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**Iron blue pigments — Specifications and
methods of test**

Pigments de bleu de Prusse — Spécifications et méthodes d'essai



Reference number
ISO 2495:1995(E)

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.

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.

International Standard ISO 2495 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 35, *Paints and varnishes*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Pigments and extenders*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 2495:1972), which has been technically revised.

Annex A of this International Standard is for information only.

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Iron blue pigments — Specifications and methods of test

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the requirements and the corresponding methods of test for iron blue pigments.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 385-1:1984, *Laboratory glassware — Burettes — Part 1: General requirements*.

ISO 648:1977, *Laboratory glassware — One-mark pipettes*.

ISO 787-1:1982, *General methods of test for pigments and extenders — Part 1: Comparison of colour of pigments*.

ISO 787-2:1981, *General methods of test for pigments and extenders — Part 2: Determination of matter volatile at 105 °C*.

ISO 787-3:1979, *General methods of test for pigments and extenders — Part 3: Determination of matter soluble in water — Hot extraction method*.

ISO 787-4:1981, *General methods of test for pigments and extenders — Part 4: Determination of acidity or alkalinity of the aqueous extract*.

ISO 787-5:1980, *General methods of test for pigments and extenders — Part 5: Determination of oil absorption value*.

ISO 787-16:1986, *General methods of test for pigments and extenders — Part 16: Determination of relative tinting strength (or equivalent colouring value) and colour on reduction of coloured pigments — Visual comparison method*.

ISO 842:—¹⁾, *Raw materials for paints and varnishes — Sampling*.

ISO 1042:1983, *Laboratory glassware — One-mark volumetric flasks*.

ISO 3696:1987, *Water for analytical laboratory use — Specification and test methods*.

ISO 8780-2:1990, *Pigments and extenders — Methods of dispersion for assessment of dispersion characteristics — Part 2: Dispersion using an oscillatory shaking machine*.

3 Definition

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following definition applies.

3.1 iron blue pigment: A pigment formed by the reaction of iron salts with cyanoferrate(II) or cyanoferrate(III) ions and followed, if necessary, by treatment with oxidizing agents.

1) To be published. (Revision of ISO 842:1984)