



Designation: ~~D765 – 87 (Reapproved 2009)~~ D765 – 87 (Reapproved 2014)

Standard Specification for Raw and Burnt Sienna Pigments¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D765; 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 reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This specification covers the pigments commercially known as raw sienna and burnt sienna.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards*:²

D50 Test Methods for Chemical Analysis of Yellow, Orange, Red, and Brown Pigments Containing Iron and Manganese

D185 Test Methods for Coarse Particles in Pigments

D280 Test Methods for Hygroscopic Moisture (and Other Matter Volatile Under the Test Conditions) in Pigments

D387 Test Method for Color and Strength of Chromatic Pigments with a Mechanical Muller

D1208 Test Methods for Common Properties of Certain Pigments

3. Composition and Properties

3.1 *Dry Pigments*—The pigments shall conform to the following requirements:

3.1.1 *Raw Sienna*—The pigment shall be in a soft, dry form and shall be a hydrated oxide of iron permeating a siliceous base. The pigment shall conform to the requirements for composition prescribed in **Table 1**.

3.1.2 *Burnt Sienna*—The pigment shall be produced by the calcination of raw sienna and shall conform to the requirements for composition prescribed in **Table 1**.

3.2 *Paste in Oil*—For both raw and burnt sienna, the paste in oil shall be made by thoroughly grinding the pigment with linseed oil (with or without a small amount of volatile thinner) together with (where necessary) small amounts of wetting or dispersing agents to produce a paste or semipaste of satisfactory consistency. As received, it shall not be caked in the container and shall break up readily in linseed oil to form a smooth paint of brushing consistency. It shall mix readily in all proportions, without curdling, with linseed oil, turpentine, or volatile petroleum spirits, or any mixture of these substances. The paste shall conform to the following requirements:

Pigment, min, %	60
Nonvolatile vehicle, min, of vehicle	80
Moisture by distillation, max, %	2.0
Coarse particles and skins (total residue retained on a No. 325 (45- μ m) sieve), max, % of dry pigment	1.0

3.3 The mass color and character of the tint and the tinting strength formed by a mixture with a white pigment shall be within mutually agreed upon limits of a standard acceptable to both the purchaser and the seller.

4. Sampling

4.1 Two samples shall be taken at random from different packages from each lot, batch, day's pack, or other unit of production in a shipment. When no markings distinguishing between units of production appear, samples shall be taken from different packages in the ratio of two samples for each 5 tons (inch-pound or SI), except that for shipments of less than 10 000 lb two samples shall be taken. At the option of the purchaser, the samples may be tested separately or after blending in equal quantities the samples from the same production unit to form a composite sample.

¹ This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee **D01** on Paint and Related Coatings, Materials, and Applications and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee **D01.31** on Pigment Specifications.

Current edition approved ~~June 1, 2009~~ Dec. 1, 2014. Published ~~June 2009~~ December 2014. Originally approved in 1944. Last previous edition approved in ~~2003~~ 2009 as D765 – 87 (2003) (2009). DOI: ~~10.1520/D0765-87R09~~ 10.1520/D0765-87R14.

² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the ~~standard's~~ Document Summary page on the ASTM website.