(PREVIEW)

Indian Standard

GRADING GLASS

PART 1 METHOD OF TEST AND CLASSIFICATION

Section 2 Hydrolytic Resistance of Glass Grains at 121° C

(Second Revision)

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies

a) a method for determining the hydrolytic resistance of glass grains at 121 °C. The resistance is measured and expressed by the volume of acid required for titration of the alkali extracted from the unit mass of glass, and may also be expressed by the amount of sodium oxide equivalent to this volume of acid;
b) a classification of glass according to the hydrolytic resistance determined by the method of this International Standard.

This International Standard is intended for use on the more resistant types of glass. For the less resistant glasses, the method specified in ISO 719 is preferable.

NOTE – It is emphasized that there is no exact correlation between the classification laid down in this International Standard and that laid down in ISO 719, and it is therefore essential to identify which classification is being used.

2 References

IS0 385/l, Laboratory glassware - Burettes - Part I: General requirements.

IS0 385/2, Laboratory glassware - Burettes - Part2: Burettes for which no waiting time is specified.

IS0 565, Test sieves -Woven metal wire cloth, perforated plate and electroformed sheet - Nominal sizes of openings.

IS0 648, Laboratory glassware - One-mark pipettes.

IS0 719, Glass -Hydrolytic resistance of glass grains at 98 °C - Method of test and classification.

IS0 1773, Laboratory glassware - Boiling flasks (narrow-necked).

IS0 3696, Water for laboratory use - Specifications. 1)

IS0 3819, Laboratory glassware - Beakers.‘)