SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN ISO 473:2020

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Litoponski pigmenti - Splošne zahteve in preskusne metode (ISO 473:2019)

Lithopone pigments - General requirements and methods of testing (ISO 473:2019)

Lithopone-Pigmente - Allgemeine Anforderungen und Prüfverfahren (ISO 473:2019)

Lithopone pour peintures - Exigences générales et méthodes d'essai (ISO 473:2019)

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Lithopone pigments - General requirements and methods of testing (ISO 473:2019)

Lithopone pour peintures - Exigences générales et méthodes d'essai (ISO 473:2019)

Lithopone-Pigmente - Allgemeine Anforderungen und Prüfverfahren (ISO 473:2019)

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Contents

Page

European foreword **3**

European foreword

The text of ISO 473:2019 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 256 "Pigments, dyestuffs and extenders" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and has been taken over as EN ISO 473:2020 by 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by April 2021, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2021.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 473:2019 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 473:2020 without any modification.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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Lithopone pigments — General requirements and methods of testing

Lithopone pour peintures — Exigences générales et méthodes d'essai

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Contents

Page

Foreword ..... **iv**
Introduction ..... **v**
1 Scope **1**
2 Normative references **1**
3 Terms and definitions **2**
4 Marking and labelling **2**
5 Required characteristics and their tolerances **2**
6 Sampling **3**
7 Determination of barium sulfate and total zinc content **3**
7.1 General 3
7.2 Method A 3
7.2.1 Principle 3
7.2.2 Reagents 3
7.2.3 Apparatus 5
7.2.4 Procedure 5
7.2.5 Expression of results 5
7.3 Method B 6
7.3.1 Principle 6
7.3.2 Reagents 6
7.3.3 Apparatus 8
7.3.4 Procedure 8
7.3.5 Expression of results 8
8 Determination of zinc oxide content **8**
8.1 Reagents 8
8.2 Apparatus 9
8.3 Procedure 9
8.4 Expression of results 9
9 Test report **10**
Bibliography **11**

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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 256, *Pigments, dyestuffs and extenders*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 473:1982), which has been technically revised. The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

— a new specification of lithopone with a 20 % zinc sulphide (ZnS) content (lithopone 20 %) has been included;

— a new method of test, Method B (Na_2EDTA titration method) has been introduced;

— the text of the document has been editorially revised.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user’s national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

Over the last decade, requirements such as the hiding power for exterior coatings have become less stringent with a view to reducing cost. In addition, there is a growing demand in the international exterior coatings market for lithopone with a 20 % total zinc sulphide (ZnS) content rather than the more expensive lithopone with a 30 % or 60 % total zinc sulphide content (hereinafter referred to as lithopone 20 %, lithopone 30 % and lithopone 60 %, respectively). The previous edition of this document provided for only two specifications of lithopone, namely lithopone 30 % and lithopone 60 %. To avoid confusion and disputes related to the transportation, release and clearance of lithopone 20 %, it has been included as a third specification in this document.

The determination of the total zinc content in lithopone using the potassium hexacyanoferrate titration method is rather complicated to operate and apt to fail. With such a test method, fluctuations in the temperature of the solution may be experienced and it is difficult to read the titration end point. Therefore, the Na_2EDTA direct titration method has been added to this document, which is time-saving and easier to operate, and with a proven accuracy. This testing method is based on Reference [2].