

# ISO

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION

## ISO RECOMMENDATION R 183

PLASTICS

DETERMINATION OF THE BLEEDING OF COLOURANTS

1st EDITION

February 1961

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## BRIEF HISTORY

The ISO Recommendation R 183, *Determination of the Bleeding of Colourants*, was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*, the Secretariat of which is held by the American Standards Association, Incorporated (ASA).

Work on this matter which the Technical Committee had begun since 1955, came to an end in 1957, with the adoption of a proposal as a Draft ISO Recommendation.

On 8 May 1959, the Draft ISO Recommendation (No. 218) was distributed to all the ISO Member Bodies and was approved, by the following Member Bodies :

|                |             |                |
|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| Austria        | India       | Sweden         |
| Belgium        | Israel      | Switzerland    |
| Burma          | Italy       | Turkey         |
| Czechoslovakia | Japan       | United Kingdom |
| Finland        | Netherlands | U.S.A.         |
| France         | Portugal    | U.S.S.R.       |
| Germany        | Romania     |                |
| Hungary        | Spain       |                |

No Member Body opposed the approval of the Draft.

The Draft ISO Recommendation was then submitted by correspondence to the ISO Council, which decided, in February 1961, to accept it as an ISO RECOMMENDATION.

**PLASTICS****DETERMINATION OF THE BLEEDING OF COLOURANTS****1. SCOPE**

This test is carried out in order to determine the tendency of some colouring materials to "bleed off" or to migrate from a plastics material into other materials, if both substances are brought into close contact with each other.

**2. DEFINITION**

"Colour bleeding" is to be considered as the migration of a dye present in a plastics material from the plastic itself into any other material, if both materials are in close contact. This "bleeding" may be due either to the low compatibility of the colouring matter with the plastics material which lets it exude on the surface, or to the solubility of the colouring matter in a plasticizer with migrating tendencies.

The colour bleeding depends also on the nature of the "acceptor", which therefore needs to be exactly defined.

**3. SIGNIFICANCE OF TEST**

This method is suitable only for a qualitative evaluation of the tendency of colouring matters to migrate from plastics in which they are compounded, into other materials.

**4. TEST SPECIMENS**

- 4.1 The test specimen should be in the form of a 50 mm square, cut directly from a sheet of the material to be tested.
- 4.2 If the material to be tested is an extrusion or moulding compound in granules or in chips, a sheet is obtained from it with a suitable moulding method, and the specimen is cut from the sheet thus obtained.
- 4.3 If the material to be tested is in the form of a sheet or a film, the test specimen may be cut directly from the material itself. The thickness has no importance.

**NOTES**

1. If the properties of different colouring matters must be compared, they should be compounded with a given plastics in a suitable standardized formulation.
2. The method of preparing the test specimen should be well defined for each type of plastics material, inasmuch as the thermal treatment and the subsequent transformation of the material (e.g. the "gelatinization" or "fusion" of polyvinyl chloride (PVC)) may have some influence on the colour bleeding.