

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



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Paraformaldehyde for industrial use — Methods of test — Part II : Determination of ash

Paraformaldéhyde à usage industriel — Méthodes d'essai — Partie II : Détermination des cendres

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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.

Prior to 1972, the results of the work of the technical committees were published as ISO Recommendations; these documents are in the process of being transformed into International Standards. As part of this process, Technical Committee ISO/TC 47, *Chemistry*, has reviewed ISO Recommendation R 1391-1970 and found it technically suitable for transformation. The technical committee, however, divided the recommendation into four parts (ISO 1391, parts I to IV), which therefore replace ISO Recommendation R 1391-1970, to which they are technically identical.

ISO Recommendation R 1391 had been approved by the member bodies of the following countries :

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

The member body of the following country had expressed disapproval of the Recommendation on technical grounds :

India

The member bodies of the following countries disapproved the transformation of the Recommendation into an International Standard :

France
Netherlands

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Paraformaldehyde for industrial use — Methods of test —

Part II : Determination of ash

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This part of ISO 1391 specifies a method for the determination of ash in paraformaldehyde for industrial use.

This document should be read in conjunction with part I (see the annex).

2 PRINCIPLE

Burning of a test portion and heating at $600 \pm 30^\circ\text{C}$ to constant mass.

3 APPARATUS

Ordinary laboratory apparatus and

3.1 Platinum or silica dish.

3.2 Electric furnace, capable of being controlled at $600 \pm 30^\circ\text{C}$.

4 PROCEDURE

In the dish (3.1), previously heated at $600 \pm 30^\circ\text{C}$, cooled in a desiccator and weighed to the nearest 0,000 1 g, slowly burn, in small fractions, about 50 g, weighed to the nearest 1 g, of the test sample. Heat in the furnace (3.2), controlled at $600 \pm 30^\circ\text{C}$, until all carbonaceous matter has disappeared. Allow to cool in a desiccator and weigh to the nearest 0,000 1 g. Repeat the operations of heating, cooling, and weighing until the difference in mass between two successive weighings does not exceed 0,000 5 g.

5 EXPRESSION OF RESULTS

The ash, expressed as a percentage by mass, is given by the formula

$$\frac{100 m_1}{m_0}$$

where

m_0 is the mass, in grams, of the test portion;

m_1 is the mass, in grams, of the residue.

ANNEX

ISO PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO PARAFORMALDEHYDE FOR INDUSTRIAL USE

ISO 1391/I — General.

ISO 1391/II — Determination of ash.

ISO 1391/III — Determination of iron content — 2,2'-Bipyridyl photometric method.

ISO 1391/IV — Determination of water-insoluble matter.