

Universal Decimal Classification —

Second English full edition —
FID publication no. 483 —

UDC 667 Colour industries (dyes, inks,
paints etc.)

UDC 025.45:667

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Foreword

The English version of the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC) is being prepared and published as BS 1000 by the British Standards Institution (BSI) at the original joint request of the British Society for International Bibliography (BSIB) and the Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux (ASLIB), now amalgamated as Aslib. It has the approval of the Lake Placid Education Foundation, New York, proprietors of the Dewey Decimal Classification, from which the UDC derives. The English full edition of the UDC is authorized by the International Federation for Documentation (FID), PO Box 30115, 2500GC, The Hague, Netherlands.

This section is part of the English full edition. It should be used in conjunction with the Abridged English Edition, BS 1000A, which refers to many other subjects of interest not listed in this schedule, and provides a conspectus of the whole scheme, together with an introduction to its use. For further practical information about the principles, application and utilization of the scheme, users should refer to BS 1000C.

This edition of BS 1000[667], which supersedes the 1971 edition, includes modifications authorized in “Extensions and Corrections to the UDC” (FID publication no. 248) up to and including Series 10, No. 1, dated June 1978. Subsequent issues of “Extensions and Corrections to the UDC” should be consulted to keep the schedule up to date. British Standards related to this part of BS 1000 are listed on the inside back cover.

A British Standard does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users of British Standards are responsible for their correct application.

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Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i and ii, pages 1 to 22, an inside back cover and a back cover.

This standard has been updated (see copyright date) and may have had amendments incorporated. This will be indicated in the amendment table on the inside front cover.

Scope

Under 667 is classed information about the industrial aspects of dyestuffs and dyeing (but not dyeing techniques associated with specific industries), of inks and other writing materials, of pigments, and of coatings (paints, varnishes, lacquers etc.) and coating techniques.

Related subjects

003.57	Means of writing
535.6	Colours and their properties. Colour theory
547.97	Pigments — Chemistry
612.84	Physiological optics. Vision
62–777.6	Colour — Identification devices
620.19	Material defects and their testing. Chemical and physicochemical influences. Corrosion. Erosion
621.795	Final surface treatment: decoration, colouring, marking etc.
655.3	Printing techniques and processes
661.8	Metallic compounds in general. Salts. Mineral pigments etc.
665	Oils. Fats. Waxes. Adhesives. Gums. Resins
675.026.1	Leather dyeing
676.024.72	Paper dyeing
677.027.4	Textile dyeing
678.029.82	Rubber and plastics dyeing
691.57	Paints. Distempers. Varnishes. Stains. Preservatives — Building
698.1	Painting and decorating trades generally, including the work of stainer, French polisher, writer, gilder and paperhanger
74	Drawing. Design. Applied arts and crafts
75	Painting — Arts and crafts
76	Graphic arts. Graphics

Auxiliary signs and subdivisions

Full information about the common and special auxiliary signs and subdivisions (often abbreviated to “common and special auxiliaries”) will be found in BS 1000A and BS 1000C.

Colon sign of relation. For the classification of information for the public, as in abstracts and bibliographies, maximum use of colon combination rather than of common or special auxiliaries is recommended. The use of the colon sign of relation is preferable for multiple entry systems, as it will help prevent the concealment of information. This usually results in longer notation, however, and for information for more restricted use, the application of auxiliaries, where available, may be simpler and more convenient provided that there is an adequate alphabetical subject index.

Common auxiliaries. The common auxiliaries of language = . . ., form (0 . . .), place (1/9), race and nationality (= . . .), time “. . .”, point of view .00 . . ., materials –03. . . and persons –05 . . . are applicable throughout the UDC. However, they should be used mainly to express concepts not otherwise provided for in the schedules.

Special auxiliaries. With the exception of –12 at 667 and –16 at 667.629.32, the –1/ –9 special auxiliaries listed under 62 are applicable throughout the schedule, as are the .01/.09 special auxiliaries listed under 66. They may be detached from the number under which they are listed and applied to any subdivision of 667 where the result forms a meaningful combination.

Typographic presentation

Small type is used for cancelled numbers and text. The arrow → means either “see” or “see also” according to the context. The symbol ≅ “subdivide as” means that the number preceding it may be subdivided in the same way as, and with meanings analogous to the subdivisions of, the number which follows it.

