
**Pigments, dyestuffs and extenders —
Terminology —**

Part 2:
**Classification of colouring materials
according to colouristic and chemical
aspects**

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Pigments, colorants et matières de charge — Terminologie —

*Partie 2: Classification des matières colorantes en fonction de leurs
aspects colorimétriques et chimiques*

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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.

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).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html. (standards.iteh.ai)

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 256, *Pigments, dyestuffs and extenders*.
ISO 18451-2:2018

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 18451-2:2015), of which it constitutes a minor revision. The changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- [Clause 2](#) has been updated;
- the boilerplate of [Clause 3](#) has been updated;
- the typing errors, e.g. missing names of colouring materials, have been corrected;
- the numbering of some footnotes has been corrected.

A list of all parts in the ISO 18451 series can be found on the ISO website.

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

In accordance with ISO 18451-1, it depends on the individual application as to whether a substance is to be considered as a pigment or as an extender. Substances like aluminium silicate, barium sulfate and calcium carbonate are taken into consideration in [Clauses 4](#) and [5](#).

In addition to the examples of the colouring materials, the designation in accordance with the Colour Index¹⁾[\[1\]](#) has been included. However, it is to be noted that for a number of the given designations of colouring materials (which are partly collective designations) not only one designation in accordance with the Colour Index is possible, even if in this document only one Colour Index designation is given.

In the “Classification scheme” in [Clause 4](#), some spaces are empty. Corresponding colouring materials are either without practical importance or they do not exist for physical reasons.

Inorganic dyestuffs, e.g. those for use with enamel, glass, ceramics and food, have been only mentioned in [Clauses 4](#) and [5](#) but not classified in accordance with certain aspects. The reason for this is that up to now, such colouring materials are excluded from the work of ISO/TC 256.

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1) The Colour Index (briefly: C.I.) is a work of reference existing since 1925, and comprising all usual colouring materials and dyestuff chemicals being used as their basis. It is accepted as a standard work in the field of pigment and dyestuff chemistry.

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Pigments, dyestuffs and extenders — Terminology —

Part 2:

Classification of colouring materials according to colouristic and chemical aspects

1 Scope

This document applies to the industry producing colouring materials and the consumer who uses the products of this industry. In this document, the colouring materials are classified in accordance with colouristic and chemical aspects.

Some dyestuffs for use in the ceramics and food industries are listed as examples.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 18451-1, *Pigments, dyestuffs and extenders — Terminology — Part 1: General terms*

3 Terms and definitions

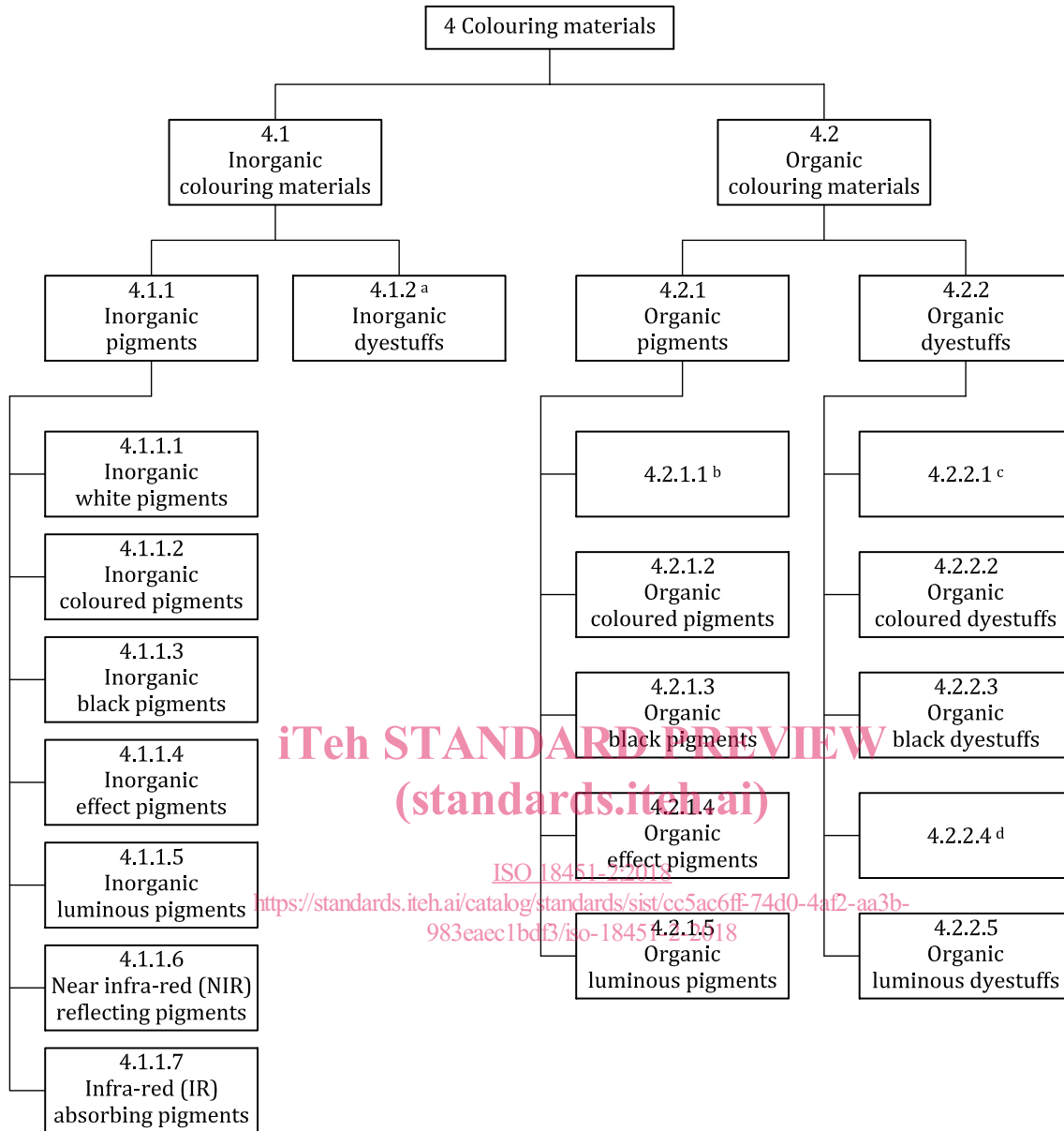
For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 18451-1 apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org>

