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**Photography — Photographic-grade  
chemicals — Test methods —**

**Part 8:  
Determination of volatile matter**

*Photographie — Produits chimiques de qualité photographique —  
Méthodes d'essai —*

*Partie 8: Détermination des matières volatiles*



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## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established 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. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this part of ISO 10349 may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard ISO 10349-8 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 42, *Photography*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 10349-8:1992), which has been technically revised.

ISO 10349 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Photography — Photographic-grade chemicals — Test methods*:

- *Part 1: General*
- *Part 2: Determination of matter insoluble in water*
- *Part 3: Determination of matter insoluble in ammonium hydroxide solution*
- *Part 4: Determination of residue after ignition*
- *Part 5: Determination of heavy metals and iron content*
- *Part 6: Determination of halide content*
- *Part 7: Determination of alkalinity or acidity*
- *Part 8: Determination of volatile matter*
- *Part 9: Reaction to ammoniacal silver nitrate*
- *Part 10: Determination of sulfide content*
- *Part 11: Determination of specific gravity*
- *Part 12: Determination of density*
- *Part 13: Determination of pH*

# Photography — Photographic-grade chemicals — Test methods —

## Part 8:

### Determination of volatile matter

#### 1 Scope

This part of ISO 10349 specifies a general test method for the determination of volatile matter in photographic-grade chemicals.

#### 2 Normative reference

The following normative document contains provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 10349. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, this publication do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 10349 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the normative document indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 10349-1:2002, *Photography — Photographic-grade chemicals — Test methods — Part 1: General*

#### 3 Hazards

General hazard warnings and details of the hazard code system used in this part of ISO 10349 are specified in ISO 10349-1.

#### 4 Requirements

Requirements for reagents and glassware are specified in ISO 10349-1.

#### 5 Apparatus

**5.1 Low-form glass-stoppered weighing bottle**, 50 ml capacity.

**5.2 Oven**, capable of maintaining a temperature between 70 °C and 150 °C to within 5 °C.

**5.3 Analytical balance**, accurate to  $\pm 0,000\ 1$  g.

**5.4 Desiccator**, containing a suitable desiccant.

#### 6 Sampling

Sampling shall be in accordance with ISO 10349-1.

## 7 Procedure

### 7.1 Determination

Weigh the test portion specified in the appropriate International Standard into a dried weighing bottle (5.1). Dry the test portion in the oven (5.2) at the temperature and for the time specified in the appropriate International Standard. Cool in the desiccator (5.4) to room temperature, weigh the bottle and the test portion to the precision specified in the appropriate International Standard.

NOTE Dried weighing bottle usage is described in ISO 10349-1, 9.1.

### 7.2 Calculation

Calculate the volatile matter, expressed as a percentage by mass, from the formula

$$100 \frac{(m_1 - m_2)}{(m_1 - m_0)}$$

where

$m_0$  is the mass, in grams, of the weighing bottle;

$m_1$  is the mass, in grams, of the weighing bottle and test portion before drying;

$m_2$  is the mass, in grams, of the weighing bottle and test portion after drying.

## 8 Test report

The test report shall specify the method used and the test result obtained.

It shall also mention all operating details not specified in this part of ISO 10349, or regarded as optional, together with details of any incidents which may have influenced the test result.

The test report shall include all information necessary for the complete identification of the sample.