

Mineral pigments

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Pigments can be of organic and inorganic origin. Which in turn is divided into natural and synthetic. The report discusses natural mineral pigments. Mineral pigments are white or colored powders of minerals or rocks. Their color is determined by: iron, chromium, manganese, copper, nickel, carbon compounds, and others. Pigments are classified according to their chemical composition: carbonate (chalk, malachite, azurite), silicate (clays, glauconite, lazurite, etc.), oxide and hydroxide (hematite, manganese ores, etc.), sulfate (barite), and carbon compounds. When using mineral pigments, in addition to the color of the powder, the other optical and mechanical properties of the minerals are also important: transparency, luster, and hardness. Mineral pigments are practically insoluble in solvents, unlike paints. Notable raw materials of natural pigments widespread in Georgia include various colored ochre containing iron, surinji, mummy, as well as glauconite, chalk, kaolin, barite, and singur.