

### SLOVENSKI STANDARD oSIST prEN ISO 3262-5:2022

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Polnila za barve - Specifikacije in metode preskušanja - 5. del: Naravni kristalinični kalcijev karbonat (ISO/DIS 3262-5:2022)

Extenders for paints - Specifications and methods of test - Part 5: Natural crystalline calcium carbonate (ISO/DIS 3262-5:2022)

Füllstoffe - Anforderungen und Prüfverfahren - Teil 5: Natürliches kristallines Calciumcarbonat (ISO/DIS 3262-5:2022)

Matières de charge - Spécifications et méthodes d'essai - Partie 5: Carbonate de calcium cristallin naturel (ISO/DIS 3262-5:2022)

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### Extenders — Specifications and methods of test —

Part 5:

Natural crystalline calcium carbonate

ICS: 87.060.10

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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 <a href="www.iso.org/directives">www.iso.org/directives</a>).

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For an explanation of 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 <a href="https://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html">www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html</a>.

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

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 3262-5:1998), which has been technically revised. https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/45b516c1-4199-477f-a5be-

The main changes are as follows:

- the title has been changed to "Extenders";
- the test method for particle size distribution in <u>Table 2</u> has been changed to ISO 8130-13;
- the normative references have been updated and the text has been editorially revised.

A list of all parts in the ISO 3262 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 <a href="https://www.iso.org/members.html">www.iso.org/members.html</a>.

### Extenders — Specifications and methods of test —

#### Part 5:

### Natural crystalline calcium carbonate

#### 1 Scope

This document specifies requirements and corresponding methods of test for natural crystalline calcium carbonate.

#### 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 787-2, General methods of test for pigments and extenders — Part 2: Determination of matter volatile at 105  $^{\circ}C$ 

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

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

ISO 787-8, General methods of test for pigments and extenders — Part 8: Determination of matter soluble in water — Cold extraction method

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

ISO 787-14, General methods of test for pigments and extenders — Part 14: Determination of resistivity of aqueous extract

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

ISO 3696, Water for analytical laboratory use — Specification and test methods

ISO 8130-13, Coating powders — Part 13: Particle size analysis by laser diffraction

ISO 15528, Paints, varnishes and raw materials for paints and varnishes — Sampling

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 and the following apply.

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

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

#### 3.1

#### natural crystalline calcium carbonate

calcium carbonate derived from limestone and marble. The trigonal rhombic crystals tend to be rather larger than those of chalk

Note 1 to entry: Limestone is a consolidated sedimentary rock whereas marble is a metamorphic carbonate rock.

#### Requirements and test methods

For natural crystalline calcium carbonate complying with this document, the essential requirements are specified in <u>Table 1</u> and the conditional requirements are listed in <u>Table 2</u>.

Table 1 — Essential requirements

Unit	Requirement				Tost mothod
	Grade A	Grade B	Grade C	Grade D	Test method
% mass fraction	99	98	95	90	ISO 3262-1
% mass fraction	0,4				ISO 787-2
% mass fraction	46ª				ISO 3262-1
% mass fraction	NDARD 10,5 RVIEW				ISO 787-3 or ISO 787-8 <sup>b</sup>
(ata)	8 to 10 <sup>a</sup>				ISO 787-9
% mass fraction		15.1te	11. <b>a1</b> )	8	See <u>clause 6</u>
	% mass fraction % mass fraction % mass fraction % mass fraction % mass	% mass fraction	UnitGrade AGrade B% mass fraction9998% mass fraction0% mass fraction4% mass fraction0% mass fraction8 to	Unit         Grade A         Grade B         Grade C           % mass fraction         99         98         95           % mass fraction         0,4           % mass fraction         46a           % mass fraction         0,5           8 to 10 a           % mass         1           2	Unit         Grade A         Grade B         Grade C         Grade D           % mass fraction         99         98         95         90           % mass fraction         0,4         46a         46a

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

Table 2 — Conditional requirements

Characteristic Unit **Test method** Requirement % mass To be agreed between Residue on 45  $\mu$ m ISO 787-7 fraction the interested parties % mass To be agreed between Particle size distribution (instrumental method) ISO 8130-13 fraction the interested parties Colour ISO 3262-1 To be agreed between To be agreed between Lightness the interested parties the interested parties Resistivity of aqueous extract  $\Omega \cdot m$ ISO 787-14

#### 5 Sampling

Take a representative sample of the product to be tested, in accordance with ISO 15528.

#### Determination of matter insoluble in hydrochloric acid

#### 6.1 Reagents

During the analysis, use only reagents of recognized analytical grade and only water of at least grade 3 purity as specified in ISO 3696.

Method to be agreed between the interested parties.

**6.1.1 Hydrochloric acid,** CAS<sup>1</sup>) No. 7647-01-0, approximately 25 % mass fraction,  $\rho \approx 1{,}125$  g/ml.

#### 6.2 Apparatus

Use ordinary laboratory apparatus and glassware, together with the following:

- **6.2.1 Membrane filter,** pore size  $0.8 \mu m$ .
- **6.2.2 Air oven,** capable of being maintained at  $(105 \pm 2)$  °C.
- **6.2.3 Balance,** with an accuracy of 0,0001 g.
- **6.2.4 Desiccator,** containing a suitable desiccant, for example dried silica gel.

#### 6.3 Procedure

Weigh, to the nearest 0,1 mg, approximately 10 g  $(m_0)$  of the test sample into a 600 ml beaker. Add 50 ml of water and, carefully, approximately 50 ml of hydrochloric acid (6.1.1). Cover the beaker with a watch glass and boil the solution for 15 min.

Dry the membrane filter (6.2.1) in the air oven (6.2.2) at (105  $\pm$  2) °C to a constant mass, cool in a desiccator (6.2.4) to room temperature and weigh it to the nearest 0,1 mg ( $m_1$ ). Then filter the solution through it. Wash the residue on the filter eight times with hot distilled water. Dry the residue on the filter in the air oven at (105  $\pm$  2) °C for about 1 h. Allow to cool in a desiccator to room temperature and weigh to the nearest 0,1 mg ( $m_2$ ).

#### 6.4 Expression of results

Calculate the matter insoluble in hydrochloric acid, expressed as a percentage by mass, using Formula (1):

$$\frac{m_2 - \overline{m}_1}{m_0} \boxtimes \mathbb{I}00 \tag{1}$$

where

 $m_0$  is the mass, in grams, of the test portion;

 $m_1$  is the mass, in grams, of the dried membrane filter;

 $m_2$  is the mass, in grams, of the dried membrane filter plus the residue.

#### 7 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 document, i. e. ISO 3262-5:—;
- c) the results of the test, the method used, and whether or not the product complies with the relevant specification limits;
- d) any deviation from the method of test specified;
- e) any unusual features (anomalies) observed during the test;
- 1) Chemistry Abstracts Service Registry Number

f) the date of the test.

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