INTERNATIONAL STANDARD 1389/I

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Phthalic anhydride for industrial use — Methods of test — Part I : General

Anhydride phtalique à usage industriel — Méthodes d'essai — Partie I : Généralités

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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

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1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This part of ISO 1389 gives general instructions relating to methods of test for phthalic anhydride for industrial use. It also specifies the method to be used for the determination of the crystallizing point.

The present list of parts of ISO 1389 is given in the annex.

2 REFERENCES

ISO 1392, *Determination of crystallizing point — General method.*

ISO . . ., *Solid chemical products for industrial use — Sampling.*[1)]

3 SAMPLING AND PREPARATION OF TEST SAMPLE

3.1 Sampling

Sample in accordance with ISO . . . Additionally, the laboratory sample shall have a mass of not less than 500 g. It shall be preserved in a clean, dry, 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 shall be taken to avoid contaminating the contents in any way.

3.2 Preparation of test sample

Before carrying out the tests specified in the parts of ISO 1389, grind the sample to a fine powder and thoroughly mix. Avoid undue exposure to moist air, which might lead to the formation of phthalic acid.

4 DETERMINATION OF CRYSTALLIZING POINT

Use the method specified in ISO 1392.

5 TEST REPORT

The test report for each determination shall include the following particulars :

a) the reference of the method used;

b) the results and the method of expression used;

c) any unusual features noted during the determination;

d) any operation not included in the relevant part of ISO 1389 or in other International Standards to which reference is made, or regarded as optional.

1) In preparation