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Aluminium pigments for paints — Part 1: General aluminium pigments

*Pigments d'aluminium pour peintures —
Partie 1: Pigments d'aluminium généraux*



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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 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 www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 256, *Pigments, dyestuff and extenders*.

This first edition of ISO 1247-1, together with ISO 1247-2, cancels and replaces ISO 1247:1974, which has been technically revised. It also incorporates the Amendment ISO 1247:1974/Amd 1:1982.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- an introduction has been added, giving the reasons for the division;
- [Clause 3](#), Terms and definitions, has been added and the terms “non-volatile-matter” and “hiding power” have been included;
- a distinction between surface-treated and surface-untreated aluminium pigments has been introduced in [Clause 4](#) and [5](#);
- former subclause 4.2, Classes, has been deleted;
- “matter volatile at 105 °C” has been substituted by “non-volatile-matter”;
- former Clause 6, Packing, has been deleted;
- [Clause 7](#), Sampling, has been reduced to a reference to ISO 15528;
- the requirements and test methods of “pigment specific surface area”, “particle size distribution” and “hiding power” and the corresponding test methods have been added to [Table 1](#) and [Table 1](#) has been renamed “Requirements and test methods”;
- the test method for “manganese” has been deleted from the metallic impurities in [Table 1](#);
- the flame atomic absorption spectrometric method has been introduced to determine metal impurities;
- former Clause 13, Test for absence of leafing power, has been deleted;

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- Table 3, test portions, has been deleted;
- [Clause 16](#), Determination of hiding power, has been added;
- the normative references have been updated and the text has been editorially revised.

A list of all parts in the ISO 1247 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.

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Introduction

Since the beginning of the new millennium, with the progress in technology and product development, there is a boom of new types of aluminium pigments which, serving as heat-resistant or rust-proof coatings or as colorants, find their ways into applications in a wide range of industrial sectors. Aluminium pigments can be conveniently divided into two groups according to their forms: general aluminium pigments produced in a milling process and vacuum metallized aluminium pigments (VMP) (see ISO 1247-2). As the technical requirements are different for aluminium pigments used in different fields, it is necessary to develop an international standard for each of the two groups.

To meet the needs in the marketing of aluminium pigments, characteristics such as “particle size distribution” and “hiding power”, as well as their corresponding testing methods, are introduced in this document.

To improve the safety of the aluminium pigments, the organic solvents and auxiliary agents of low flashpoints have been substituted by reagents with high flashpoints, the “matter volatile at 105 °C” has been replaced by “non-volatile-matter”, for which testing methods are developed according to ISO 3251.

The previous edition (i.e. ISO 1247:1974) uses different spectrophotometric methods to determine the content of lead, iron and copper, and the ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid (EDTA) titration method to determine zinc. These methods are cumbersome to operate. The method used to determine lead involves the use of potassium cyanate, a highly toxic agent seldom used since the 1990s, and the method used to determine zinc is applicable only to samples with a total zinc content of 0,10 % or above, and does not suit the status quo of the aluminium pigment industry. While these old methods are retained in this document, the flame atomic absorption spectrometric method is introduced as a new option for the determination of the above-mentioned metallic impurities. This method is faster, operation-friendly, has a wider range of detection, and is gaining more and more popularity.

To use as little toxic reagent as possible, this document resorts to using 2-Butoxyethanol or n-butyl acetate to replace acetone, which, as material likely to be used for making illegal drugs, is now forbidden or restricted by many countries.