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Aluminium fluoride for industrial use — Preparation and storage of test samples

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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 2925 was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 47, *Chemistry*, and circulated to the Member Bodies in September 1972.

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

Australia	Ireland	South Africa, Rep. of
Austria	Israel	Spain
Belgium	Italy	Sweden
Czechoslovakia	Mexico	Switzerland
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	Netherlands	Thailand
France	New Zealand	Turkey
Germany	Poland	United Kingdom
Hungary	Portugal	U.S.S.R.
India	Romania	

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 :

Canada

Printed in Switzerland

Aluminium fluoride for industrial use — Preparation and storage of test samples

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard specifies the procedure for the preparation and storage of test samples, namely the crude sample and the dried sample, of aluminium fluoride for industrial use.

2 PREPARATION OF TEST SAMPLES

2.1 Laboratory sample

Use the method specified in ISO . . .[1] for the preparation of the laboratory sample.

2.2 Crude sample for the determination of certain geometrical characteristics, for certain physical and physico-chemical tests, and for moisture determination.

Take approximately 300 g of the laboratory sample and place it in an airtight container of such a capacity that it is almost filled by the sample.

2.3 Dried sample for chemical tests, the determination of certain geometrical characteristics and for certain physical and physico-chemical tests.

2.3.1 *Principle*

Grinding followed by sieving of the sample until the whole passes through a 63 μm mesh sieve.

Mixing and drying.

2.3.2 *Apparatus*

Ordinary laboratory apparatus and

2.3.2.1 Sieve, 63 μm aperture, (see ISO/R 565) made of material that cannot cause introduction of any impurity which is to be determined.

NOTE — The sieve shall be selected in relation to the impurity to be determined.

2.3.2.2 Corundum or agate mortar.

2.3.2.3 Electric oven, ventilated by natural convection and capable of being controlled at 110 ± 2 °C.

2.3.3 *Procedure*

Sieve approximately 100 g of the laboratory sample, using the sieve (2.3.2.1). Grind the coarse residual material in the mortar (2.3.2.2) and sieve again. Add the sieved material previously obtained and mix carefully.

Repeat the grinding, sieving and mixing operations until there is no coarse material left.

Place the sample thus prepared in a platinum dish and dry in the oven (2.3.2.3), controlled at 110 ± 2 °C, for at least 2 h.

Remove the dish from the oven and allow to cool in a desiccator.

Store the dried sample in an airtight container of such a capacity that it is almost filled by the sample.

3 MARKING

The containers shall bear a label stating :

a) the name of the product;

b) the origin of the product;

c) the nature of the sample (crude or dried);

d) the type of sieve used;

e) the date of preparation.

1) Under study.