INTERNATIONAL STANDARD 2197

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Sodium hydrogen carbonate for industrial use — List of methods of test and preparation of the test sample

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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.

International Standard ISO 2197 was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 47, *Chemistry*.

It was approved in May 1971 by the Member Bodies of the following countries:

Austria	Israel	South Africa, Rep. of
Belgium	Italy	Spain
Bulgaria	Korea, Rep. of	Switzerland
Chile	Netherlands	Turkey
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	New Zealand	United Kingdom
France	Poland	U.S.A.
Germany	Portugal	U.S.S.R.
Hungary	Romania	

The Member Body of the following country expressed disapproval of the document on technical grounds:

India

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Sodium hydrogen carbonate for industrial use — List of methods of test and preparation of the test sample

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard lists the methods of test recommended for the analysis of sodium hydrogen carbonate for industrial use, and describes the method of preparation and storage of the test sample taken from the laboratory sample.

2 LIST OF METHODS OF TEST

- Sodium carbonate (See ISO 2198).
- Sodium hydrogen carbonate (See ISO 2199).
- Moisture (See ISO 2200).
- Chlorides (expressed as NaCl) (See ISO 2201).
- Iron (expressed as Fe_2O_3) (See ISO 2460[1]).

3 SAMPLING[2]

3.1 Test sample

If it is intended to carry out a complete analysis, take about 250 g of the laboratory sample, and place this in a perfectly dry container which can be tightly closed and the capacity of which is such that the sample fills it almost completely.

3.2 Marking

The containers shall bear a label showing

- the origin and identification of the sample;
- the date on which the sample was placed in the container.

1) At present at the stage of Draft.

2) Sampling of chemical products will form the subject of a further International Standard.

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