UDC 661.8 : 553.634 : 543.05

Ref. No. : ISO/R 1619-1970 (E)

ISO

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION

ISO RECOMMENDATION

R 1619

CRYOLITE (NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL)

PREPARATION AND STORAGE OF TEST SAMPLES

1st EDITION

August 1970

Printed in Switzerland

Also issued in French and Russian. Copies to be obtained through the national standards organizations.

BRIEF HISTORY

The ISO Recommendation R 1619, *Cryolite (natural and artificial) – Preparation and storage of test samples*, was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 47, *Chemistry*, the Secretariat of which is held by the Ente Nazionale Italiano di Unificazione (UNI).

Work on this question led to the adoption of Draft ISO Recommendation No. 1619, which was circulated to all the ISO Member Bodies for enquiry in March 1969. It was approved, subject to a few modifications of an editorial nature, by the following Member Bodies :

Australia	India	South Africa, Rep. of
Austria	Iran	Spain
Belgium	Israel	Sweden
Brazil	Italy	Switzerland
Canada	Netherlands	Turkey
Czechoslovakia	New Zealand	U.A.R.
France	Norway	United Kingdom
Germany	Poland	U.S.S.R.
Greece	Portugal	Yugoslavia
Hungary	Romania	

No Member Body opposed the approval of the Draft.

This Draft ISO Recommendation was then submitted by correspondence to the ISO Council, which decided to accept it as an ISO RECOMMENDATION.

ISO Recommendation | R 1619 | August 1970

CRYOLITE (NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL)

PREPARATION AND STORAGE OF TEST SAMPLES

1. SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This ISO Recommendation describes the procedure for the preparation and storage of test samples, i.e. crude samples and dried samples.

NOTE. – The method is suitable for application to both the natural and synthetic materials whose ratio of NaF to AlF_3 is between 3 and 1.7.

2. PREPARATION OF TEST SAMPLES

2.1 Laboratory sample

For the preparation of the laboratory sample, use the method described in ISO Recommendation R . . . *.

2.2 Crude sample for the determination of certain geometric 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 air-tight container of such a capacity that it is nearly filled by the sample.

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

2.3.1 *Principle.* Grinding followed by sieving of the sample until the whole passes through a 0.125 mm sieve. (See ISO Recommendation R 565, *Woven wire cloth and perforated plates in test sieves – Nominal sizes of apertures*).

Thorough mixing and drying.

2.3.2 *Apparatus.* Ordinary laboratory apparatus and

2.3.2.1 SIEVE, 0.125 mm, made of a material that cannot cause introduction of the impurity to be determined.

NOTE. – The sieve should be selected in relation to the impurity to be determined.

2.3.2.2 MORTAR, corundum or agate.

2.3.2.3 ELECTRIC OVEN, ventilated by natural convection, and controlled at 110 ± 2 °C.

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* Under study.