

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

# ISO 6842

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## Surface active agents — Sulfated ethoxylated alcohols and alkylphenols — Determination of total active matter content

iTeh **STANDARD PREVIEW**

*Agents de surface — Sulfates d'alcools et d'alkylphénols éthoxylés —  
Détermination de la teneur en matière active totale*  
(standards.iteh.ai)

[ISO 6842:1989](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/331165cf-b9bb-4939-ac26-84151fbc24ab/iso-6842-1989)

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INTERNATIONAL

ISO



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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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 6842 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 91, *Surface active agents*.

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This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 6842 : 1983), of which it constitutes a minor revision.

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# Surface active agents — Sulfated ethoxylated alcohols and alkylphenols — Determination of total active matter content

## 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of the total active matter present in ordinary commercial neutralized products of sulfation of ethoxylated alcohols or alkylphenols [alkyl oxyethylene sulfates (ethoxylated alcohol sulfates) or alkylphenol oxyethylene sulfates (ethoxylated alkylphenol sulfates)].

The total active matter comprises the organic material soluble in ethanol (alkylether sulfates, alkylphenylether sulfates, polyglycol sulfates and non-ionic fractions).

## 2 Normative reference

The following standard contains provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the edition indicated was valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the standard indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 607 : 1980, *Surface active agents and detergents — Methods of sample division*.

## 3 Principle

Boiling, under reflux, of a test portion with ethanol in the presence of sodium sulfate. Filtration, evaporation of the filtrate and weighing of the residue. Determination of any sodium chloride present, by dissolution of the residue in aqueous acetone and titration with standard volumetric silver nitrate solution. Correction of the mass of the residue for the sodium chloride content.

## 4 Reagents

During the analysis, use only reagents of recognized analytical grade and only distilled water or water of equivalent purity.

**4.1 Ethanol**, 99 % (V/V).

**4.2 Dichloromethane**.

**4.3 Sodium sulfate**, anhydrous.

**4.4 Acetone**, 50 % (V/V) aqueous solution.

**4.5 Silver nitrate**, standard volumetric solution,  $c(\text{AgNO}_3) = 0,1 \text{ mol/l}$ .

**4.6 Potassium chromate**, 100 g/l indicator solution.

## 5 Apparatus

Ordinary laboratory apparatus and:

**5.1 Conical flask**, of capacity 250 ml, with a ground glass neck.

**5.2 Rotary evaporator**, with round-bottomed flasks of capacity 250 ml.

**5.3 Condenser**, to fit the conical flask (5.1).

## 6 Sampling

The laboratory sample of surface active agent shall be prepared and stored in accordance with the requirements of ISO 607.

## 7 Procedure

### 7.1 Test portion

From the laboratory sample, rendered homogeneous (if necessary) by the addition of a known, appropriate quantity of water, weigh, to the nearest 1 mg, into the conical flask (5.1) a quantity of homogeneous material containing about 0,5 g to 1,5 g of total active matter.

### 7.2 Determination

Introduce into the conical flask containing the test portion (7.1) 100 ml of ethanol (4.1) and 100 mg of sodium sulfate (4.3), fit the condenser (5.3), and boil under reflux for 30 min.

Disconnect the condenser. Rinse the inner wall of the condenser and the neck of the flask with ethanol, collecting the washings in the flask. Allow to settle.

Filter the contents of the conical flask whilst still hot through a fast filter paper into one of the round-bottomed flasks (5.2), previously dried and tared to the nearest 1 mg. Rinse the conical flask with about 50 ml of hot ethanol, filtering the washings into the round-bottomed flask.

Evaporate the ethanolic solution by means of the rotary evaporator (5.2) maintained at approximately 40 °C. Add 10 ml of dichloromethane (4.2) and evaporate. Repeat this step using a further 10 ml of dichloromethane. Remove the last traces of water by evaporation and leave the flask for a further 15 min on the rotary evaporator.

Remove the flask from the rotary evaporator, allow to stand in a desiccator for 15 min and weigh the flask and contents.

Place the flask on the rotary evaporator for a further 15 min, then allow it to stand in the desiccator for 15 min and again weigh the flask and contents. Repeat the process of drying and weighing until the difference between two consecutive weighings does not exceed 3 mg.

Dissolve the residue in 60 ml to 80 ml of the aqueous acetone (4.4). Add 1 ml of the potassium chromate indicator solution (4.6) and titrate with the silver nitrate solution (4.5) until a permanent brown coloration is obtained.

### 7.3 Blank test

Carry out a blank test at the same time as the determination, using the same reagents and following the same procedure, but omitting the test portion.

## 8 Expression of results

### 8.1 Method of calculation

The total active matter content, expressed as a percentage by mass, is given by the formula

$$\frac{m_1 - 0,058\ 5\ c(V_1 - V_0)}{m_0} \times 100$$

where

$m_0$  is the mass, in grams, of the test portion (7.1);<sup>1)</sup>

$m_1$  is the mass, in grams, of the residue obtained;

$c$  is the actual concentration, in moles of AgNO<sub>3</sub> per litre, of the silver nitrate solution (4.5);

$V_0$  is the volume, in millilitres, of the silver nitrate solution (4.5) used for the blank test (7.3);

$V_1$  is the volume, in millilitres, of the silver nitrate solution (4.5) used for the determination (7.2) of any sodium chloride present;

0,058 5 is the mass, in grams, of sodium chloride corresponding to 1,00 ml of silver nitrate solution,  $c(\text{AgNO}_3) = 1,000\ \text{mol/l}$ .

### 8.2 Precision

Comparative analyses, carried out in 15 laboratories, have given the following statistical results:

- mean [total active matter, % (m/m)]: 58,67
- repeatability standard deviation,  $\sigma_r$ : 0,33
- reproducibility standard deviation,  $\sigma_R$ : 0,94

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### 9 Test report

The test report shall include the following information:

- a) all information necessary for the complete identification of the sample;
- b) the method used (a reference to this International Standard);
- c) the results obtained and the units in which they have been expressed;
- d) any operational details not specified in this International Standard or in the International Standard to which reference is made, and any operation regarded as optional, as well as any incidents likely to have affected the results.

1) Corrected for dilution in the case of heterogeneous products.

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Descriptors : surfactants, chemical analysis, determination of content, non-ionic active matter, anionic-active matter.

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