4 Classification of inorganic and organic colouring materials in accordance with colouristic aspects

Inorganic and organic colouring materials are classified in accordance with colouristic aspects as given in [Figure 1](#).



Key

- a See Introduction.
- b Corresponding products (“organic white pigments”) are at present without practical importance.
- c Corresponding products (“organic white dyestuffs”) do not exist for physical reasons.
- d Corresponding products (“organic effect dyestuffs”) do not exist for physical reasons.

Figure 1 — Classification of inorganic and organic colouring materials in accordance with colouristic aspects

The above classification is based on optical effects the reasons of which are given in the following.

White pigments The optical effect is based on light scattering, independent on the wavelength.

Coloured pigments The optical effect is based on light absorption, dependent on the wavelength, combined with light scattering.

Coloured dyestuffs The optical effect is based on light absorption, dependent on the wavelength.

Black colouring materials The optical effect is based on light absorption, independent on the wavelength, in the visual range of light.

Effect pigments The optical effect is based at least on one of the following effects:

- in the case of metallic flake pigments on the directed reflectance of mainly flat shaped and aligned metallic pigment particles;
- in the case of nacreous pigments on the directed reflectance of mainly flat shaped and aligned transparent small plates;
- in the case of interference pigments on the phenomenon of light interference.

Luminous colouring materials The optical effect is based on their ability to absorb radiation and to emit it as light of greater wavelength without delay with regard to time (fluorescence) or with delay with regard to time (phosphorescence).

Examples regarding the classification in accordance with colouristic aspects are given in [Table 1](#).

Table 1 — Classification of inorganic and organic colouring materials in accordance with colouristic aspects

No.	Colouring material	Colour index ^a
4.1	Inorganic colouring materials	
4.1.1	Inorganic pigments	
4.1.1.1	Inorganic white pigments	
	Aluminium silicate ^a	Pigment White 19 77004
	Barium sulfate ^a	Pigment White 21 77120
	Calcium carbonate ^a	Pigment White 18 77220
	Lithopone	Pigment White 5 77115
	Titanium dioxide	Pigment White 6 77891
	Zinc oxide/zinc white	Pigment White 4 77947
	Zinc sulfide	Pigment White 7 77975
4.1.1.2	Inorganic coloured pigments	
	Bismuth vanadate	Pigment Yellow 184 771740
	Cadmium yellow	Pigment Yellow 37 77199
	Chromium yellow	Pigment Yellow 34 77603
	Chromium titanium yellow	Pigment Brown 24 77310
	Iron oxide yellow	Pigment Yellow 42 77492
	Nickel titanium yellow	Pigment Yellow 53 77788
	Praseodymium yellow ^b	Pigment Yellow 159 77997
	Cadmium orange	Pigment Orange 20 77202
	Molybdate orange	Pigment Red 104 77605
	Titanium zinc tin oxide	Pigment Orange 82
	Cadmium red	Pigment Red 108 77202
	Cerium sulfide	Pigment Red 265 77283 : 2
^a	See Introduction and Bibliography.	
^b	Predominantly used in the ceramic industry.	
^c	Corresponding products ("organic white pigments") are at present without practical importance.	
^d	Corresponding products ("organic white dyestuffs") do not exist for physical reasons.	
^e	Corresponding products ("organic effect dyestuffs") do not exist for physical reasons.	

