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AMENDMENT 1
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Shellac — Specification —

Part 1:

Hand-made shellac

AMENDMENT 1

Gomme laque en feuilles — Spécification —

Partie 1: Gomme laque en feuilles de fabrication manuelle

AMENDEMENT 1



Reference number
ISO 56-1:1979/Amd.1:1996(E)

Foreword

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Amendment 1 to International Standard ISO 56-1:1979 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 50, *Lac*.

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Shellac — Specification —

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AMENDMENT 1

Page 9, subclause B.1.5

Add the following note after B.1.5:

NOTE — The solution should preferably be stored in amber-coloured bottles.

Page 13, subclause D.3.1.7

In the title, replace the word "tint" with the word "tin".

Page 17, Annex F

Replace the text of the existing annex with the following:

F.1 General

The colour index of shellac can be determined by either of the two methods described below. However, in case of dispute, method B may be used as the referee method for determination of colour index.

F.2 Method A

Renumber clauses F.1 to F.5.2 as F.2.1, F.2.2, F.2.2.1, F.2.2.2, F.2.3, F.2.3.1, F.2.3.2, F.2.4, F.2.4.1, F.2.4.2, F.2.5, F.2.5.1 and F.2.5.2 respectively and delete the number of subclause F.4.2.1.

F.3 Method B

F.3.1 Principle

The optical density of an alcoholic shellac solution (concentration 1,0 g/l) is measured at a particular wavelength in the visible range, which, after multiplication by 136,9, gives the value of the colour index.

F.3.2 Apparatus

F.3.2.1 Spectrometer.

Any spectrometer/colorimeter (grating type) capable of measuring absorption in the visible range (400 nm to 700 nm).

F.3.2.2 Volumetric flasks, with ground-joint stoppers, of capacity 10 ml and 100 ml.

F.3.2.3 Pipette, of capacity 1 ml.

F.3.3 Reagents

F.3.3.1 Alcohol.

Ethanol (absolute) or 95 % volume fraction rectified spirit or denatured spirit, provided that it is colourless.

F.3.4 Procedure

F.3.4.1 Preparation of test solution

Weigh accurately 1 g of the prepared test sample (see S.3.1 in annex S) of shellac and transfer the material to the 100-ml volumetric flask (F.3.2.2). Add 60 ml to 70 ml of alcohol (F.3.3.1) and shake the flask vigorously as soon as the alcohol is added until the shellac is completely dissolved. Add more solvent, and finally make up the volume to the mark of the volumetric flask. Filter the solution in an ordinary funnel using medium-grade filter paper (preferably Whatman No. 1¹⁾) and keeping the funnel covered (best results are obtained if the filtration is carried out under saturated vapour pressure of the solvent). Discard the first 15 ml of the clear filtrate.

Transfer 1 ml of the filtrate by means of a pipette (F.3.2.3) to the 10 ml volumetric flask. Add alcohol to it and make up to the mark of the flask.

F.3.4.2 Measurement of optical density

Switch on the spectrometer/colorimeter. After the warming-up period of the instrument, set the wavelength at 425 nm, match the cuvettes with the alcohol used for the preparation of the solution. Transfer a portion of the diluted test solution to one of the cuvettes. Record the value of the optical density registered by the instrument.

F.3.5 Calculation

$$\text{Colour index} = \text{optical density} \times 136,9$$

Page 20, subclause H.1.1

Replace the last sentence with the following:

Alternatively, heat in a muffle furnace at 650 °C to 700 °C until constant mass is obtained.

1) Whatman No. 1 is an example of a suitable product available commercially. This information is given for the convenience of users of this part of ISO 56 and does not constitute an endorsement by ISO of this product.

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