INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



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Work-place air — Determination of mass concentration of carbon monoxide — Method using detector tubes for short-term sampling with direct indication

Air des lieux de travail — Détermination de la concentration en masse du monoxyde de carbone — Méthode utilisant des tubes détecteurs pour échantillonnage rapide à lecture directe



Not for Resale

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in lialson with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

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. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 8760 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 146, *Air quality*.

Annex A forms an integral part of this International Standard. Annex B is for information only.

Introduction

The determination of the mass concentration of carbon monoxide present in the air at work places (or work areas) by means of detector tubes for short-term sampling with direct indication, called detector tubes in the following text, is made with one of several suitable reagent systems. The most important of these are the reagent systems based on potassium palladosulfite and iodine pentoxide.