

CONFIRMED  
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Specification for

# Linseed stand oil for paints and varnishes

[ISO title: Linseed stand oil for paints and varnishes —  
Specifications and methods of test]

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# Committees responsible for this British Standard

The preparation of this British Standard was entrusted by the Pigments, Paints and Varnishes Standards Committee (PVC/-) to Technical Committee PVC/3, upon which the following bodies were represented:

- British Resin Manufacturers' Association
- Fosfa International
- Oil and Colour Chemists' Association
- Overseas Development Administration — Tropical Development and Research Institute
- Paint Research Association
- Paintmakers Association of Great Britain Ltd.
- Seed Crushers' and Oil Processors' Association

This British Standard, having been prepared under the direction of the Pigments, Paints and Varnishes Standards Committee, was published under the authority of the Board of BSI and comes into effect on 30 November 1987

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The following BSI references relate to the work on this standard:  
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# National foreword

This British Standard has been prepared under the direction of the Pigments, Paints and Varnishes Standards Committee. It is identical with ISO 276:1981 “*Linseed stand oil for paints and varnishes — Specifications and methods of test*”, published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

This revision supersedes BS 4725:1971, which is withdrawn.

BS 4725 was first published in 1971 and this first revision brings the standard into line with international agreements by dual-numbering the ISO standard which was based on the British Standard. The main changes in this edition are as follows:

- a) the viscosity ranges of the five types of oil have been amended;
- b) the methods of test refer to separately published methods or are included in the main text rather than appendices;
- c) the polybromide test is only applied to the extra low viscosity grade.

**Terminology and conventions.** The text of the International Standard has been approved as suitable for publication as a British Standard without deviation. Some terminology and certain conventions are not identical with those used in British Standards; attention is drawn especially to the following.

The comma has been used as a decimal marker. In British Standards it is current practice to use a full point on the baseline as the decimal marker.

The symbol “l” has been used to denote litre (and its submultiples). In British Standards it is current practice to use the symbol “L”.

Wherever the words “International Standard” or “International Standard (ISO 276)” appear, referring to this standard, they should be read as “British Standard” and “British Standard (BS 4725)” respectively.

## Cross-references

| International Standard | Corresponding British Standard                                                                                     |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ISO 150:1980           | BS 6900:1987 <i>Specification for raw, refined and boiled linseed oils for paints and varnishes</i><br>(Identical) |
| ISO 842:1984           | BS 4726:1986 <i>Methods for sampling raw materials for paints and varnishes</i><br>(Identical)                     |
|                        | BS 6782 <i>Binders for paints</i>                                                                                  |
| ISO 3681:1983          | Part 2:1987 <i>Method for determination of saponification value (titrimetric method)</i><br>(Identical)            |
| ISO 3682:1983          | Part 3:1987 <i>Method for determination of acid value (titrimetric method)</i><br>(Identical)                      |

**Additional information.** In order to carry out some of the tests in this standard it is necessary for a reference sample and for certain conditions and test methods to be supplied or agreed by the parties concerned (see the Table).

Referring to the requirements for viscosity (see Table) the non-preferred units of poise are given in parentheses and are for information. The values given for 25 °C are also for information and are used in countries where the lower temperature is difficult to maintain. For the purposes of this British Standard the temperature of 23 °C and the measurement in pascal seconds should be used. The recommended method of measurement (see clause 6) is that described in BS 3900 “*Methods of test for paints*” Part A7 “*Determination of the viscosity of paint at a high rate of shear*”, except that the test should be carried out at 23 °C. This method currently records the result in poise and should be converted using the relationship 1 poise = 10<sup>-1</sup> Pa s. BS 3900-A7 will be revised when the revision of the equivalent ISO standard is available.