INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 3262-12

First edition
2001-10-15

Extenders for paints — Specifications and methods of test —

Part 12: Muscovite-type mica

Matières de charge pour peintures — Spécifications et méthodes d'essai —

Partie 12: Mica de type muscovite

Reference number
ISO 3262-12:2001(E)

ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.ch
Web www.iso.ch

Printed in Switzerland

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 3262-12 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 12:
Muscovite-type mica

1 Scope

This part of ISO 3262 specifies requirements and corresponding methods of test for muscovite-type mica.

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 787-3:2000, *General methods of test for pigments and extenders — Part 3: Determination of matter soluble in water — Hot extraction method*

ISO 787-7:1981, *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 787-14:1973, *General methods of test for pigments — Part 14: Determination of resistivity of aqueous extract*

ISO 787-18:1983, *General methods of test for pigments and extenders — Part 18: Determination of residue on sieve — Mechanical flushing procedure*

ISO 3262-1:1997, *Extenders for paints — Specifications and methods of test — Part 1: Introduction and general test methods*

3 Term and definition

For the purposes of this part of ISO 3262, the following term and definition apply.

3.1

muscovite-type mica

natural potassium aluminium silicate hydrate, $K_2O \cdot 3Al_2O_3 \cdot 6SiO_2 \cdot H_2O \mid KAl_2[(OH,F)_2/AlSi_3O_{10}]$, lamellar form

4 Requirements and test methods

For muscovite-type mica complying with this part of ISO 3262, the essential requirements are specified in Table 1 and the conditional requirements are listed in Table 2.

Table 1 — Essential requirements

Characteristic		Unit	Requirement	Test method
Composition		% by mass		a
	K_2O		9 to 12	
	Al_2O_3		30 to 40	
	SiO_2		43 to 49	
	Fe_2O_3, max.		3,5	
	MgO, max.		1	
Matter volatile at 105 °C, max.		% by mass	1	ISO 787-2[b]
Loss on ignition, max.		% by mass	6,5	ISO 3262-1
Matter soluble in water (hot extraction method), max.		% by mass	0,5	ISO 787-3
pH-value of aqueous suspension			6 to 9[c]	ISO 787-9

[a] EN 955-2:1995, *Chemical analysis of refractory products — Part 2: Products containing silica and/or alumina (wet method)* or any other recognized method that gives the same result may be used.

[b] By agreement between the interested parties, test portions other than 10 g may be used.

[c] These values do not take account of the effect on the result of any surface treatment.

Table 2 — Conditional requirements

Characteristic	Unit	Requirement	Test method
Residue on sieve	% by mass	To be agreed between the interested parties	ISO 787-7 or ISO 787-18[a]
Particle size distribution (instrumental method)			To be agreed between the interested parties[b]
Colour			ISO 3262-1
Lightness			To be agreed between the interested parties[c]
Resistivity of aqueous extract	Ω · m		ISO 787-14

[a] As the methods give different results, the method to be used shall be agreed between the interested parties.

[b] A general description of a sedimentation method using X-ray absorption is given in EN 725-5:1996, *Advanced technical ceramics — Methods of test for ceramic powders — Part 5: Determination of the particle size distribution.*

[c] Test method in preparation.

5 Test report

The test report shall contain at least the following information:

a) all details necessary to identify the product tested;

b) a reference to this part of ISO 3262 (ISO 3262-12);

c) the result of the tests and whether or not the product complies with the relevant specification limits;

d) any deviation from the test methods specified;

e) the dates of the tests.

ICS 87.060.10

Price based on 2 pages