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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD**2756**

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**Hexachlorobenzene for industrial use — List of
methods of test**

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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.

International Standard ISO 2756 was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 47, *Chemistry*, and circulated to the Member Bodies in June 1972.

It has been approved by the Member Bodies of the following countries :

Austria	Israel	Sweden
Belgium	Italy	Switzerland
Czechoslovakia	Netherlands	Thailand
France	New Zealand	Turkey
Germany	Portugal	U.S.S.R.
Hungary	Romania	
India	South Africa, Rep. of	

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

The Member Body of the following country expressed disapproval of the document on technical grounds :

Ireland

Hexachlorobenzene for industrial use – List of methods of test

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard specifies methods of test for hexachlorobenzene for industrial use.

2 REFERENCES

ISO/R 760, *Determination of water by the Karl Fischer method.*

ISO/R 1392, *Determination of the crystallizing point – General method.*

ISO 2209, *Liquid halogenated hydrocarbons for industrial use – Sampling.*

3 SAMPLING

For the preparation of the laboratory sample, use the method specified in ISO 2209.

4 DETERMINATION OF WATER CONTENT

Use any of the methods specified in ISO/R 760, subject to the following modifications appropriate for hexachlorobenzene.

4.1 Sample solvent (see 4.4 of ISO/R 760)

As solvent, use a mixture of 100 ml of anhydrous toluene and 30 ml of anhydrous methanol.

4.2 Test portion

For 130 ml of sample solvent (4.1), use a test portion of less than 3 g.

4.3 Blank test

Determine the blank on the sample solvent (4.1) in duplicate, using the same volume and the same methods as those for the determination, after the same time as that taken for the test portion to dissolve.

5 DETERMINATION OF CRYSTALLIZING POINT

Use the method specified in ISO/R 1392, subject to the following modifications appropriate for hexachlorobenzene.

5.1 Scope (see clause 1 of ISO/R 1392.)

Determination of the crystallizing point of a dried sample.

5.2 Thermometer (see 4.4 of ISO/R 1392)

Use a thermometer conforming to the requirements of ISO/R 1392 with a scale including the range 210 to 230 °C.

5.3 Preparation of the test sample (see 5.2 of ISO/R1392)

Dry the laboratory sample at 60 °C for 24 h.

5.4 Procedure (see 5.4 of ISO/R 1392)

Stir by hand with the thermometer instead of with the stirrer.

6 TEST REPORT

The test report shall include, for each test, 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 this International Standard or those documents to which reference is made, or regarded as optional.