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Extenders for paints — Specifications and methods of test —

Part 19: Precipitated silica

*Matières de charge pour peintures — Spécifications et méthodes d'essai —
Partie 19: Silice précipitée*



Reference number
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Contents

Page

Foreword.....	iv
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Term and definition	1
4 Requirements and test methods	2
5 Sampling.....	2
6 Determination of silica content	3
7 Determination of carbon content	5
8 Determination of residue on sieve	7
9 Test report	9

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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

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.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this part of ISO 3262 may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard ISO 3262-19 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.

ISO 3262 consists of the following parts, 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*
- *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)*

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- *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: Flux-calcined kieselguhr*