



Designation: D7133 – 21

Standard Test Method for Polyurethane Raw Materials: Instrumental Measurement of Tristimulus CIELAB Color and Yellowness Index of Liquids¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D7133; 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.

1. Scope*

1.1 This test method provides an instrumental method for measuring the CIELAB color and Yellowness Index (YI) of liquid polyurethane raw materials. The CIELAB and YI results are derived from mathematical manipulation of CIE tristimulus values in accordance with Practices E308 and E313, respectively.

1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions provided for information only and are not considered standard.

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.*

NOTE 1—There is no known ISO equivalent to this standard.

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

D883 Terminology Relating to Plastics

D1193 Specification for Reagent Water

E180 Practice for Determining the Precision of ASTM Methods for Analysis and Testing of Industrial and Spe-

cialty Chemicals (Withdrawn 2009)³

E284 Terminology of Appearance

E308 Practice for Computing the Colors of Objects by Using the CIE System

E313 Practice for Calculating Yellowness and Whiteness Indices from Instrumentally Measured Color Coordinates

E456 Terminology Relating to Quality and Statistics

E691 Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Study to Determine the Precision of a Test Method

E2935 Practice for Evaluating Equivalence of Two Testing Processes

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—For definitions of terms that appear in this test method, refer to Terminologies E284, D883, and the terminology section of Practice E308. For terms relating to precision and bias and associated issues, the terms used in this standard are defined in accordance with Terminology E456.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 The color of the total transmitted light is measured by a spectrophotometer in CIE tristimulus values under CIE standard illuminant D65 and CIE 1964 supplementary standard observer commonly called the 10° standard observer. These values are then converted by the appropriate equations to the CIELAB color scale and the Yellowness Index. $L^*a^*b^*$ and YI values are reported.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 CIELAB is a visual-based scale that is used to specify color and set color tolerances for the polyurethane industry.

5.2 Yellowness Index specifies the degree of departure of the sample from colorless towards yellow. This index is only suitable for clear liquids with degrees of saturation in yellow (dominant transmission wavelength in the 570 to 580 nm range). It is used to set tolerances for appropriate polyurethane raw materials.

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D20 on Plastics and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D20.22 on Cellular Materials - Plastics and Elastomers.

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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 The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on www.astm.org.

*A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard

5.3 This test method does not include provisions for materials with fluorescence or visible haze (usually greater than 5 % haze).

5.4 Before proceeding with this test method, make reference to the specification of the material being tested. Any test specimen preparation, conditioning, dimensions, or testing parameters or combination thereof, covered in the materials specification shall take precedence over those mentioned in this test method. If there are no material specifications, then the default conditions apply.

6. Interferences

6.1 This test method is to be used to compare samples only when they are measured under the same conditions.

6.1.1 The medium in the cuvette used during standardization of the instrument will have an effect on the measured results. Light mineral oil is recommended, however, distilled water is a suitable substitute but a note of the substitution must be included in any report of the results.

6.1.2 The temperature of the sample is also expected to affect the results obtained.

7. Apparatus

7.1 *Instrument*—A hemispherical geometry (integrating sphere) spectrophotometer capable of total transmission CIE tristimulus measurement through a cuvette that includes both the regularly transmitted portion and the diffused portion of the incident light. The instrument must be capable of converting CIE XYZ tristimulus values to the CIELAB color scale as defined in Practice E308 using CIE D65 standard illuminant and 10° standard observer. The instrument must also be capable of converting CIE XYZ tristimulus values to the Yellowness Index value defined in Practice E313 using CIE D65 standard illuminant and 10° standard observer. The instrument is to meet the manufacturer's requirements for calibration. For highly transparent samples, such as the polyols in Tables 1 and 2, spectrophotometers or tristimulus colorimeters without a spherical geometry are acceptable.

7.2 *Sample Cuvettes*—The cuvette must have a 20 ± 0.06 mm pathlength. The entrance and exit windows shall be parallel, colorless, clear and unaffected by the material being analyzed. The optical properties of the cuvette used during standardization of the instrument and the cuvette used for measuring samples (if not the same cuvette) must be matched. This is determined by proving that the variation, if any, in the different cuvettes used do not affect the measured value of a standard sample. Glass or plastic cuvettes are both acceptable.

8. Reagents

8.1 *Mineral Oil*—Colorless NF or FCC grade light mineral oil.

8.2 *Distilled Water*—Colorless distilled water conforming to Type IV of Specification D1193.

9. Hazards

9.1 Since organic isocyanates react with atmospheric moisture, take special precautions in sampling. Usual sampling

methods, even when conducted rapidly, can cause contamination of the sample with insoluble urea. Therefore, blanket the sample with dry air or nitrogen at all times. (**Warning**—Diisocyanates are eye, skin and respiratory irritants at concentrations above the occupational exposure limit (TLV or PEL). Diisocyanates can cause skin and respiratory sensitization (asthma) in some people. Once sensitized, it is essential to limit further exposure to diisocyanates. Use a combination of engineering controls and personal protective equipment, including respiratory, skin and eye protection, to prevent over-exposure to diisocyanates. Consult the product suppliers' Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for more detailed information about potential health effects and other specific safety and handling instructions for the product.)

10. Sampling, Test Specimens and Test Units

10.1 Test samples are to be homogeneous and representative of the liquid being tested.

10.2 Do not touch the entrance and exit windows of the cuvette through which incident and transmitted light will pass except to clean them.

10.3 The CIELAB values, L^* , a^* , and b^* , have no units associated with them.

10.4 The Yellowness Index value, YI, has no unit associated with it.

11. Calibration and Standardization

11.1 Calibration procedures vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. They are important to ensure accurate data. Include the following periodic system verification steps:

11.1.1 *Wavelength Scale Verification*—One option is to use a didymium filter.

11.1.2 *Photometric Scale Verification*—This is to be done in accordance with manufacturer's instructions with a certified liquid standard. An APHA standard is suitable. Linearity is established using at least two different standard concentrations.

11.1.3 *Selection of Instrument Variables*

11.1.3.1 Select CIE illuminant D65 and 10° standard observer.

11.1.3.2 Select the total transmission mode unless instructed by the manufacturer to use a different mode for the verification procedure.

11.2 Pour mineral oil into a clean cuvette. Ensure that liquid completely covers the measurement area and that no air bubbles remain below the meniscus. Follow the manufacturer's instructions to perform the following steps before sample analyses and at least every four hours when samples are being analyzed.

11.2.1 *Full-Scale Standardization*—Use a cuvette filled with mineral oil to set the top of the neutral axis scale to 100 by simulating the case where all light is transmitted through the sample.

11.2.2 *Zero Scale Standardization*—Set the bottom of the neutral axis scale to 0 by simulating the case where all light is absorbed by the sample. Block the light beam by replacing the cuvette with an opaque object supplied by the manufacturer.