Schedule

667 Colour industries (dyes, inks, paints etc)

Special auxiliary subdivisions		Principal divisions	
667-12	COLOURS. COLOUR TONES 667-12 $\cong$ 535-2, e.g.	667.2	DYESTUFFS INDUSTRY. MANUFACTURE AND USE OF DYESTUFFS <i>For dyeing and finishing techniques see specific materials, e.g.</i> 675.026.1 Leather dyeing 676.024.72 Paper dyeing 677.027.4 Textile dyeing 678.029.82 Plastics dyeing
-120	Colourless	667.21	AUXILIARY MATERIALS. MORDANTS. DEVELOPING AGENTS ETC.
.1	Colourless (of clear transparent bodies)	.211/.211.65	Natural organic dyestuffs [<i>cancelled</i>] $\rightarrow$ 667.27
.2	White	.212	Synthetic organic dyestuffs [<i>cancelled</i>] $\rightarrow$ 667.28
.21	Pure white. Standard white	.213	Inorganic dyestuffs [<i>cancelled</i>] $\rightarrow$ 667.26
.3	Grey	.214	Mordants
.33	Neutral grey	.215	Developing agents
.34	Selective grey	.1	Reducing agents
.37	Colour-tinted grey	.2	Oxidizing agents
.4	Black	.3	Other reagents [<i>cancelled</i>] $\rightarrow$ 667.215.9
-121/-128	Bright colours	.9	Other developing agents
-121	Red colour group	.216	Brightening agents
.1	Bluish red. Purple red. Carmine	.217	Fixing agents
.3	Deep red. Crimson. Scarlet	667.22	PRETREATMENT OF MATERIAL TO BE DYED
.7	Yellowish red	667.24	DYEING PROCESSES
-122	Orange colour group	667.26	INORGANIC DYESTUFFS <i>Further particulars may be denoted by colon combination with the subdivisions of 546</i>
.1	Reddish orange	667.27	NATURAL ORGANIC DYESTUFFS
.15	Reddish brown	.271	Dyestuffs of animal origin
.4	Orange	.1	Purple of antiquity. Roman purple (from <i>Murex</i> spiny snail)
.45	Brown	.2	Cochineal (from <i>Coccus cacti</i> L.). Carmine
.7	Yellowish orange	.3	Lac dye (from shellac or lac lac, from <i>Laccifer</i> <i>lacca</i> Kerr). Laccaic acid
-123	Yellow colour group	.4	Kermes. Alkermes. St. John's blood (from <i>Coccus ilicia</i> , other Coccidae)
.1	Reddish yellow. Golden yellow	.5	Indian yellow (euxanthone)
667-123.3	Pure yellow	.272/.276	Dyestuffs of plant origin
.34	Cream	.272	Dyestuffs from whole plants
.35	Yellowish brown	.1	Orchil. Cudbear. Orcein. Red indigo. French purple etc.
.6	Greenish yellow	.2	Litmus. Lacmus. Lichen blue
.66	Olive green	.273	Dyestuffs from the wood of various plants
.8	Yellow-green	.1	From logwood (campeachy wood, campeche), blauholz
-124	Green colour group	.2	From Brazil wood, pernambuco wood, rouge Lima, peach wood etc.
.1	Yellowish green. Leaf green	.3	From sandal wood (santal wood), caliaturo wood, barwood, camwood
.3	Pure green	.4	From red Indian wood. Minghit
.7	Sea green. Bluish green		
-125.5	Blue-green		
-126	Blue colour group		
.1	Greenish blue. Ice blue		
.12	Turquoise		
.3	Pure blue		
.34	Sky blue. Azure		
-127.5	Indigo blue		
-128	Violet colour group		
.1	Bluish violet		
.14	Lilac		
.2	Violet		
.3	Bluish purple. Red-violet		
.5	Purple		
.7	Reddish purple		

