

Analysis of soaps —

Part 2: Quantitative test methods —

Section 2.8 Method for determination of glycerol content

[ISO title: Analysis of soaps — Determination of glycerol content — Titrimetric method]

UDC 661.18:543

Committees responsible for this British Standard

The preparation of this British Standard was entrusted by the Chemicals Standards Policy Committee (CIC/-) to Technical Committee CIC/34, upon which the following bodies were represented:

- Chemical Industries Association
- Consumer Policy Committee of BSI
- Department of the Environment
- Department of Trade and Industry (Laboratory of the Government Chemist)
- Ministry of Defence
- Royal Society of Chemistry
- Soap and Detergent Industry Association
- Society of Dyers and Colourists

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National foreword

This Section of BS 1715 has been prepared under the direction of the Chemicals Standards Policy Committee. It is identical with ISO 1066:1975 “*Analysis of soaps — Determination of glycerol content — Titrimetric method*” published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

This method supersedes the methods “*Determination of glycerol*” given in BS 1715:1963, which are deleted by amendment.

Terminology and conventions. The text of the International Standard has been approved as suitable for publication as a British Standard without deviation. Some terminology and certain conventions are not identical with those used in British Standards; attention is drawn especially to the following.

The comma has been used as a decimal marker. In British Standards it is current practice to use a full point on the baseline as the decimal marker.

The symbol “l” has been used to denote litre (and in its submultiples). In British Standards it is current practice to use the symbol “L”.

Wherever the words “International Standard” appear, referring to this standard, they should be read as “Section of BS 1715”.

Cross references

International Standard	Corresponding British Standard
ISO 1042:1983 (replacing ISO/R 1042)	BS 1792:1982 <i>Specification for one-mark volumetric flasks</i> (Identical)
ISO 1773:1976 (replacing ISO/R 1773)	BS 2734:1984 <i>Specification for boiling flasks (narrow-necked), conical, flat bottom and round bottom</i> (Identical)

With reference to **6.4** and **6.6**, British Standards related to ISO/R 385 (now revised as ISO 385-1:1984, ISO 385-2:1984 and ISO 385-3:1984) and ISO/R 648 (now revised as ISO 648:1977) are BS 846:1985 “*Specification for burettes*” and BS 1583:1986 “*Specification for one-mark pipettes*”, respectively.

There is no British Standard corresponding to ISO 2272 but, as this reference is supplied only for information, the validity of this British Standard is not affected.

The International Standard for sampling of soaps (see clause **3** and clause **7**) is not yet published. Relevant information is included in BS 1715 “*Analysis of soaps*”, Part 1:1989 “*General introduction, sampling, and test for presence of synthetic anionic-active surface active agents*”.

Additional information. With reference to clause **5**, water complying with grade 3 of BS 3978 “*Specification for water for laboratory use*” is suitable.

With reference to **5.4**, the sulphuric acid solution, expressed as an amount-of-substance concentration, is $c(\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4) = 3.5 \text{ mol/L}$. With reference to **5.5**, **5.6** and **5.7**, the sodium hydroxide solutions, expressed as amount-of-substance concentrations, are $c(\text{NaOH}) = 2 \text{ mol/L}$, $c(\text{NaOH}) = 0.05 \text{ mol/L}$ and $c(\text{NaOH}) = 0.125 \text{ mol/L}$ respectively.

With reference to **5.8**, the sulphuric acid solution, expressed as an amount-of-substance concentration, is $c(\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4) = 0.05 \text{ mol/L}$.

Also, in the UK it is considered that sodium periodate having a minimum purity of 99.0 % (*m/m*) is adequate.

In the definition of *T* in **9.1**, “normality” should be read as “amount-of-substance concentration (mol/L)”.

This Section describes a method of test only, and should not be used or quoted as a specification defining limits of purity. Reference to this Section should indicate that the method of test used is in accordance with BS 1715-2.8.