

ISO

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION

transmission

ISO RECOMMENDATION

R 1389

PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE FOR INDUSTRIAL USE

METHODS OF TEST

1st EDITION

June 1970

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Printed in Switzerland

Also issued in French and Russian. Copies to be obtained through the national standards organizations.

BRIEF HISTORY

The ISO Recommendation R 1389, *Phthalic anhydride for industrial use – Methods of test*, was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 47, *Chemistry*, the Secretariat of which is held by the Ente Nazionale Italiano di Unificazione (UNI).

Work on this question led to the adoption of Draft ISO Recommendation No. 1389, which was circulated to all the ISO Member Bodies for enquiry in February 1968. It was approved, subject to a few modifications of an editorial nature, by the following Member Bodies :

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

No Member Body opposed the approval of the Draft.

This Draft ISO Recommendation was then submitted by correspondence to the ISO Council, which decided to accept it as an ISO RECOMMENDATION.

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PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE FOR INDUSTRIAL USE

METHODS OF TEST

1. SCOPE

This ISO Recommendation describes methods of test for phthalic anhydride for industrial use.

2. SAMPLE*

The laboratory sample should have a mass of not less than 500 g. It should be preserved in a clean, dry and airtight glass-stoppered bottle of such a size that it is nearly filled by the sample. If it has been necessary to seal the container, care should be taken to avoid contaminating the contents in any way. Before carrying out the tests described, the sample should be ground to a fine powder and thoroughly mixed. Avoid undue exposure to moist air which might lead to the formation of phthalic acid.

3. MEASUREMENT OF COLOUR OF THE MOLTEN MATERIAL

3.1 Principle

Comparison of the colour of the molten sample with that of colour standards, and expression in terms of Hazen colour units.

NOTE. - The Hazen colour unit is defined as the colour of a solution containing one part per million of platinum in the form of chloroplatinic acid and in the presence of two parts per million of cobalt (II) chloride hexahydrate.

3.2 Reagents

Distilled water or water of equivalent purity should be used in the test.

3.2.1 *Cobalt (II) chloride, hexahydrate* ($\text{CoCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$).

3.2.2 *Hydrochloric acid*, ρ 1.19 (g/ml) solution, approximately 38 % (m/m).

3.2.3 *Chloroplatinic acid*.

Dissolve 1.000 g of platinum in a small quantity of aqua regia contained in a glass or porcelain basin by heating on a boiling-water bath. When the metal has dissolved, evaporate the solution to dryness. Add 4 ml of the hydrochloric acid (3.2.2) and again evaporate to dryness. Repeat this operation twice more.

or

3.2.4 *Potassium chloroplatinate*.

3.3 Apparatus

Ordinary laboratory apparatus and

3.3.1 *Two matched flat-based colorimetric tubes*, of approximately 20 mm external diameter and having a graduation mark 100 mm above the base and with glass stirrers.

* Sampling of chemical products will form the subject of a further ISO Recommendation.