667.273.5	From yellow wood, Cuba wood. Morine	Principal divisions (continued)	
.6	From Venetian (Venice) sumach (<i>Rhus cotinus</i> L.). Fustic	667.281.1	Monoazo dyestuffs
.7	From quebracho wood (brown)	.11	Monoazo dyestuffs in general
.8	From black catechu (<i>Acacia catechu</i>), balbul (<i>Acacia arabica</i> Willd.). Catechol	.15	<i>o</i> -Hydroxy monoazo dyestuffs
.9	Other dyestuffs obtained from wood	.2	Diazo dyestuffs
.91	Lapachol dye from the green wood of <i>Nectandra</i> and <i>Tecoma</i> genera	.21	Primary diazo dyestuffs
.274	Dyestuffs from the bark or roots of plants	.22	Secondary diazo dyestuffs
.1	Black dyestuffs from barks of willow, oak, alder, chestnut, walnut	.25	Diazo dyestuffs from diaminobiphenyl and its derivatives. Congo dyestuffs
.2	Yellow dyestuffs from silver birch bark	.26	Diazo dyestuffs from phenylenediamine and diaminonaphthalene
.3	Yellow dyestuffs from <i>Quercus velutina</i> (<i>Q. tinctoria</i>) bark (nigra, American bark). Quercitrin. Flavine	.27	Diazo dyestuffs from other diamines
.4	Red dyestuffs from East Indian <i>Ventilago</i> root bark. Pitti. Raktapita etc.	.5	Polyazo dyestuffs
.5	Red dyestuffs from Javanese <i>Morinda umbellata</i> root bark. Mang-konda. Oungkoudou	.51	Polyazo dyestuffs from monoamines
.6	Dyestuffs from the ground root of madder (<i>Rubia tinctorum</i>). Alizarin. Lizari. Indian red. Garance. Krapp. Madder	.52	Polyazo dyestuffs from diamines
	For hydroxyanthraquinones →547.673.6, 667.282.12	.55	Polyazo dyestuffs from polyamines, e.g. from triaminotriphenylmethane
.7	Dyestuffs from curcuma root. Turmeric. Indian saffron	.6	Polyazo dyestuffs from diazotized amines by auto-coupling, e.g. Bismarck brown, chrysoid dyestuffs
.8	From alkanet (alkanna) root (<i>Alkanna tinctoria</i> , <i>Anchusa tinctoria</i>)	.74	Stilbene dyestuffs
.275	Dyestuffs from leaves, flowers and fruit	.79	Other azo dyestuffs
.1	From dyer's broom. Wau. Extract of dyer's rocket (<i>Reseda luteola</i>)	.8	Hydrazo dyestuffs
.2	From chica. Chica red. Carajura. <i>Vermillion americanum</i>	.282	Anthracene dyestuffs
.3	Indigo from indigo plants (<i>Indigofera</i> species). Indigotin →547.758 Indigo blue etc.	.1	Simple anthracene dyestuffs
.4	From dyer's woad, indigo woad	.12	Hydroxyanthraquinones
.5	From American saffron. Safflower (<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>) Carthame from dried petals of Dyer's thistle	.14	Aminoanthraquinones. Aminohydroxyanthraquinones
.6	Annatto, orlean, bixin from seeds and pulp of <i>Bixa orellana</i>	.15	Alkylaminoanthraquinones. Arylaminoanthraquinones
.7	From Avignon, Spanish or Persian berries. From berries of buckthorn (<i>Rhamnus</i> species)	.16	Acylaminoanthraquinones. Urea-cyanuric acid and thiourea-cyanuric acid derivatives
.8	From yellow seeds of Australian <i>Lomatia</i> species	.17	Anthrimides
.9	Other dyestuffs. From Queensland beans. Harnala red. From <i>Peganum</i> seeds	.4/.5	Anthracene dyestuffs with condensed ring systems
.276	Dyestuffs from twigs	.4	Anthracene dyestuffs with carbocyclic ring systems
.5	Gambir (<i>catechu</i>) (from <i>Uncaria gambieri</i>)	.41	Dibenzanthrones. <i>iso</i> Dibenzanthrones. Perylene
667.28	SYNTHETIC ORGANIC DYESTUFFS →661.67 Ultramarine and derived pigments	.42	Pyranthrones
.281	Azo, azoxy and hydrazo dyestuffs The azoxy dyestuffs are classed with the corresponding azo dyestuffs	.43	Dibenzpyrenequinones
Special auxiliary subdivisions for 667.281		.49	Other dyestuffs. Benzanthraquinones. Anthranthrones. Benzodanthrones. Naphthodianthrones. Anthradianthrones
667.281.032	Constituents	.5	Anthracene dyestuffs with condensed heterocyclic ring systems
.2	Diazo constituents	.51	Anthraquinoneazines (indanthrones)
.5	Coupling constituents	.52	Flavanthrones
.034	Conversion products	.53	Anthrimidocarbazoles
		.54	Anthraquinoneacridones
		.55	Pyrazolanthrones
		.56	Other heterocyclic anthrones
		.59	Other anthraquinones with condensed heterocyclic ring systems
		.7	Anthracene sulphur-containing dyestuffs
		.71	Mercaptoanthraquinones
		.73	Anthraquinonethioxanthrones
		.283	Acridines. Diarylmethane dyestuffs. Triarylmethane dyestuffs. Phthaleins. Pyronines. Hydroxyketone dyestuffs
		.1	Acridine dyestuffs
		.3	Auramines. Diarylmethane dyestuffs

