
**Extenders for paints — Specifications and
methods of test —**

Part 11:

**Natural talc, in lamellar form, containing
carbonates**

Matières de charge pour peintures — Spécifications et méthodes d'essai —

Partie 11: Talc naturel sous forme lamellaire contenant des carbonates



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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 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 3262-11 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)
- Part 14: Cristobalite
- Part 15: Vitreous silica
- Part 16: Aluminium hydroxides
- Part 17: Precipitated calcium silicate
- Part 18: Precipitated sodium aluminium silicate

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- *Part 19: Precipitated silica*
- *Part 20: Fumed silica*
- *Part 21: Silica sand (unground natural quartz)*
- *Part 22: Flux-calcined kieselguhr*

Annex A of this part of ISO 3262 is for information only.

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Extenders for paints — Specifications and methods of test —

Part 11:

Natural talc, in lamellar form, containing carbonates

1 Scope

This part of ISO 3262 specifies requirements and corresponding methods of test for products made from naturally occurring talc in lamellar form associated with carbonates.

NOTE The mineralogical classes have been designated in accordance with products existing on the market (see annex A).

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 3262. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 3262 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

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

ISO 787-3:—¹⁾, *General methods of test for pigments and extenders — Part 3: Determination of matter soluble in water — Hot extraction method.*

ISO 787-7:1981, *General methods of test for pigments and extenders — Part 7: Determination of residue on sieve — Water method — Manual procedure.*

ISO 787-9:1981, *General methods of test for pigments and extenders — Part 9: Determination of pH value of an aqueous suspension.*

ISO 787-14:1973, *General methods of test for pigments — Part 14: Determination of resistivity of aqueous extract.*

ISO 787-18:1983, *General methods of test for pigments and extenders — Part 18: Determination of residue on sieve — Mechanical flushing procedure.*

ISO 3262-1:1997, *Extenders for paints — Specifications and methods of test — Part 1: Introduction and general test methods.*

ISO 3262-2:1998, *Extenders for paints — Specifications and methods of test — Part 2: Barytes (natural barium sulfate).*

3 Term and definition

For the purposes of this part of ISO 3262, the following term and definition applies.

1) To be published. (Revision of ISO 787-3:1979)

3.1

natural talc, containing carbonates

natural association of hydrated magnesium silicate $3\text{MgO}\cdot 4\text{SiO}_2\cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ | $\text{Mg}_3[(\text{OH})_2/\text{Si}_4\text{O}_{10}]$ and carbonates, for example dolomite $\text{CaMg}(\text{CO}_3)_2$ and magnesite MgCO_3

4 Requirements and test methods

For natural talc in lamellar form, containing carbonates, complying with this part of ISO 3262, the essential requirements are specified in Table 1 and the conditional requirements are listed in Table 2.

Table 1 — Essential requirements

Characteristic	Unit	Requirement		Test method
		Grade A	Grade B	
Talc content	% (m/m)	90 to 70	70 to 50	X-ray diffraction or as agreed between the interested parties
Carbonate content		10 to 30	10 to 50	
Total talc/chlorite content, max.		90		
Loss on ignition	% (m/m)	9,5 to 19,0	11,0 to 28,6	ISO 3262-1
Matter volatile at 105 °C, max.	% (m/m)	0,5		ISO 787-2 ^a
Matter soluble in water, max.	% (m/m)	0,2		ISO 787-3
pH value of aqueous suspension	—	8 to 10 ^b		ISO 787-9

^a By agreement between the interested parties, test portions other than 10 g may be used.

^b These values do not take account of the effect on the result of any surface treatment.

Table 2 — Conditional requirements

Characteristic	Unit	Requirement		Test method
		Grade A	Grade B	
Residue on 45 µm sieve	% (m/m)	To be agreed between the interested parties		ISO 787-7 or ISO 787-18
Particle size distribution (instrumental method)	% (m/m)			To be agreed between the interested parties ^a
Matter soluble in hydrochloric acid	% (m/m)			ISO 3262-2:1998, clause 7
Colour	—			ISO 3262-1
Lightness	—			To be agreed between the interested parties ^b
Resistivity of aqueous extract	Ω · m			ISO 787-14

^a A general description of a sedimentation method using X-ray absorption is given in EN 725-5:1996, *Advanced technical ceramics — Methods of test for ceramic powders — Part 5: Determination of the particle size distribution*.

^b Test method in preparation.

5 Test report

The test report shall contain at least the following information:

- all details necessary to identify the product tested;
- a reference to this part of ISO 3262 (ISO 3262-11);
- the results of the tests and whether or not the product complies with the relevant specification limits;
- any deviation from the test methods specified;
- the dates of the tests.