
INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



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**Phthalic anhydride for industrial use — Methods of test —
Part IV : Measurement of colour after treatment with
sulphuric acid**

*Anhydride phtalique à usage industriel — Méthodes d'essai —
Partie IV : Mesurage de la coloration après traitement à l'acide sulfurique*

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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 1389-1970 and found it technically suitable for transformation. The technical committee, however, divided the recommendation into eleven parts (ISO 1389, parts I to XI), which therefore replace ISO Recommendation R 1389-1970, to which they are technically identical.

ISO Recommendation R 1389 had been approved by the member bodies of the following countries :

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

No member body had expressed disapproval of the Recommendation.

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

France
Netherlands

Phthalic anhydride for industrial use – Methods of test – Part IV : Measurement of colour after treatment with sulphuric acid

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This part of ISO 1389 specifies a method for measuring the colour, in Hazen units, after treatment with sulphuric acid, of phthalic anhydride for industrial use.

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

2 REFERENCE

ISO 2211, *Liquid chemical products – Measurement of colour in Hazen units (platinum-cobalt scale)*.

3 PRINCIPLE

Measurement of the colour of a test portion, by the method specified in ISO 2211, after treatment with sulphuric acid.

4 REAGENTS

As specified in clause 4 of ISO 2211, and the following :

4.5 Sulphuric acid, ρ approximately 1,84 g/ml, about 96 % (m/m) solution or approximately 36 N.

This reagent shall be tested by heating as specified in clause 6 and shall be rejected if any colour develops.

5 APPARATUS

As specified in clause 5 of ISO 2211, and the following :

5.2 Conical flask, of borosilicate glass, of capacity 100 ml, fitted with a ground glass stopper.

6 PROCEDURE

Place 5,0 g of the test sample in the conical flask (5.2) and add 50 ml of the sulphuric acid solution (4.5). Stopper the flask loosely and immerse in a boiling water bath for 3 h, swirling from time to time. Withdraw the flask from the bath, allow it to cool and transfer the liquid to one of the colorimetric tubes (5.1 of ISO 2211). Measure the colour by the method specified in ISO 2211.

7 EXPRESSION OF RESULTS

Report the results to the nearest 10 Hazen units. Also record the presence of any black particles, visible impurities, etc.