

---

# International Standard



# 473

---

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ • ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

---

## Lithopone pigments for paints — Specifications and methods of test

*Lithopone pour peintures — Spécifications et méthodes d'essai*

**Second edition — 1982-11-15**

---

**UDC 667.622.114.724**

**Ref. No. ISO 473-1982 (E)**

**Descriptors :** paints, pigments, lithopone, specifications, tests.

## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO member bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO technical committees. Every member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been set up 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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

International Standard ISO 473 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 35, *Paints and varnishes*.

This second edition was submitted directly to the ISO Council, in accordance with clause 6.11.2 of part 1 of the Directives for the technical work of ISO. It cancels and replaces the first edition (i.e. ISO 473-1976), which had been approved by the member bodies of the following countries :

Austria	Japan	Sweden
Canada	Netherlands	Switzerland
Chile	New Zealand	United Kingdom
Czechoslovakia	Portugal	USSR
Germany, F.R.	Romania	Yugoslavia
India	South Africa, Rep. of	
Italy	Spain	

The member bodies of the following countries had expressed disapproval of the document on technical grounds :

Belgium  
France

# Lithopone pigments for paints — Specifications and methods of test

## 1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies the requirements and the corresponding test methods for two types of lithopone pigments, suitable for use in paints and related products.

## 2 References

ISO 787, *General methods of test for pigments and extenders* —

*Part 1 : Comparison of colour of pigments.*

*Part 2 : Determination of matter volatile at 105 °C.*

*Part 3 : Determination of matter soluble in water — Hot extraction method.*

*Part 4 : Determination of acidity or alkalinity of the aqueous extract.*

*Part 5 : Determination of oil absorption value.*

*Part 7 : Determination of residue on sieve — Water method — Manual procedure.*

*Part 17 : Comparison of lightening power of white pigments.*

ISO 842, *Raw materials for paints and varnishes — Sampling.*

## 3 Definitions

**3.1 lithopone 30 % :** A white pigment consisting of zinc sulphide (ZnS) and barium sulphate (BaSO<sub>4</sub>) in approximately equimolecular proportions. The material is a calcined co-precipitate.

**3.2 lithopone 60 %<sup>1)</sup> :** A white pigment consisting of approximately 60 % zinc sulphide (ZnS), the balance being made up mainly of barium sulphate (BaSO<sub>4</sub>). The material is a calcined co-precipitate.

## 4 Required characteristics and their tolerances

**4.1** Lithopone pigments for paints shall have the characteristics shown in the table.

**4.2** The sample agreed between the interested parties, to which reference is made at several points in the table, shall be one and the same and shall comply with all the requirements specified for the pigment under test.

## 5 Sampling

Take a representative sample of the product to be tested in accordance with ISO 842.

1) There are on the market

- lithopones with a content of about 40 or 50 % of zinc sulphide. These products should be marked so as to indicate the zinc sulphide content;
- barytes-reduced lithopones, which consist of mixtures of lithopones with higher zinc sulphide content and ground mineral barytes. These products should be marked so as to indicate the presence of barytes.