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Titanium dioxide pigments for paints — Part 1: Specifications and methods of test

Pigments de dioxyde de titane pour peintures — Partie 1: Spécifications et méthodes d'essai



ISO 591-1:2000(E)

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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.

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 591 may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard ISO 591-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 35, *Paints and varnishes*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Pigments and extenders*.

This part of ISO 591 cancels and replaces ISO 591:1977, which has been technically revised. In contrast to ISO 591:1977, which specified the Nakazono reductor method for the determination of the titanium dioxide content and allowed other methods to be used by agreement between the interested parties, ISO 591-1 contains two methods (see clause 7).

ISO 591 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Titanium dioxide pigments for paints*:

- Part 1: Specifications and methods of test
- Part 2: Determination of the content of secondary constituents