

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION MEXACHAPODHAS OPPAHU3ALUS ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ - ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

# Phthalic anhydride for industrial use – Methods of test – Part VIII : Determination of ash

Anhydride phtalique à usage industriel – Méthodes d'essai – Partie VIII : Détermination des cendres

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<u>ISO 1389-8:1977</u> https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/8147feeb-330f-4d7e-842e-07992af57fe1/iso-1389-8-1977

ISO 1389/VIII-1977 (E)

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**Descriptors:** phthalic anhydride, tests, chemical analysis, determination, colouring, solidification point, acidity, phthalic anhydride, maleic anhydride, ash, impurities, iron, naphthoquinones.

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#### FOREWORD

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO member bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO technical committees. Every member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been set up 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.

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.

Prior to 1972, the results of the work of the technical committees were published EW as ISO Recommendations; these documents are in the process of being transformed into International Standards. As part of this process, Technical Committee ISO/TC 47, *Chemistry*, has reviewed ISO Recommendation R 1389-1970 and found it technically suitable for transformation. The technical committee, however, divided the recommendation into eleven parts (ISO\_1389, parts 1 to XI), which therefore replace ISO Recommendation R 1389-1970 and technically identical. 07992af57fe1/iso-1389-8-1977

ISO Recommendation R 1389 had been approved by the member bodies of the following countries :

Austria Belgium Brazil Cuba Czechoslovakia Egypt, Arab Rep. of France Germany Hungary India Iran Ireland Italy Korea, Rep. of Netherlands New Zealand Portugal Romania South Africa, Rep. of Spain Sweden Switzerland Thailand Turkey United Kingdom

No member body had expressed disapproval of the Recommendation.

The member bodies of the following countries disapproved the transformation of the Recommendation into an International Standard :

France Netherlands

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## 1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION TANDARds.iteh.acebure

This part of ISO 1389 specifies a method for the deter 18:07 In the dish (3.1), previously heated at  $600 \pm 30$  °C, cooled mination of ash of phthalic anhydride for industrial use. A desiccator and weighed to the nearest 0,000 1 g, slowly https://standards.iten.a/catabogstandards/sistential use burn, in several portions, approximately 50 g, weighed to This document should be read in conjunction? with parts 1389 the nearest 1 g, of the test sample. Heat in the furnace (see the annex). (3.2), controlled at  $600 \pm 30$  °C, until all carbonaceous

#### 2 PRINCIPLE

Burning of a test portion and heating at  $600 \pm 30$  °C to constant mass.

#### **3 APPARATUS**

Ordinary laboratory apparatus and

3.1 Platinum or silica dish.

in a desiccator and weighed to the nearest 0,000 T g, slowly sisted at the nearest 1 g, of the test sample. Heat in the furnace (3.2), controlled at  $600 \pm 30$  °C, until all carbonaceous matter has disappeared. Allow to cool in a desiccator and weigh to the nearest 0,000 1 g. Repeat the operations of heating, cooling, and weighing until the difference in mass between two successive weighings does not exceed 0,000 5 g.

Retain the residue for the determination of iron, if required, as described in part XI.

#### 5 EXPRESSION OF RESULTS

The ash, expressed as a percentage by mass, is given by the formula

100 m<sub>1</sub>

#### $m_0$

where

- $m_0$  is the mass, in grams, of the test portion;
- $m_1$  is the mass, in grams, of the residue.

**3.2 Electric furnace**, capable of being controlled at  $600 \pm 30$  °C.

ISO 1389/VIII -1977 (E)

#### ANNEX

#### ISO PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE FOR INDUSTRIAL USE

- ISO 1389/I General.
- ISO 1389/II Measurement of colour of molten material.
- ISO 1389/III Measurement of colour stability.
- ISO 1389/IV Measurement of colour after treatment with sulphuric acid.
- ISO 1389/V Determination of free acidity Potentiometric method.
- ISO 1389/VI Determination of phthalic anhydride content Titrimetric method.
- ISO 1389/VII Determination of maleic anhydride content Polarographic method.
- ISO 1389/VIII Determination of ash.
- ISO 1389/IX Determination of impurities oxidizable in the cold by potassium permanganate Iodometric method.
- ISO 1389/X Determination of 1,4-naphthaquinone content Colorimetric method.
- ISO 1389/XI Determination of iron content 2,2'-Bipyridyl photometric method.

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