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# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



# 4322

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## Non-ionic surface active agents — Determination of sulphated ash — Gravimetric method

*Agents de surface non ioniques — Détermination du taux de cendres sulfatées — Méthode gravimétrique*

First edition — 1977-05-01

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UDC 661.185 : 543

Ref. No. ISO 4322-1977 (E)

**Descriptors :** surfactants, non-ionic surfactants, chemical analysis, determination of content, ash, gravimetric analysis.

## 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 4322 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 91, *Surface active agents*, and was circulated to the member bodies in August 1975.

It has been approved by the member bodies of the following countries :

Austria	India	Romania
Belgium	Iran	South Africa, Rep. of
Brazil	Italy	Spain
Canada	Japan	Switzerland
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	Netherlands	Turkey
France	New Zealand	United Kingdom
Germany	Poland	U.S.A.
Hungary	Portugal	

No member body expressed disapproval of the document.

# Non-ionic surface active agents — Determination of sulphated ash — Gravimetric method

## 1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard specifies a gravimetric method for the determination of the sulphated ash of non-ionic surface active agents in general.

## 2 REFERENCE

ISO 607, *Surface active agents — Detergents — Methods of sample division*.<sup>1)</sup>

## 3 PRINCIPLE

Calcination of a test portion in the presence of sulphuric acid solution and weighing of the ash in the form of sulphate.

## 4 REAGENTS

During the analysis, use only reagents of analytical grade and only distilled water or water of at least equivalent purity.

**4.1 Ammonium nitrate** ( $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3$ ).

**4.2 Sulphuric acid**, approximately 6 N solution, free from ash.

## 5 APPARATUS

Ordinary laboratory apparatus and

**5.1 Platinum crucible**, capacity 100 ml.

**5.2 Furnace**, capable of being controlled at  $775 \pm 25^\circ\text{C}$ .

**5.3 Gas burner**.

## 6 SAMPLING

The laboratory sample of the non-ionic surface active agent shall be prepared and stored according to the instructions given in ISO 607.

## 7 PROCEDURE

### 7.1 Treatment of the laboratory sample

Mix the laboratory sample; if necessary, gently melt the product without overheating to make homogenization possible.

NOTE — This test sample obtained shall then be used only for this determination.

### 7.2 Test portion

Before weighing the test portion, heat the crucible (5.1) at  $775 \pm 25^\circ\text{C}$  for 10 min and, after cooling, place it in a desiccator until it reaches ambient temperature and weigh it to the nearest 0,1 mg.

Place about 30 g, weighed to the nearest 0,1 mg, of the laboratory sample (7.1) in the tared crucible.

### 7.3 Determination

**CAUTION :** It is essential to wear safety goggles and to carry out the combustion in a fume cupboard.

Place the crucible containing the test portion (7.2) above a low flame of a gas burner. Warm gently until a small flame played on the product initiates burning at as low a temperature as possible. Then withdraw the burner and allow the combustion to proceed unaided.

NOTE — It is important to allow the combustion to proceed unaided and gently because, if it is accelerated by keeping the burner under the crucible, the rapid burning which will result will give rise to spattering out of the crucible and consequent loss of product.

When combustion has stopped, replace the gas burner under the crucible.

1) In preparation. (Revision of ISO/R 607.)