

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO
10636

First edition
1994-05-01

Photography — Processing chemicals — Specifications for anhydrous sodium thiosulfate and sodium thiosulfate pentahydrate

*Photographie — Produits chimiques pour traitement — Spécifications
relatives au thiosulfate de sodium anhydre et au thiosulfate de sodium
pentahydraté*



Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established 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. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

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 10636 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 42, *Photography*.

This first edition cancels and replaces ISO 419:1972 and ISO 8300:1976.

© ISO 1994

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from the publisher.

International Organization for Standardization
Case Postale 56 • CH-1211 Genève 20 • Switzerland

Printed in Switzerland

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, 3, 5, 7 and 10 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 $\langle \rangle$, 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.

0.2 This International Standard provides chemical and physical requirements for the suitability of 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.

This document is a preview generated by EVS

Photography — Processing chemicals — Specifications for anhydrous sodium thiosulfate and sodium thiosulfate pentahydrate

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the purity requirements and describes the tests for photographic-grade anhydrous sodium thiosulfate and sodium thiosulfate pentahydrate.

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 10349-3:1992, *Photography — Photographic-grade chemicals — Test methods — Part 3: Determination of matter insoluble in ammonium hydroxide solution*.

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

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

ISO 10349-10:1992, *Photography — Photographic-grade chemicals — Test methods — Part 10: Determination of sulfide content*.

3 General

3.1 Physical properties

Anhydrous sodium thiosulfate ($\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$) exists in the form of a white powder and has a relative molecular mass of 158,09. Sodium thiosulfate pentahydrate ($\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$) exists in the form of colourless crystals and has a relative molecular mass of 248,14.

3.2 Hazardous properties

Sodium thiosulfate is not hazardous when handled with normal precautions. Refer to the manufacturer for additional information.

3.3 Storage

Store in closed containers away from heat and moisture.

4 Requirements

A summary of the requirements is shown in table 1.