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International Standard



757/3

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**Acetone for industrial use — Methods of test —  
Part 3 : Test for miscibility with water**

*Acétone à usage industriel — Méthodes d'essai — Partie 3 : Essai de miscibilité à l'eau*

**First edition — 1982-04-15**

## 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.

International Standard ISO 757/3 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 47, *Chemistry*, and was circulated to the member bodies in December 1980.

It has been approved by the member bodies of the following countries :

Australia	India	Portugal
Austria	Ireland	Romania
Belgium	Italy	South Africa, Rep. of
China	Korea, Dem.P.Rep. of	Switzerland
Czechoslovakia	Korea, Rep. of	Thailand
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	Mexico	United Kingdom
France	Netherlands	USSR
Germany, F.R.	Philippines	
Hungary	Poland	

No member body expressed disapproval of the document.

This International Standard has also been approved by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC).

International Standards ISO 757/1 to ISO 757/5 cancel and replace ISO Recommendation R 757-1968, of which they constitute a technical revision.

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# Acetone for industrial use — Methods of test — Part 3 : Test for miscibility with water

## 1 Scope and field of application

This part of ISO 757 specifies a test for the miscibility with water of acetone for industrial use.

This document should be read in conjunction with ISO 757/1 (see the annex).

## 2 Principle

Addition of water to a test portion, under specified conditions, and examination for opalescence or turbidity.

## 3 Reagents

During the test, use only distilled water or water of equivalent purity.

## 4 Apparatus

Ordinary laboratory apparatus and

**4.1 Two matched Nessler cylinders**, of capacity 100 ml, similar in every respect.

## 5 Procedure

### 5.1 Test portion

Take, by means of a safety pipette, 5 ml of the laboratory sample at a temperature of about 20 °C and transfer to one of the Nessler cylinders (4.1).

### 5.2 Test

Add slowly, with thorough mixing, 95 ml of water to the test portion (5.1) in the Nessler cylinder. Examine for opalescence during the addition. Adjust the temperature of the mixture to 20 °C.

Examine vertically for opalescence or turbidity against a black background with side illumination, using as a standard the second cylinder containing 100 ml of water.

## 6 Expression of results

Report the formation of opalescence or turbidity or whether the solution remained clear.

## Annex

### ISO publications relating to acetone for industrial use

ISO 757/1 — General.

ISO 757/2 — Determination of acidity to phenolphthalein — Titrimetric method.

ISO 757/3 — Test for miscibility with water.

ISO 757/4 — Permanganate test (limit test).

ISO 757/5 — Control test with Agulhon's reagent.

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