SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN ISO 3262-16:2001

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Polnila za barve - Specifikacije in metode preskušanja - 16. del: Aluminijevi hidroksidi (ISO 3262-16:2000)

Extenders for paints - Specifications and methods of test - Part 16: Aluminium hydroxides (ISO 3262-16:2000)

Füllstoffe für Beschichtungsstoffe - Anforderungen und Prüfverfahren - Teil 16: Aluminiumhydroxide (ISO 3262-16:2000)

Matieres de charge pour peintures - Spécifications et méthodes d'essai - Partie 16: Alumines hydratées (ISO 3262-16:2000)

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87.060.10	Pigmenti in polnila	Pigments and extenders

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Extenders for paints - Specifications and methods of test - Part 16: Aluminium hydroxides (ISO 3262-16:2000)

Matières de charge pour peintures - Spécifications et méthodes d'essai - Partie 16: Alumines hydratées (ISO 3262-16:2000)

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This European Standard was approved by CEN on 15 April 2000.

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This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

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Foreword

The text of the International Standard ISO 3262-16:2000 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 35 "Paints and varnishes" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 298 "Pigments and extenders", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by October 2000, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 2000.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

NOTE FROM CEN/CS: The foreword is susceptible to be amended on reception of the German language version. The confirmed or amended foreword, and when appropriate, the normative annex ZA for the references to international publications with their relevant European publications will be circulated with the German version.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard ISO 3262-16:2000 was approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 3262-16

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Extenders for paints — Specifications and methods of test —

Part 16: Aluminium hydroxides

Matières de charge pour peintures — Spécifications et méthodes d'essai — Partie 16: Alumines hydratées

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this part of ISO 3262 may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard ISO 3262-16 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 35, *Paints and varnishes*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Pigments and extenders*.

Together with the other parts (see below), this part of ISO 3262 cancels and replaces ISO 3262:1975, which has been technically revised. Part 1 comprises the definition of the term extender and a number of test methods that are applicable to most extenders, whilst part 2 and the following parts specify requirements and, where appropriate, particular test methods for individual extenders.

ISO 3262 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Extenders for paints — Specifications and methods of test*:

— *Part 1: Introduction and general test methods*

— *Part 2: Barytes (natural barium sulfate)*

— *Part 3: Blanc fixe*

— *Part 4: Whiting*

— *Part 5: Natural crystalline calcium carbonate*

— *Part 6: Precipitated calcium carbonate*

— *Part 7: Dolomite*

— *Part 8: Natural clay*

— *Part 9: Calcined clay*

— *Part 10: Natural talc/chlorite in lamellar form*

— *Part 11: Natural talc, in lamellar form, containing carbonates*

— *Part 12: Muscovite-type mica*

— *Part 13: Natural quartz (ground)*

— *Part 14: Cristobalite*

— *Part 15: Vitreous silica*

— *Part 16: Aluminium hydroxides*

— *Part 17: Precipitated calcium silicate*

— *Part 18: Precipitated sodium aluminium silicate*

— *Part 19: Precipitated silica*

— *Part 20: Fumed silica*

— *Part 21: Silica sand (unground natural quartz)*

— *Part 22: Flux-calcined kieselguhr*

Extenders for paints — Specifications and methods of test —

Part 16: Aluminium hydroxides

1 Scope

This part of ISO 3262 specifies requirements and corresponding methods of test for aluminium hydroxides.

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 3262. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 3262 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 787-2:1981, *General methods of test for pigments and extenders — Part 2: Determination of matter volatile at 105 °C*.

ISO 787-7:—[1], *General methods of test for pigments and extenders — Part 7: Determination of residue on sieve — Water method — Manual procedure.*

ISO 787-9:1981, *General methods of test for pigments and extenders — Part 9: Determination of pH value of an aqueous suspension*.

ISO 787-11:1981, *General methods of test for pigments and extenders — Part 11: Determination of tamped volume and apparent density after tamping*.

ISO 787-14:1973, *General methods of test for pigments — Part 14: Determination of resistivity of aqueous extract*.

ISO 5794-1:1994, *Rubber compounding ingredients — Silica, precipitated, hydrated — Part 1: Non-rubber tests*.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this part of ISO 3262, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1
aluminium hydroxide
material crystallized by the Bayer process, for instance, the main constituent of which is gibbsite, $Al(OH)_3$

NOTE Other constituents may be bayerite, $Al(OH)_3$, and boehmite, AlO(OH), both of which are also regarded as aluminium hydroxide.

1) To be published. (Revision of ISO 787-7:1981)