INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 3262-3

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Extenders for paints — Specifications and methods of test —

Part 3:
Blanc fixe

Matières de charge pour peintures — Spécifications et méthodes d'essai —
Partie 3: Blanc fixe

Reference number
ISO 3262-3:1998(E)

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.

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.

International Standard ISO 3262-3 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.

At present, the following parts of ISO 3262 are published or in preparation, 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*

International Organization for Standardization
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Genève 20 • Switzerland
Internet iso@iso.ch

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— *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: Diatomaceous earth (kieselguhr)*

Extenders for paints — Specifications and methods of test —

Part 3:
Blanc fixe

1 Scope

This part of ISO 3262 specifies requirements and corresponding methods of test for blanc fixe.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 3262. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 3262 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO 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 787-3:1979, *General methods of test for pigments and extenders — Part 3: Determination of matter soluble in water — Hot extraction method.*

ISO 787-5:1980, *General methods of test for pigments and extenders — Part 5: Determinatoin of oil absorption value.*

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 842:1984, *Raw materials for paints and varnishes — Sampling.*

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

ISO 3696:1987, *Water for analytical laboratory use — Specification and test methods.*

ISO 4793:1980, *Laboratory sintered (fritted) filters — Porosity grading, classification and designation.*

3 Definition

For the purposes of this part of ISO 3262, the following definition applies:

3.1 blanc fixe: Synthetic (as opposed to naturally occurring) barium sulfate, produced by a precipitation process.

4 Requirements and test methods

For blanc fixe 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
$BaSO_4$ content, min.	% (*m/m*)	95	See clause 6
Residue on 45 μm sieve, max.	% (*m/m*)	0,2	ISO 787-7[1)]
Matter volatile at 105 °C, max.	% (*m/m*)	0,5[2)]	ISO 787-2[3)]
Loss on ignition, max.	% (*m/m*)	3[2)]	ISO 3262-1
Matter soluble in water, max.	% (*m/m*)	0,5	ISO 787-3
pH value of aqueous suspension		6 to 10	ISO 787-9

1) But using a brush to obtain reproducible results.

2) For ultra-fine and surface-treated types, higher values are possible. The requirements for these types shall therefore be agreed between the interested parties.

3) By agreement between the interested parties, test portions other than 10 g may be used.

Table 2 — Conditional requirements

Characteristic	Unit	Requirement	Test method
Particle size distribution (instrumental method)	% (*m/m*)	To be agreed between the interested parties[1)]	
Colour		To be agreed between the interested parties	ISO 3262-1
Lightness			To be agreed between the interested parties[2)]
Oil absorption value	g/100 g		ISO 787-5
Resistivity of aqueous extract	Ω·m		ISO 787-14

1) 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.*

2) Test method in preparation.

5 Sampling

Take a representative sample of the product to be tested, as described in ISO 842.