INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ISO 2757

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1,2,4-trichlorobenzene 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 2757 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	India	South Africa, Rep. of
Belgium	Israel	Sweden
Czechoslovakia	Italy	Switzerland
France	Netherlands	Turkey
Germany	New Zealand	U.S.S.R.
Hungary	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 :

Ireland

Printed in Switzerland

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1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard specifies methods of test for 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene for industrial use.

2 REFERENCES

ISO/R 758, *Method for the determination of density of liquids at 20 °C.*

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

ISO/R 918, *Test method for distillation (distillation yield and distillation range).*

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 DISTILLATION CHARACTERISTICS

Use the method specified in ISO/R 918, subject to the following modifications appropriate for 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene.

4.1 Scope (see clause 1 of ISO/R 918)

This determination indicates

either a) the temperatures corresponding to the collection of two volumes of distillate, A and B,

or b) the difference between these two temperatures.

The two volumes, A and B, shall be indicated in the specifications for the product agreed between the interested parties.

4.2 Distillation flask (see 3.1 of ISO/R 918)

Nominal capacity 150 ml.

4.3 Thermometer (see 3.2 of ISO/R 918)

Use a thermometer conforming to the requirements of ISO/R 918 with a scale including the range 195 to 215 °C.

4.4 Distillation rate (see 6.2 of ISO/R 918)

4 to 5 ml/min.

4.5 Correction to be applied to the temperatures (see clause 7 of ISO/R 918)

This correction is necessary only for case a).

The correction is equal to

$$0{,}058\ (760 - p_1)\ ^\circ\mathrm{C}$$

or

$$0{,}044\ (1\,013 - p_2)\ ^\circ\mathrm{C}$$

where

p_1 is the barometric pressure, in millimetres of mercury;

p_2 is the barometric pressure, in kilopascals.[1)]

5 DETERMINATION OF WATER CONTENT

Use any of the methods specified in ISO/R 760, using a 50 ml test portion, with methanol as solvent.

1) 1 kPa = 1 kN/m^2.