
**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*



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*

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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: Determination 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.

6 Determination of BaSO₄ content

6.1 General

For precipitated barium sulfate, the acid-insoluble barium compounds, calculated as barium sulfate, are taken as the BaSO₄ content.

6.2 Reagents

Use only reagents of recognized analytical grade and only water of at least grade 3 purity as defined in ISO 3696.

6.2.1 Hydrochloric acid, concentrated, approximately 37 % (m/m), $\rho \approx 1,19$ g/ml.

6.2.2 Hydrochloric acid, diluted 1 + 3.

Add 1 part by volume of concentrated hydrochloric acid (6.2.1) to 3 parts by volume of water.

6.2.3 Sulfuric acid, diluted 1 + 9.

Add 1 part by volume of concentrated sulfuric acid [approximately 96 % (m/m), $\rho \approx 1,84$ g/ml] slowly to 9 parts by volume of water.

6.2.4 Sodium carbonate solution, 10 g/l.

Dissolve 1 g of anhydrous sodium carbonate in 100 ml of water.

6.2.5 Fusion mixture.

Mix equal parts by mass of sodium carbonate and potassium carbonate.

6.3 Apparatus

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

6.3.1 Platinum crucible, with lid.

6.3.2 Sintered-silica filter crucible, pore size index P 16 (pore diameter 10 μm to 16 μm) as defined in ISO 4793.

6.3.3 Air oven, capable of being maintained at (105 ± 2) °C.

6.3.4 Muffle furnace.

6.4 Procedure

Weigh 5 g of the fusion mixture (6.2.5) into the platinum crucible (6.3.1). Add approximately 1 g (m_0), weighed to the nearest 1 mg, of the test sample, previously dried in accordance with ISO 787-2. Mix well and place a further 1 g of the fusion mixture on top of the mixture in the crucible.

Heat the crucible, fitted with its lid, at bright-red heat (800 °C to 900 °C) for 15 min. Then allow the crucible and lid to cool.

Measure 100 ml of hot water into a 600 ml beaker (A) and place into it the crucible and lid. Heat gently for 15 min to extract the melt, then, using clean nickel or other suitable tongs, remove the crucible and lid. Rinse the crucible and lid and tongs with water into the beaker. Remove any white residue from the crucible with a rubber-tipped glass stirring rod and rinse again with water.

Measure 95 ml of water and 5 ml of concentrated hydrochloric acid (6.2.1) into a second 600 ml beaker (B) and put the crucible and lid into it.

Allow the aqueous fusion extract in beaker A to settle on a warm surface for 30 min. Decant the hot solution through a 125 mm fine-textured ashless filter paper. Wash the precipitate three times by decantation, using 10 ml portions of hot sodium carbonate solution (6.2.4) and transfer to the filter paper. Repeat the washing three times with 5 ml portions of sodium carbonate solution and discard the washings.

Remove the crucible and lid from the acid solution in beaker B and wash down with water into the beaker. Transfer this solution to beaker A, in which the melt was extracted, and add to it the filter paper and residue. Cover the beaker with a watch glass, boil for 5 min and then filter through a 125 mm filter paper into beaker B, which originally contained the acid solution. Wash the filter papers thoroughly six times with 10 ml portions of hot water.

Transfer the filter papers to the platinum crucible and dry, then ignite at dull-red heat (650 °C to 700 °C) and add 2 g of the fusion mixture (6.2.5) to the crucible. Heat the crucible and lid at bright-red heat for 15 min. Allow the crucible and lid to cool.

Measure 50 ml of hot water into beaker A and place into it the crucible and lid. Heat gently for 15 min to extract the melt. Filter through a 125 mm filter paper. Wash twice with 5 ml portions of sodium carbonate solution (6.2.4) and discard the washings.

Add to beaker A (which still contains the crucible and lid), 20 ml of 1 + 3 hydrochloric acid (6.2.2) and 50 ml of hot water. Filter this solution through the filter paper, and collect the filtrate in beaker B, which contained the original acid extract. Wash six times with 5 ml portions of hot water. Dilute the filtrate with water to approximately 300 ml.

Heat the acid extract to boiling. Stir and add slowly 20 ml of hot dilute sulfuric acid (6.2.3). Allow the covered beaker to stand on a warm surface for 3 h.

Filter through a sintered-silica filter crucible (6.3.2) which has been previously dried in the air oven (6.3.3) at (105 ± 2) °C, cooled in a desiccator and weighed. Wash four times with 10 ml portions of hot water. Dry in the air oven at (105 ± 2) °C for 15 min and heat in the muffle furnace (6.3.4) at a temperature of 500 °C to 600 °C to constant mass. Allow to cool in a desiccator and weigh the precipitate to the nearest 0,1 mg (m_1). Alternatively, the precipitate may be filtered on a filter paper, placed in a platinum crucible, dried and ignited before cooling in the desiccator.

6.5 Expression of results

Calculate the BaSO₄ content $w(\text{BaSO}_4)$, expressed as a percentage by mass of barium sulfate, using the equation

$$w(\text{BaSO}_4) = \frac{m_1}{m_0} \times 100$$

where

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

m_1 is the mass, in grams, of the precipitate.

7 Test report

The test report shall contain at least the following information:

- all details necessary to identify the product tested;
- a reference to this part of ISO 3262 (ISO 3262-3);
- the results of the tests and whether or not the product complies with the relevant specification limits;
- any deviation from the test methods specified;
- the dates of the tests.

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Descriptors: paints, extenders, barium sulphate, specifications, materials specifications, tests.

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