
INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



1250

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**Mineral solvents for paints —
White spirits and related hydrocarbon solvents**

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Descriptors : paints, solvents, hydrocarbons, materials specifications, characteristics, 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 1250 was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 35, *Paints and varnishes*.

It was approved in March 1969 by the Member Bodies of the following countries :

Austria	Iran	Spain
Belgium	Israel	Sweden
Brazil	Netherlands	Switzerland
Denmark	New Zealand	Turkey
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	Peru	United Kingdom
Germany	Poland	U.S.S.R.
Greece	Portugal	
India	South Africa, Rep. of	

The Member Body of the following country expressed disapproval of the document on technical grounds :

France

Mineral solvents for paints – White spirits and related hydrocarbon solvents

0 INTRODUCTION

This International Standard is intended to cover the essential requirements of mineral solvents used in the paint industry, which may be considered as falling into two categories, according to aromatics content, namely: Type A, aromatics content less than 25%; and Type B, aromatics content of 25 to 50%. It was at first intended to use the simple title, "White spirit", but discussion showed that this term would not be generally acceptable for such a wide range of solvents, because in some countries it is used with a much more restricted meaning. Accordingly a longer, but more explanatory, title was adopted for the International Standard.

Some of the methods of test given in this document are technically identical with the widely known methods standardized by the American Society for Testing and Materials which are themselves under study by ISO/TC 28, *Petroleum products*. It is expected in due course, therefore, to replace these test methods by cross-references to appropriate International Standards.

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard specifies the requirements for two categories of mineral solvents for use in paints and varnishes, as follows:

Type A: having an aromatic content below 25% (V/V);

Type B: having an aromatic content of 25 to 50% (V/V).

2 REFERENCES

ISO/R 842, *Sampling raw materials for paints and varnishes*.

ISO 2049, *Petroleum products – Determination of colour*.

ISO 2160, *Petroleum products – Corrosiveness to copper – Copper strip test*.

3 REQUIRED CHARACTERISTICS AND THEIR TOLERANCES

Mineral solvents consist essentially of a mixture of hydrocarbons, but the presence of a denaturant is permitted when agreed between the interested parties; they shall have the characteristics shown in Table 1, page 2.

4 SAMPLES

4.1 Representative samples, each having a volume of not less than 500 ml, shall, wherever possible, be taken in triplicate from one or more original and previously unopened containers or from the bulk during packing, as may be agreed between the interested parties, and shall be packed in clean, dry, airtight containers of dark glass or metal. The containers shall be of such a size that they are nearly filled by the sample. Each sample container so filled shall be sealed with a material unaffected by the contents and marked with the full details and date of sampling.

Guidance on sampling is given in ISO/R 842.

4.2 If an agreed sample is required for the purpose of section 3 in relation to odour, it shall comply in all other respects with the requirements of this specification. It shall have a volume of not less than 500 ml and shall be packed in the manner described in 4.1.