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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 3184-2008

Replacing GB/T 3184-1993

**Lead chromate pigments and lead chromate-molybdate
pigments**

铬酸铅颜料和钼铬酸铅颜料

(English Translation)

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Foreword

This revised standard adopts the International Standard ISO 3711:1990 "Lead chromate pigments and lead chromate pigments --- molybdenum specifications and test methods" (English Chinese Version).

This standard is based on international standards ISO 3711:1990 "Lead chromate pigments and lead chromate pigments --- molybdenum specifications and test methods" again Drafted.

The standard in the use of international standards have been modified, these technical differences between a single vertical line identifies the page in terms of which they are involved Margin. It gives a list of the technical differences and their reasons in Appendix A for reference.

This standard is the international standard ISO 3711:1990 compared to the main technical differences are.

--- This standard test method used in most of the use of the existing national standards, most of which method to modify the system or equivalent with the corresponding country International standards;

--- This standard adds "color colorimetric assay ---";

--- This standard adds "Determination of relative tinting strength --- photometric method";

--- This standard adds Chapter 8, "Inspection Rules" and "Chapter 9, signs, packaging, transport and storage";

--- The standard international standards remove the foreword;

--- The standard deleted international standards "Determination of soluble lead content dithizone spectrophotometric method." this standard replaces GB/T 3184-1993 "lead chrome yellow", and made technical amendments and editorial changes.

This standard compared with GB/T 3184-1993, the main technical differences are.

--- The standard scope to increase the "molybdenum lead chromate pigments";

- The standard product of two types, namely, the standard type (type 1) and stable (type 2), GB/T 3184-1993 in different colors according to Divided into five varieties, each species was divided into two classes;
- The standard use of "agreed reference pigment", GB/T 3184-1993 adopted selected "standard sample";
- This standard adds "in 0.07mol/LHCl soluble Pb" measurement items;
- This standard removed "Lead chromate content" measurement items;
- This standard "color", "relative tinting strength," "ease of dispersion," "light resistance", "oil absorption" and other items reflect the agreed target or the agreed reference pigment comparison, GB/T 3184-1993 in both set specific targets;
- This standard adds "color colorimetric assay ---";
- This standard adds "Determination of relative tinting strength --- photometric method";
- This standard changed the "sieve residue" methods "light resistance" measured;
- This standard adds "total lead content --- titration method." Appendix A of this standard is an informative annex.

The standard proposed by China Petroleum and Chemical Industry Association.

This standard by the National Standardization Technical Committee paint pigment.

This standard was drafted. in the construction of Changzhou coating Chemical Research Institute, Shanghai chrome yellow paint factory, Jiangsu double-Chemical Pigment Co., Ltd., Chongqing Jiangnan Chemical Co., Ltd., Xinxiang Helen Pigment Co., Shandong Penglai Xinguang Pigment Chemical Co., Ltd.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the molybdenum lead chromate pigments and lead chromate pigment classification, performance requirements, test methods, sampling, inspection rules and signs, including Loading, transport and storage.

This standard applies to general purpose molybdenum lead chromate pigments and lead chromate pigments. The products are mainly used in paints, plastics, rubber and ink, etc. industry.

Note: Table 1 shows the chemical composition of these pigments.

2 Normative references

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this standard and become the standard terms. For dated references, subsequent Amendments (not including

errata content) or revisions do not apply to this standard, however, encourage the parties to the agreement are based on research Whether the latest versions of these documents. For undated reference documents, the latest versions apply to this standard.

Representation GB/T 1250 limit values and the method of determining GB/T 1710
 Determination of pigment lightfastness GB/T 1717-1986 Determination of aqueous pigment suspension pH value (eqv ISO 787-9. 1981) GB/T 1864-1989 comparative pigment colors (eqv ISO 787-1. 1982) GB/T 3186-2006 Paints, varnishes and raw materials for paints and varnishes - Sampling (ISO 15528:2000, IDT) GB/T 5211.1-2003 soluble pigment was measured cold extraction method (ISO 787-8:2000, IDT) GB/T 5211.3-1985 Determination of pigment (eqv ISO 787-2. 1981) at 105 °C volatiles GB/T 5211.13-1986 aqueous extract of pigments - Determination of pH (eqv ISO 787-4. 1981) GB/T 5211.15-1988
 Determination of oil absorption pigments (eqv ISO 787-5. 1980) GB/T 5211.18-1988
 Determination of pigment Hand sieve residue of water law Operation (neq ISO 787-7. 1981) GB/T 5211.19-1988 relative tinting strength of colored pigments and determination of dilute colored visual comparison method (eqv ISO 787-16.

1986)

GB/T 5211.20-1999 character system in white, black and colored pigments colors comparative colorimetric (eqv ISO 787-25:1993) GB/T 9287-1988 comparative ease of dispersion of pigment oscillation method (eqv ISO 787-20. 1975) GB/T 13451.2-1992 relative tinting strength of colored pigments and relative scattering power of white pigments - Photometric methods (idt ISO 787-24. 1985) Category 3 in this standard, molybdenum lead chromate pigments and lead chromate pigments are divided into the following two types.

Standard (type 1). from lead chromate or basic lead chromate consisting of yellow to red pigments that may contain lead sulfate, lead molybdate or insoluble Lead water co-precipitated compound. Which should be free of organic coloring matter and extender pigments. Only when necessary to control the crystal structure of the pigment, the aluminum-containing and silicon Coprecipitation compound.

Stable angina (type 2). from basic lead chromate or lead chromate composition yellow to red pigments, may contain lead sulfate, lead molybdate or insoluble Lead water co-precipitated compound. Which should be free of organic coloring matter and extender pigments. Such pigments should contain the pigment in order to improve the performance of the material.

If you specify the type 2, the purchaser may require the supplier to clarify the additive to improve the performance characteristics and indicate the lowest total lead content.