

JIS

JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL STANDARD

Pentaerythritol

JIS K 1510 - 1963

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(Chairman: SANO Hisatsuna)
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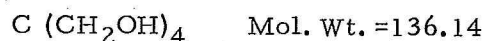
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JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL STANDARD

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Pentaerythritol

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1. Scope

This standard specifies pentaerythritol for industrial uses except for gun power.

2. Class

Pentaerythritol shall be classified into two classes, Class 1 and Class 2.

3. Quality

Pentaerythritol shall be furnished in white crystalline or power form essentially composed of mono-pentaerythritol and shall conform to the requirements specified in Table 1 when tested in accordance with 5.

Table 1

	Class 1	Class 2
Mono-pentaerythritol (%)	87 Min	82 Min
Hydroxyl radical (%)	47 Min	45 Min
Moisture (%)	0.5 Max	0.5 Max
Ash (%)	0.1 Max	0.5 Max
Coloration degree by phthalic acid resin (No. of standard colorimetric solution)	4 Max	10 Max
Characteristic of aqueous solution	Neutral and clear or almost clear	Neutral and clear, almost clear or slightly turbid
Melting point* Beginning of melting °C	180 Min	170 Min

Note * The figures of melting point are only given as reference, because this material is not composed of unicomponent.

4. Report of Test Result

The test result shall be calculated to the figure next beyond the last figure to be retained and rounded by the rule specified in JIS Z 8401-Rules for Rounding-off of Numerical Values.



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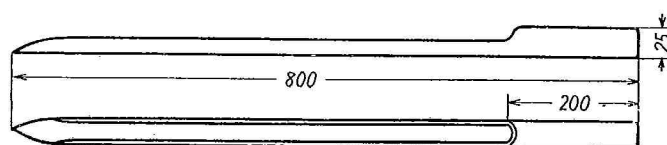
5. Method of Test

5.1 Methods of Sampling

- (1) Principle The sample weighing not less than 500 g shall be taken from each lot of homogeneous composition so as to be representative of the lot.
- (2) Sampling Scoop As shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 1 Sampling Scoop

Unit: mm



- (3) Procedure Suitable number of containers shall be drawn from one lot as directed in (4). Open each container and insert the scoop to the bottom to take out the primary sample of equal quantity. Mix them thoroughly and reduce the mixture to a prescribed amount (500 g) by quartering method to prepare the representative sample.
- (4) Number of Containers to be drawn The number of containers to be drawn at random from one lot consisting of two or more containers for the propose of preparing the primary sample shall be determined by aid of suitable means such as a random generating die or a table of random digits in accordance with Table 2.

Table 2

Number of containers in one lot	Number of containers to be drawn, Minimum	Number of containers in one lot	Number of containers to be drawn, Minimum
2 ~ 10	2	51 ~ 100	5
11 ~ 20	3	101 ~ 200	10
21 ~ 40	4	201 ~ 500	15

5.2 Reagents and Water for Test

- (1) The reagent chemicals for analysis shall, unless otherwise directed, be the highest grade or its equivalent specified in respective Japanese Industrial Standards.
- (2) Water for analytical purposes shall be distilled water or pure water of equivalent purity.