
**Photography — Processing chemicals —
Specifications for anhydrous potassium
carbonate**

*Photographie — Produits chimiques de traitement — Spécifications pour le
carbonate de potassium anhydre*

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Foreword

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Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 3623 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 42, *Photography*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 3623:1976), which has been technically revised.

Annex A of this International Standard is for information only.

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Introduction

0.1 This International Standard is one of a series that establishes criteria of purity for chemicals used in processing photographic materials. General test methods and procedures cited in this International Standard are compiled in parts 1, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of ISO 10349.

This International Standard is intended for use by individuals with a working knowledge of analytical techniques which may not always be the case. Some of the procedures utilize caustic, toxic or otherwise hazardous chemicals. Safe laboratory practice for the handling of chemicals requires the use of safety glasses or goggles, rubber gloves and other protective apparel such as face masks or aprons where appropriate. Normal precautions required in the performance of any chemical procedure are to be exercised at all times but care has been taken to provide warnings for hazardous materials. Hazard warnings designated by a letter enclosed in angle brackets, <>, are used as a reminder in those steps detailing handling operations and are defined in ISO 10349-1. More detailed information regarding hazards, handling and use of these chemicals may be available from the manufacturer.

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0.2 This International Standard provides chemical and physical requirements for the suitability of a photographic-grade chemical. The tests correlate with undesirable photographic effects. Purity requirements are set as low as possible consistent with these photographic effects. These criteria are considered the minimum requirements necessary to assure sufficient purity for use in photographic processing solutions, except that if the purity of a commonly available grade of chemical exceeds photographic processing requirements and if there is no economic penalty in its use, the purity requirements have been set to take advantage of the availability of the higher-quality material. Every effort has been made to keep the number of requirements to a minimum. Inert impurities are limited to amounts which will not unduly reduce the assay. All tests are performed on samples "as received" to reflect the condition of materials furnished for use. Although the ultimate criterion for suitability of such a chemical is its successful performance in an appropriate use test, the shorter, more economical test methods described in this International Standard are generally adequate.

Assay procedures have been included in all cases where a satisfactory method is available. An effective assay requirement serves not only as a safeguard of chemical purity but also as a valuable complement to the identity test. Identity tests have been included whenever a possibility exists that another chemical or mixture of chemicals could pass the other tests.

All requirements listed in clause 4 are mandatory. The physical appearance of the material and any footnotes are for general information only and are not part of the requirements.

0.3 Efforts have been made to employ tests which are capable of being run in any normally equipped laboratory and, wherever possible, to avoid tests which require highly specialized equipment or techniques. Instrumental methods have been specified only as alternative methods or alone in those cases where no other satisfactory method is available.

Over the past few years, great improvements have been made in instrumentation for various analyses. Where such techniques have equivalent or greater precision, they may be used in place of the tests described in this International Standard. Correlation of such alternative procedures with the given method is the responsibility of the user. In case of disagreement in results, the method called for in the specification shall prevail. Where a requirement states "to pass test", however, alternative methods shall not be used.

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Photography — Processing chemicals — Specifications for anhydrous potassium carbonate

1 Scope

This International Standard establishes criteria for the purity of photographic-grade anhydrous potassium carbonate and specifies the tests to be used to determine the purity.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were 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 editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 10349-1:1992, *Photography — Photographic-grade chemicals — Test methods — Part 1: General.*

ISO 10349-5:1992, *Photography — Photographic-grade chemicals — Test methods — Part 5: Determination of heavy metals and iron content.*

ISO 10349-6:1992, *Photography — Photographic-grade chemicals — Test methods — Part 6: Determination of halide content.*

ISO 10349-7:1992, *Photography — Photographic-grade chemicals — Test methods — Part 7: Determination of alkalinity or acidity.*

ISO 10349-8:1992, *Photography — Photographic-grade chemicals — Test methods — Part 8: Determination of volatile matter.*

ISO 10349-9:1992, *Photography — Photographic-grade chemicals — Test methods — Part 9: Determination of reaction to ammoniacal silver nitrate.*

3 General

3.1 Physical properties

Anhydrous potassium carbonate, K_2CO_3 , exists in the form of colourless white granules or powder. It has a relative molecular mass of 138,21.

3.2 Hazardous properties

Potassium carbonate is irritating to the eyes, skin and throat.

3.3 Storage

Potassium carbonate should be stored in a closed container at room temperature.

4 Requirements

A summary of the requirements is shown in table 1.

5 Reagents and glassware

All reagents, materials and glassware shall conform to the requirements specified in ISO 10349-1 unless otherwise noted. The hazard warning symbols used as a reminder in those steps detailing handling operations are defined in ISO 10349-1. These symbols are used to provide information to the user and are not meant to provide conformance with hazardous labelling requirements as these vary from country to country.

6 Sampling

See ISO 10349-1.

7 Test methods

7.1 Assay

7.1.1 Specification

Content of K_2CO_3 shall be 97,0 % (m/m) min.