
INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



895

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**Surface active agents — Technical sodium secondary
alkylsulphates — Methods of analysis**

Agents de surface — sec. Alkylsulfates de sodium techniques — Méthode d'analyse

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Price based on 6 pages

ISO 895-1977 (E)

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

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

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

No member body expressed disapproval of the document.

This International Standard cancels and replaces ISO Recommendation R 895-1968, of which it constitutes a technical revision.

Surface active agents – Technical sodium secondary alkylsulphates – Methods of analysis

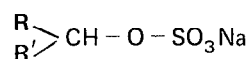
0 INTRODUCTION

The word "secondary" preceding the generic name for the products in the title is intended to distinguish these products from those which, in accordance with current scientific usage, could be designated as technical sodium primary alkylsulphates. As shown in the general formula given below, the former may be considered as derived from secondary alcohols, whereas the latter are derived from primary alcohols.

It is therefore the former which are the subject of this International Standard. They are commonly known today as technical sulphates of secondary fatty alcohols.

In order to simplify the text of this International Standard and avoid unnecessary repetition, the word "secondary" has been omitted from the term "sodium alkylsulphates", but it should be understood that only "sodium secondary alkylsulphates" are covered.

The general formula of the products which are the subject of this International Standard is



where R and R' are aliphatic radicals.

1 SCOPE

This International Standard specifies methods of analysis of technical sodium alkylsulphates. It covers the following determinations:

- Measurement of pH.
- Determination of water content.
- Determination of free alkalinity or free acidity.
- Determination of total alkalinity.
- Determination of matter extractable by light petroleum.
- Determination of the sodium alkylsulphates content.

- Determination of sodium sulphate content.
- Determination of sodium chloride content.

It also sets out, in an annex, a general scheme of analysis.

2 FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard is applicable only to technical sodium alkylsulphates in liquid form, free from other products extraneous to their manufacture. It is not applicable to powders or pastes.

3 REFERENCES

ISO 607, *Surface active agents – Detergents – Methods of sample division.*¹⁾

ISO 894, *Surface active agents – Technical sodium primary alkylsulphates – Methods of analysis.*

ISO 4314, *Surface active agents – Determination of free alkalinity or free acidity – Titrimetric method.*

ISO 4315, *Surface active agents – Determination of alkalinity – Titrimetric method.*

ISO 4316, *Surface active agents – Determination of the pH of aqueous solutions – Potentiometric method.*

ISO 4318, *Surface active agents and soaps – Determination of water content – Azeotropic distillation method.*

ISO . . . , *Surface active agents – Determination of sulphate content – Titrimetric method.*²⁾

4 SAMPLING

As the material for analysis is a liquid and is thus homogeneous at 20 °C, take, prepare and store a laboratory sample of approximately 300 g according to the instructions given in ISO 607.

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

2) In preparation.