667.283.4	Triarylmethane dyestuffs	667.287.534	With metals from Group IV of the periodic table: cerium, tin, lead
.6	Hydroxyketone dyestuffs		
.62	Naphthalene hydroxyketone dyestuffs. Pyrene hydroxyketone dyestuffs	.535	With metals from Group V of the periodic table: vanadium, antimony, bismuth
.64	Acetophenone hydroxyketone dyestuffs	.536	With metals from Group VI of the periodic table: chromium, molybdenum, tungsten
.7	Phthaleins	.537	With metals from Group VII of the periodic table: manganese
.72	Without amino groups	.538	With metals from Group VIII of the periodic table: iron, cobalt, nickel, palladium, platinum
.73	With amino groups		
.8	Pyronines. Xanthenes	.54	Phthalocyanine homologues and their derivatives
.284	Azines. Oxazines. Thiazines. Indulines. Indophenols. Indamines	.541	Alkyl phthalocyanines
.1	Azines of the benzene series. Indulines. Safranines. Eurhodines	.542	Alkylaryl phthalocyanines
.2	Azines of the naphthalene series. Rosindulines	.543	Aryl phthalocyanines
.3	Phenanthrazines	.544	Phthalocyanines with heterocyclic substituents
.4	Oxazines. Galloxyanines	.545	Condensation products with carbon rings
.5	Thiazines	.546	Condensation products with heterocyclic rings
.6	Indophenols	.548	Azophthalocyanines
.7	Indamines	.6	Nitro and nitroso dyestuffs
.285	Sulphur-containing dyestuffs	.289	Synthetic organic dyestuffs other than the foregoing
	→667.282.7 Anthracene sulphur-containing dyestuffs		<i>Further particulars may be denoted by colon combination with the subdivisions of 547</i>
	667.284.5 Thiazines	667.4/.5	INKS, WRITING MATERIALS
	667.286.25 Thioindigo		→003.5 Writing materials and equipment
	667.286.29 Other indigoid dyestuffs	667.4	WRITING INKS
.1	Sulphur dyestuffs from amino and nitroamino compounds of the benzene, naphthalene and anthracene series	.41	Ordinary writing inks
.2	Sulphur dyestuffs from nitro compounds of the benzene, naphthalene and anthracene series	.411	→667.488 Inks for ball-point pens
.3	Sulphur dyestuffs from azine, oxazine, thiazine and thiazole derivatives	.1	Inks prepared from iron salts and gallic acid. Iron gallic inks
.4	Sulphur dyestuffs from urea derivatives	.18	Gallnut inks, Single and double commercial inks
.5	Sulphur dyestuffs from indamine, indophenol and diphenylamine derivatives	.2	Standard writing inks
.9	Sulphur dyestuffs from other compounds	.2	Haematoxylin
.286	Vat dyestuffs	.3	Alizarin inks from madder
	→667.282 Anthracene dyestuffs	.9	Inks consisting of various gallic acid extracts
.2	Indigo dyestuffs	.412	Potassium chromate inks
	→667.275.3 Indigo from indigo plants. Indigotin	.413	Vanadium inks
.22	Indigo (synthetic)	.42	Black copying inks
.25	Thioindigo	.421	Prepared with gums and sugars
.29	Other indigoid dyestuffs	.43	Aniline (copying) inks
.3	Vat dyestuffs from naphthalene-1,4,5, 8-tetracarboxylic acid and diamines	.44	Coloured writing inks
.9	Other vat dyestuffs	.45	Permanent (indelible) inks
.287	Quinoline, cyanine, phthalocyanine, nitro and nitroso dyestuffs	.451	Indian inks
.1	Dyestuffs (other than indigo) obtained by fermentation	.452	Marking inks from silver (or copper) solutions. Inks consisting of aniline black
.2	Dyestuffs from 2,5-diaminobenzoquinone	.454	Inks resistant to washing
.4	Quinoline dyestuffs. Cyanines	.46	Sympathetic inks (invisible)
.41	Quinophthalein	.461	Made visible by heat
.42	Cyanines. Polymethines	.462	Made visible by reagents
	667.287.42 ≅ 547.712	.47	Metallic inks. Gold inks. Silver inks
.5	Phthalocyanine dyestuffs	.48	Writing inks for other purposes
.53	Metallic phthalocyanines	.483	For writing on various materials, e.g. leather, textiles, glass, ceramics
.532	With metals from Group II of the periodic table: beryllium, mercury, calcium, strontium, barium, radium, cadmium, magnesium	.485	667.483 ≅ 667.636
.533	With metals from Group III of the periodic table: aluminium	.487.1	Fountain pen inks
		.488	Fluorescent inks
		.49	Inks for ball-point pens
		.491	Other kinds of ink
			Powdered inks. Ink tablets

