard has been updated (see copyright date) and may have had amendments incorporated. This will be indicated in the amendment table on the inside front cover.