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# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



# 3428

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INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ • ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

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## Sodium fluoride for industrial use — Preparation and storage of test samples

*Fluorure de sodium à usage industriel — Préparation et conservation des échantillons pour essai*

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**Descriptors** : sodium fluorides, tests, test specimens, test specimen conditioning, preservation.

## 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 3428 was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 47, *Chemistry*, and circulated to the Member Bodies in February 1974.

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

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

No Member Body expressed disapproval of the document.

# Sodium fluoride for industrial use – Preparation and storage of test samples

## 1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard specifies methods for preparation and storage of test samples in the natural state (crude) and dried samples, of sodium fluoride for industrial use.

## 2 PREPARATION OF TEST SAMPLES

### 2.1 Laboratory sample

For the preparation of the laboratory sample, use the method specified in ISO . . . 1).

### 2.2 Crude sample, intended for the determination of moisture content

Take about 300 g of the laboratory sample and place in a tightly closed container of capacity such that it is almost filled by the sample.

### 2.3 Dried sample, intended for chemical tests

#### 2.3.1 Principle

Grinding and sieving of the sample until it passes completely through a sieve of mesh aperture 0,125 mm (see ISO 565). Mixing and drying.

#### 2.3.2 Apparatus

Ordinary laboratory apparatus and

**2.3.2.1 Sieve**, of mesh aperture 0,125 mm, constructed of a material which will not introduce the impurity to be determined.

NOTE — The sieve material should be chosen in relation to the impurity to be determined.

#### 2.3.2.2 Mortar, of corundum or agate.

**2.3.2.3 Electric oven**, capable of being controlled at  $110 \pm 2$  °C.

#### 2.3.3 Procedure

Sieve about 100 g of the laboratory sample through the sieve (2.3.2.1). Grind the residue in the mortar (2.3.2.2) and sieve again. Add to the previously sieved portion and thoroughly mix.

Repeat the operations of grinding, sieving and mixing until there is no residue left on the sieve.

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

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

Store the dried sample in a tightly closed container of such capacity that it is almost filled by the sample

## 3 MARKING

The containers shall carry a label showing :

- the name of the product;
- the origin of the product;
- the type of sample (crude or dried);
- the material of the sieve used;
- the date of preparation.

1) In preparation.