INTERNATIONAL STANDARD 1698

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o-Dichlorobenzene for industrial use — List of methods of test

o-Dichlorobenzène à usage industriel — Liste des méthodes d'essai

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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 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 1968-1970 and found it technically suitable for transformation. International Standard ISO 1698 therefore replaces ISO Recommendation R 1698-1970, to which it is technically identical.

ISO Recommendation R 1698 had been approved by the member bodies of the following countries :

Australia	Hungary	Romania
Austria	India	South Africa, Rep. of
Belgium	Iran	Spain
Brazil	Israel	Switzerland
Canada	Italy	Thailand
Czechoslovakia	Netherlands	Turkey
Egypt, Arab Rep of	New Zealand	United Kingdom
France	Peru	U.S.S.R.
Germany	Poland	Yugoslavia
Greece	Portugal	

No member body had expressed disapproval of the Recommendation.

No member body disapproved the transformation of the Recommendation into an International Standard.

Printed in Switzerland

o-Dichlorobenzene for industrial use — List of methods of test

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard specifies the methods of test for *o*-dichlorobenzene (1,2-dichlorobenzene) ($C_6H_4Cl_2$) for industrial use.

2 REFERENCES

ISO 758, *Liquid chemical products for industrial use — Determination of density at 20 °C.*

ISO 760, *Determination of water — Karl Fischer method.*

ISO/R 918, *Test method for distillation (distillation yield and distillation range).*

ISO 1392, *Determination of crystallizing point — General method.*

ISO 1393, *Liquid halogenated hydrocarbons for industrial use — Determination of acidity — Titrimetric method.*

ISO 2209, *Liquid halogenated hydrocarbons for industrial use — Sampling.*

ISO 2210, *Liquid halogenated hydrocarbons for industrial use — Determination of residue on evaporation.*

3 SAMPLING

Prepare the laboratory sample in accordance with ISO 2209.

4 DETERMINATION OF DISTILLATION CHARACTERISTICS

Use the method specified in ISO/R 918, subject to the following particulars and modifications appropriate for *o*-dichlorobenzene.

4.1 Principle (See clause 2 in ISO/R 918)

This determination indicates the difference between the temperatures corresponding to the collection of two volumes of distillate, V_0 and V_1. These two volumes will be indicated in the specification for *o*-dichlorobenzene agreed between the interested parties.

4.2 Distillation flask (See 3.1 in ISO/R 918)

Nominal capacity : 150 ml.

4.3 Thermometer (See 3.2 in ISO/R 918)

Graduation interval : 0,2 °C.

Maximum scale error : 0,2 °C.

Range : 155 to 205 °C.

4.4 Distillation rate (See 6.2 in ISO/R 918)

4 to 5 ml/min.

4.5 Temperature correction (See 5.2 and 7.2 in ISO/R 918)

For this determination no adjustment of the thermometer readings is required for variations in barometric pressure.

5 DETERMINATION OF DENSITY AT 20 °C

Use the method specified in ISO 758.

6 DETERMINATION OF CRYSTALLIZING POINT

Use the method specified in ISO 1392, subject to the following particulars and modifications appropriate for *o*-dichlorobenzene.

6.1 Scope (See clause 1 in ISO 1392)

Determination of the crystallizing point of a dried sample.

6.2 Thermometer (See 4.4 in ISO 1392)

Range : -25 to + 5 °C.

6.3 Preparation of test sample (See clause 5 in ISO 1392)

Use calcium sulphate as drying agent.

7 DETERMINATION OF RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION

Use the method specified in ISO 2210.

8 DETERMINATION OF WATER

Use the method specified in ISO 760.

9 DETERMINATION OF ACIDITY

Use the method specified in ISO 1393.

10 TEST REPORT

The test report for each determination shall include the following particulars :

a) the reference of the method used;

b) the result and the method of expression used;

c) any unusual features noted during the determination;

d) any operation not included in this International Standard or in the documents to which reference is made, or regarded as optional.