



Designation: D562 – 10 (Reapproved 2023)

Standard Test Method for Consistency of Paints Measuring Krebs Unit (KU) Viscosity Using a Stormer-Type Viscometer¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D562; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the U.S. Department of Defense.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the measurement of Krebs Unit (KU) viscosity to evaluate the consistency of paints and related coatings using the Stormer-type viscometer.

1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are for information only.

1.3 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.4 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

E1 Specification for ASTM Liquid-in-Glass Thermometers

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.1.1 *consistency, n*—load in grams to produce a rotational frequency of 200 r/min (Stormer Viscometer).

3.1.2 *Krebs units (KU), n*—values of a scale commonly used to express the consistency of paints generally applied by brush or roller.

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D01 on Paint and Related Coatings, Materials, and Applications and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D01.24 on Physical Properties of Liquid Paints & Paint Materials.

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² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

3.1.2.1 *Discussion*—This scale is a function of the “load to produce 200 r/min” scale.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 The load required to produce a rotational frequency of 200 r/min for an offset paddle rotor immersed in a paint is determined.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 This test method provides values that are useful in specifying and controlling the consistency of paints, such as consumer or trade sales products.

METHOD A

6. Apparatus

6.1 *Viscometer*, Stormer, with the paddle-type rotor as illustrated in Fig. 1 and Fig. 2. The stroboscopic timer attachment in Fig. 1 can be removed and the instrument used without it but with a sacrifice of speed and accuracy. The stroboscopic timer gives the 200 r/min reading directly.

6.2 *Container*, 500 mL (1 pt), 85 mm (3⅜ in.) in diameter.

6.3 *Thermometer*—An ASTM Stormer Viscosity thermometer having a range from 20 °C to 70 °C and conforming to the requirements for Thermometer 49C, as prescribed in Specification E1. In addition, temperature measuring devices such as non-mercury liquid-in-glass thermometers, thermocouples, or platinum resistance thermometers that provide equivalent or better accuracy and precision, that cover the temperature range for thermometer 49C, may be used.

6.4 *Stopwatch*, or suitable timer measuring to 0.2 s.

6.5 *Weights*, a set covering the range from 5 g to 1000 g.

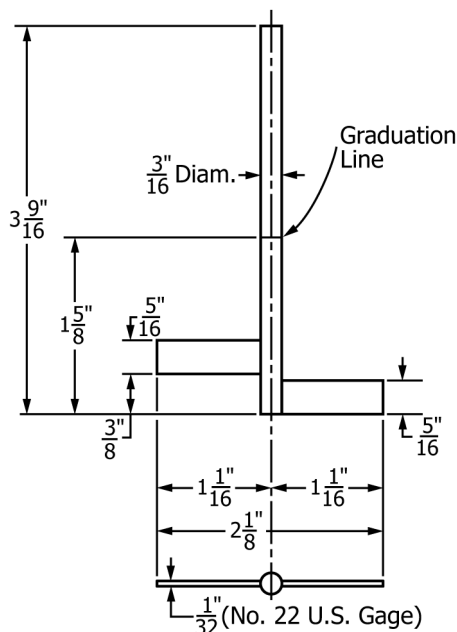
7. Materials

7.1 Two standard oils, calibrated in absolute viscosity (poise), that are within the viscosity range of the coatings to be measured. These oils should differ in viscosity by at least 5 P.

NOTE 1—The normal range of the Stormer is covered by oils having viscosities of 4 P (70 KU), 10 P (85 KU), and 14 P (95 KU).



FIG. 1 Stormer Viscometer with Paddle-Type Rotor and Stroboscopic Timer



All Dimensions Subject to a
Tolerance of ± 0.004 "
Material: Stainless Steel

NOTE 1—1 in. = 25.4 mm.

FIG. 2 Paddle-Type Rotor for Use With Stormer Viscometer

7.1.1 Suitable standards are silicone, hydrocarbon, linseed, and castor oils. Silicone and hydrocarbon oils calibrated in poises are commercially available. Uncalibrated linseed and castor oils may be calibrated with any apparatus that provides measurements of absolute viscosity.

7.1.2 Assign a value of load to produce 200 r/min to each oil by converting its viscosity value in poises to load in grams by the following equation:³

$$L = (610O + 906.6 D)/30$$

where:

O = viscosity of oil in poises and

D = density of oil.

8. Calibration⁴

8.1 Remove the rotor and weight carrier from the viscometer. Make sure the string is wound evenly on the drum and does not overlap itself.

8.2 Attach a 5 g weight onto the string and then release the brake. If the viscometer starts to run from this dead start and continues to run through several revolutions of the string drum, it is satisfactory for use. If it does not start unaided when the 5 g weight is applied, the instrument should be reconditioned.

8.3 Check the dimensions of the paddle-type rotor. They should be within 0.1 mm (± 0.004 in.) of the dimensions shown in Fig. 2.

8.4 Select two standard oils having assigned values of load to produce 200 r/min within the range of the values expected for the coatings to be measured (see 7.1).

8.5 Adjust the temperature of the standard oils to $25^\circ\text{C} \pm 0.2^\circ\text{C}$. The temperature of the Stormer apparatus should be the same. If the specified temperature cannot be obtained, record the temperature of the oil at the beginning and end of test to 0.2°C .

8.6 Determine the load in grams to produce 200 r/min with each of the two oils, using either Procedure A described in Section 9 or Procedure B described in Section 10.

8.6.1 If the oil temperature was not at $25^\circ\text{C} \pm 0.2^\circ\text{C}$ during the test, correct the measured load in grams for the deviation from that temperature.

NOTE 2—Load corrections for deviations of oil temperature from the specified temperature can be made by means of a previously established plot of load versus oil temperature (see Appendix X1).

8.7 If the measured load (corrected for any temperature deviation from standard) is within $\pm 15\%$ of the assigned load values for the oils, the Stormer apparatus can be considered to be in satisfactory calibration.

9. Procedure A (Without Stroboscopic Attachment)

9.1 Thoroughly mix the sample and strain it into a 500 mL (1 pt) container to within 20 mm ($3/4$ in.) of the top.

9.2 Bring the temperature of the specimen to $25^\circ\text{C} \pm 0.2^\circ\text{C}$ and maintain it at that temperature during the test. The temperature of the Stormer apparatus should be the same.

9.2.1 If the specified temperature cannot be obtained, record the temperature of the specimen at the beginning and end of test to 0.2°C .

³ Geddes, J. A., and Dawson, D. H., "Calculation of Viscosity From Stormer Viscosity Data," *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*, Vol 34, 1942, p. 163.

⁴ Jackson, C. F., and Madson, W. H., "A Method for the Standardization of Krebs Modified Stormer Viscometers," *ASTM Bulletin*, No. 161, 1949.