Table 1 (continued)

No.	Colouring material	Colour index ^a	
	Iron oxide red	Pigment Red 101	77491
	Molybdate red	Pigment Red 104	77605
	Ultramarine red	Pigment Violet 15	77007
	Zirconium iron pink ^b	Pigment Red 232	77996
	Manganese violet	Pigment Violet 16	77742
	Ultramarine violet	Pigment Violet 15	77007
	Cobalt blue	Pigment Blue 28	77346
	Iron blue	Pigment Blue 27	77510
	Ultramarine blue	Pigment Blue 29	77007
	Vanadium blue ^b	Pigment Blue 71	77998
	Chromium oxide green	Pigment Green 17	77288
	Cobalt green	Pigment Green 50	77377
	Chromium iron brown	Pigment Brown 29	77500
	Iron oxide brown	Pigment Brown 6	77691
	Manganese brown	Pigment Yellow 164	77899
	Manganese titanium rutile	Pigment Yellow 164	
	Zinc iron brown	Pigment Yellow 119	77496
	Umber	Pigment Brown 7	77491
4.1.1.3	Inorganic black pigments		
	Cobalt chromium iron black	Pigment Black 27	77502
	Iron oxide black	Pigment Black 11	77499
	Manganese ferrite black	Pigment Black 26	
	Carbon black	Pigment Black 6 + 7	77266
	Spinel black	Pigment Black 28	77428
4.1.1.4	Inorganic effect pigments		
	Black:		
	Graphite plates	—	—
	Molybdenum sulfide plates	—	—
	Magnetite on mica	—	—
	Metallic (silvery, bronze):		
	Hiding:		
	Aluminium	Pigment Metal 1	77000
	Bronze (Cu, Zn)	Pigment Metal 2	77400
	Titanium dioxide on aluminium		
	Semi-transparent:		
	Iron titanate on mica	—	—
	Transparent:		
	Titanium dioxide on aluminium oxide	—	—
^a	See Introduction and Bibliography.		
^b	Predominantly used in the ceramic industry.		
^c	Corresponding products ("organic white pigments") are at present without practical importance.		
^d	Corresponding products ("organic white dyestuffs") do not exist for physical reasons.		
^e	Corresponding products ("organic effect dyestuffs") do not exist for physical reasons.		

Table 1 (continued)

No.	Colouring material	Colour index ^a	
	Titanium dioxide on mica	—	—
	Bismuth oxichloride	Pigment White 31	77163
	Coloured hiding:		
	Fire-coloured metal bronze	Pigment Metal 2	77400
	Iron oxide on aluminium	—	—
	Organic pigments on aluminium	—	—
	Coloured semi-transparent:		
	Iron oxide or	—	—
	iron oxide/aluminium oxide	—	—
	on mica (muscovite/biotite)	—	—
	Iron oxide on aluminium oxide	—	—
	Coloured transparent:		
	Titanium dioxide on borosilicate (glass)	—	—
	Titanium dioxide on mica (muscovite/biotite)	—	—
	Gonio-chromatic hiding:		
	Magnesium fluoride and chromium on aluminium	—	—
	Iron oxide and silicon dioxide on aluminium	—	—
	Gonio-chromatic semi-transparent:		
	Titanium dioxide and organic pigments on aluminium	—	—
	Iron oxide on silicon dioxide	—	—
	Gonio-chromatic transparent:		
	Titanium dioxide and silicon dioxide	—	—
	containing multi-layer systems	—	—
4.1.1.5	Inorganic luminous pigments		
	Fluorescent pigments:		
	Silver-doped zinc sulfide	Pigment White 7	77975
	Phosphorescent pigments:		
	Copper-doped zinc sulfide	Pigment White 7	77975
4.1.1.6	Near infrared reflecting pigments		
	Chromium iron oxide	—	—
	Manganese antimony titanium oxide	—	—
	Titanium dioxide	—	—
^a	See Introduction and Bibliography.		
^b	Predominantly used in the ceramic industry.		
^c	Corresponding products (“organic white pigments”) are at present without practical importance.		
^d	Corresponding products (“organic white dyestuffs”) do not exist for physical reasons.		
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