667.491.1	Powdered inks	667.525.3	Die-stamping inks
.2	Ink tablets	.4	Photogravure inks
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Special auxiliary subdivisions for 667.5		.2	Stencil inks. Screen printing inks <i>For duplicating inks</i> → 667.53
667.5.019	Properties and testing of printing inks	.3	Textile printing inks → 677.027 Textile dyeing, printing and finishing
.2	Testing in general	.4	Inks for printing on rubber, wood and similar materials
.22	Drying	.5	Security printing inks
.23	Fastness to light	.7	Luminous inks
.24	Penetration	.8	Metal powder inks (bronze and other metal powders)
.25	Fastness to alkali	.528	Varnishes and lacquers for printed matter
.26	Fastness to water	.2	Overprint varnishes (for printing from halftone)
.27	Viscosity	.4	Spirit varnishes (for use on the varnishing machine)
.29	Other properties, e.g. filling in	.5	Nitrocellulose varnishes
.03	Colouring matter. Dyes. Pigments. Binders. Additives	.53	Inks for ink pads, Duplicating inks. Stamping inks → 667.526.2 Stencil inks. Screen printing inks
.032	Colouring matter. Dyes. Pigments. Printing inks classified according to pigments	.532	Hectographic inks
.2	Lampblack. Carbon black etc.	.533	Ribbon inks
.3	Peat black	.534	Typewriter ribbon inks
.4	White and substrates	.538	Chemically reactive inks
.5	Substantive dyes	.55	Lithographic inks
.6	Soluble dyes	.551	For writing
.033	Binding materials. Printing inks classified according to binding agents and vehicles	.552	For drawing
.2	Non-oily based	.56	Pencils. Crayons → 75.023.3 Pigments applied in solid form — Painting
.22	Water based	.562	Ordinary (blacklead) pencils
.23	Glycerol based	.563	Black pencils excluding graphite and aniline dyes. Black chalks excluding aniline dyes
.24	Solvents, e.g. alcohol	.564	Ink pencils. Chalks. Aniline dye pencils
.3	Oil based	.565	Coloured pencils in general
.33	Composition based	.567	Pastels, Crayons. Drawing charcoal
.36	Vegetable oil based, e.g. linseed oil	667.6	COATINGS AND COATING TECHNIQUES. PAINTS. VARNISHES. LACQUERS <i>If several aspects are to be denoted, the apostrophe may be used; the apostrophe replaces the first four digits in each instance (i.e. 667.6). The terminal digits are separated from each other by apostrophe, the highest valued number coming first, e.g.</i> 667.629.6'21.53 Prevention of skinning in stand oil <i>Derived from:</i> 667.629.6 Antiskinning agents 667.621.53 Stand oil 667.633.24'29.6 Prevention of skinning in oil paints <i>Derived from:</i> 667.633.24 Oil paints 667.629.6 Antiskinning agents 667.644.3'44.2'33.263.3 Brush and spray application of synthetic resin lacquers
.37	Mineral oil based		
.034	Additions. Additives		
.036	Moistening agents and washing agents for graphic arts		
Principal divisions (continued)			
667.52	Black printing inks. Coloured printing inks		
.521	Black printing inks		
.1	Ordinary black printing inks. Carbon black		
.11	Preparation of carbon black		
.12	Preparation of the oil. Boiling		
.13	Mixing. Milling. Grinding		
.2	Fine printing inks		
.3	Printing inks for rotary presses		
.4	Carbon inks		
.522	Coloured printing inks		
.5	Pastel inks		
.7	Copying inks		
.8	Double tone inks		
.523	Flexographic printing inks		
.524	Planographic printing inks		
.2	Inks for printing from stone plates		
.3	Inks for printing from metal plates		
.4	Offset printing inks		
.5	Photolithographic printing inks, e.g. collotype inks		
.525	Intaglio printing inks		
.2	Etching and engraving inks		