

**BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS**

DRAFT FOR COMMENTS ONLY

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भारतीय मानक मसौदा  
फ़ोटोग्राफ़ी — फ़ोटोग्राफ़िक ग्रेड रसायन — परीक्षण पद्धतियाँ —  
भाग 1 सामान्य  
(ISO 10349-1 : 2002 का अंगीकरण)

*Draft Indian Standard*

**Photography — Photographic Grade Chemicals — Test methods —  
Part 1 General**

*(Adoption of ISO 10349-1 : 2002)*

(ICS 37.040.30)

Electroplating Chemicals and Photographic Materials, CHD 5

Last Date for Comments: 24<sup>th</sup> July 2024

Electroplating Chemicals and Photographic Materials, CHD 5

**NATIONAL FOREWORD**

*(Formal clauses will be added later)*

The committee responsible for formulation of the standards on photographic materials decided to adopt ISO 10349 series issued by International Organization for Standardization, under the general title 'Photography — Photographic grade chemicals — Test methods'.

The standard has been published in various parts. This part (part 1) specifies criteria for reagents and materials, and addresses a number of general and common aspects involved in performing the tests given in subsequent parts of this standard.

Other parts of this series are:

Part 2: Determination of matter insoluble in water

Part 3: Determination of matter insoluble in ammonium hydroxide solution

Part 4: Determination of residue after ignition

- Part 5: Determination of heavy metals and iron content
- Part 6: Determination of halide content
- Part 7: Determination of alkalinity or acidity
- Part 8: Determination of volatile matter
- Part 9: Reaction to ammoniacal silver nitrate
- Part 10: Determination of sulfide content
- Part 11: Determination of specific gravity
- Part 12: Determination of density
- Part 13: Determination of pH

The text of ISO Standard has been approved as suitable for publication as an Indian Standard without deviations. Certain conventions are, however, not identical to those used in Indian Standards. Attention is particularly drawn to the following:

- a) Wherever the words 'International Standard' appears referring to this standard, they should be read as 'Indian Standard'.
- b) Comma (,) has been used as a decimal marker, while in Indian Standards, the current practice is to use a point (.) as the decimal marker.

In this adopted standard, the reference appears to certain International Standards for which Indian Standards also exist. The corresponding Indian Standards, which are to be substituted in their respective places, are listed below along with their degree of equivalence for the editions indicated:

<b><i>International Standards/ documents</i></b>	<b><i>Corresponding Indian Standard</i></b>	<b><i>Degree of Equivalence</i></b>
ISO 385-1 : 1984 — Laboratory glassware — Burettes — Part 1: General requirements	IS 1997 : 2008 Laboratory glassware - Burettes (Third Revision)	Identical adoption under dual numbering of ISO 385 : 2005
ISO 648 : 1977 — Laboratory glassware — One-mark pipettes	IS 1117 : 2018 Laboratory glassware - Single - Volume pipettes (Second Revision)	Identical adoption under dual numbering of ISO 648 : 2008
ISO 835-1:1981 — Laboratory glassware — Graduated pipettes — Part 1: General requirements	IS/ISO 835 : 2007 Laboratory glassware - Graduated pipettes	Identical adoption under single numbering of ISO 835 : 2007
ISO 835-2:1981 — Laboratory glassware — Graduated pipettes — Part 2: Pipettes for which no waiting time is specified	IS/ISO 835 : 2007 Laboratory glassware - Graduated pipettes	Identical adoption under single numbering of ISO 835 : 2007
ISO 835-3:1981 — Laboratory glassware — Graduated pipettes — Part 3: Pipettes for which a waiting time of 15 s is	IS/ISO 835 : 2007 Laboratory glassware - Graduated pipettes	Identical adoption under single numbering of ISO 835 : 2007

specified		
ISO 835-4:1981 — Laboratory glassware — Graduated pipettes — Part 4: Blow-out pipettes	IS/ISO 835 : 2007 Laboratory glassware - Graduated pipettes	Identical adoption under single numbering of ISO 835 : 2007
ISO 1042 : 1998 — Laboratory glassware — One-mark volumetric flasks	IS 915 : 2012 Laboratory glassware - One - Mark volumetric flasks (Third Revision)	Identical adoption under dual numbering of ISO 1042 : 1998
ISO 4788 : 1980 — Laboratory glassware — Graduated measuring cylinders	IS 878 : 2008 Laboratory glassware — Graduated measuring cylinders (Second Revision)	Identical adoption under dual numbering of ISO 4788 : 2005
ISO 5667-1 : 1980 — Water quality — Sampling — Part 1: Guidance on the design of sampling programmes	IS 17614 (Part 1) : 2021 Water quality - Sampling Part 1 Guidance on the design of sampling programmes and sampling techniques	Identical adoption under dual numbering of ISO 5667-1 : 2020
ISO 5667-2 : 1991 — Water quality — Sampling — Part 2: Guidance on sampling techniques	IS 17614 (Part 1) : 2021 Water quality - Sampling Part 1 Guidance on the design of sampling programmes and sampling techniques	Identical adoption under dual numbering of ISO 5667-1 : 2020
ISO 5667-3 : 1994 — Water quality — Sampling — Part 3: Guidance on the preservation and handling of samples	IS 17614 (Part 3) : 2021 Water quality - Sampling Part 3 Preservation and handling of water samples	Identical adoption under dual numbering of ISO 5667-3 : 2018

In this adopted standard, reference appears to certain International Standards for which Indian Standards do not exist. So, the technical committee has reviewed the provisions of the following International Standards/ documents referred in this adopted standard and has decided that they are acceptable for use in conjunction with this Standard:

<b>International Standards/ documents</b>	<b>Title</b>
ISO 3696 : 1987	Water for analytical laboratory use — Specification and test methods
ISO 6353-1 : 1982	Reagents for chemical analysis — Part 1: General test methods
ISO 6353-2 : 1983	Reagents for chemical analysis — Part 2: Specifications — First series
ISO 6353-3 : 1987	Reagents for chemical analysis — Part 3: Specifications — Second series

In this adopted standard, reference appears to certain International Standards/documents where the standard atmospheric conditions to be observed are stipulated which are not applicable to tropical/subtropical countries. The applicable standard atmospheric conditions for Indian conditions are  $(27 \pm 2)$  °C and  $(65 \pm 5)$  percent relative humidity and shall be observed while using this standard.

In reporting the result of the test or analysis made in accordance with this standard, if the final value, observed or calculated, is to be rounded off, it shall be done in accordance with IS 2 : 2022 'Rules for rounding off numerical values (*second revision*)'.