



Designation: D 476 – 00

## Standard Classification for Dry Pigmentary Titanium Dioxide Products<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 476; 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 reappraisal. A superscript epsilon ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reappraisal.

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

### 1. Scope

1.1 This classification describes seven types of dry pigmentary titanium dioxide products, grouped by composition, typical end use application, and some performance properties.

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

### 2. Referenced Documents

#### 2.1 ASTM Standards:

D 34 Guide for Chemical Analysis of White Pigments<sup>2</sup>

D 153 Test Methods for Specific Gravity of Pigments<sup>2</sup>

D 185 Test Methods for Coarse Particles in Pigments, Pastes, and Paints<sup>2</sup>

D 280 Test Methods for Hygroscopic Moisture (and Other Matter Volatile Under the Test Conditions) in Pigments<sup>2</sup>

D 1394 Test Methods for Chemical Analysis of White Titanium Pigments<sup>2</sup>

D 2448 Test Method for Water-Soluble Salts in Pigments by Measuring the Specific Resistance of the Leachate of the Pigment<sup>2</sup>

D 3720 Test Method for Ratio of Anatase to Rutile in Titanium Dioxide Pigments by X-ray Diffraction<sup>2</sup>

### 3. Significance and Use

3.1 This classification is given as an aid in determining the fitness for use of a titanium dioxide pigment for a coating application. It is limited to dry, hiding pigments. It excludes pigment dispersions, and non-hiding specialty titanium dioxide products.

### 4. Basis for Classification

4.1 Titanium dioxide pigments can differ in many ways including composition and performance. This classification outlines differences between pigment types that should be considered when selecting a product for a coating application.

A minimum number of properties are given to highlight major differences, while allowing maximum flexibility.

### 5. Composition and Properties

5.1 *Titanium Dioxide Pigments*, should conform to the requirements for composition prescribed in Table 1. They are chemically prepared pigments consisting of anatase or rutile titanium dioxide with or without modifications with water-insoluble oxides of aluminum, silicon, zinc, etc., or other agents; these reagent materials are introduced specifically to improve those properties for which the pigment is used. The titanium dioxide pigments shall be free of extenders such as barium sulfate, clay, magnesium silicate, whiting, etc.

5.2 The desired properties of the pigment, other than as herein indicated, shall be subject to agreement between the purchaser and the seller and shall be based on a satisfactory match between the submitted pigment sample and a previously agreed upon reference sample (see 6.1.6).

### 6. Test Methods

6.1 Tests shall be conducted in accordance with the following test methods. Test procedures not covered by ASTM test methods shall be mutually agreed upon between the purchaser and the seller.

6.1.1 *Chemical Analysis*—Guide D 34 or Test Methods D 1394.

6.1.2 *Specific Gravity*—Test Methods D 153.

6.1.3 *Coarse Particles*—Test Methods D 185.

6.1.4 *Moisture*—Test Method D 280.

6.1.5 *Matter Soluble in Water, Specific Resistance*—Test Method D 2448. The measured specific resistance of the aqueous leachate from the pigment is an index of the level of water-soluble salts.

6.1.6 *Chalking Resistance*—It is recommended that purchaser and seller agree upon standards and methods of test suitable for their requirements (see 5.2). Comparison in a good quality exterior air-dry alkyd enamel (trade sales or industrial) and exposure in Florida at 45° facing south are recommended. Chalking differences are minimized by less durable vehicles, while required exposure times are prolonged by more durable vehicles. Once the reference sample agreed upon between the

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<sup>2</sup> *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 06.03.