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Chemical reagent - General method for the determination of density

化学试剂 密度测定通用方法

(ISO 6353-1:1982, Reagents for chemical analysis –

Part 1: General test methods, NEQ)

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Chemical reagent - General method for the determination of density

1 Scope

This document specifies the general methods for determining the density of liquid chemical reagents by the density bottle method, Westphal balance method, and the oscillation-type liquid density meters method.

This document applies to the determination of the density of liquid chemical reagents.

2 Normative references

The following documents are essential to the application of this document. For the dated documents, only the versions with the dates indicated are applicable to this document; for the undated documents, only the latest version (including all the amendments) is applicable to this standard.

GB/T 6682 Water for analytical laboratory use -- Specification and test methods

JJG 130 Verification Regulation of Liquid-in-Glass Thermometers for Working

JJG 171 Verification Regulation of Relative Density Balance for Liquid

JJG 1058 Verification regulation of laboratory oscillation-type liquid density meters

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

3.1 Density

The mass of a substance per unit volume at 20 °C.

4.2.3.1 Wash and dry the density bottle; weigh the bottle, a thermometer (or bottle stopper), and a side escutcheon together; then remove the thermometer (or bottle stopper) and the side escutcheon. Fully-fill the density bottle with the water that has been freshly boiled and then cooled to about 15 °C; there shall be no air bubbles; insert a thermometer (or bottle stopper); place the density bottle into a constant-temperature water bath of 20.0 °C \pm 0.1 °C, until the liquid temperature in the density flask reaches 20 °C, and the liquid level in the side tube is flush with the mouth of the side tube; cover the side escutcheon at once. Take out the density bottle; wipe the water from the bottle's outer wall with filter paper; weigh it immediately.

4.2.3.2 Repeat the operation of 4.2.3.1 with the sample.

4.2.4 Result calculation

The density ρ of the sample is, expressed in "g/mL", calculated according to formula (1):

The air buoyancy correction value *A*, expressed as "g", is calculated according to formula (2):

4.3.3 Determination

- **4.3.3.1** Hang the plumb on the end of the balance beam with a thin platinum wire, and adjust the screws on the base to make the beam and the tip of the pointer align with each other.
- **4.3.3.2** Let the plumb be immersed in a glass cylinder containing the water that has been boiled and then cooled to about 20 °C. There shall be no air bubbles. The glass cylinder shall be placed in a constant-temperature water bath with the temperature at 20.0 °C \pm 0.1 °C. Adjust the weight to let the beam and the pointer realign with each other; record the reading.
- **4.3.3.3** Take out the plumb and make it completely dry. At the same temperature, replace the water with the sample and repeat the operation in 4.3.3.2.

4.3.4 Result calculation

The density ρ of the sample is, expressed in "g/mL", calculated according to formula (3):

$$\rho = \frac{m_2}{m_1} \times \rho_0 \qquad \cdots \qquad (3)$$

Where:

 m_2 --- the reading of the weight when the plumb is immersed in the sample;

 m_1 --- the reading of the weight when the plumb is immersed in water;

 ρ_0 --- the density of water at 20 °C, 0.99820 g/mL.

4.4 Oscillation-type liquid density meters method

4.4.1 Principle of the method

After a U-shaped glass oscillating tube is filled with a certain volume of liquid,

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