

JIS

JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL STANDARD

**Test methods for loss and
residue of chemical products**

JIS K 0067^{—1992}

Translated and Published

by

Japanese Standards Association

**In the event of any doubt arising,
the original Standard in Japanese is to be final authority**

Errata for JIS (English edition) are printed in *Standardization Journal*, published monthly by the Japanese Standards Association.

Errata will be provided upon request, please contact:

Business Department,
Japanese Standards Association
4-1-24, Akasaka, Minato-ku,
Tokyo, JAPAN 107
TEL. 03-3583-8002
FAX. 03-3583-0462

Errata are also provided to subscribers of JIS (English edition) in *Monthly Information*.

JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL STANDARD

J I S

Test methods for loss and residue of
chemical products

K 0067-1992

1. Scope This Japanese Industrial Standard specifies the general methods to test the loss and residue of chemical products.

- Remarks
1. The chemical products mentioned here mean all products prepared through chemical reaction, however, when measuring methods other than these methods are prescribed in the standards of other individual product or group of products, the test should conform to the method in the standard.
 2. In some chemical products, the safety for the tests can not always be secured when the tests are carried out because of its volatility, explosiveness, or radioactivity. The methods prescribed in this standard should be applicable to the products of which safety is satisfactorily confirmed since they are only general methods.
 3. The standards cited in this standard are shown in Attached Table 1.
 4. The International Standard corresponding to this standard is shown in Attached Table 2.

2. General matters

2.1 Definition of terms The definition of main terms used in this standard shall be as follows except those defined in JIS K 0211.

- (1) Loss Mass of the loss when sample is either dried or ignited.
- (2) Drying loss Mass percentage of loss when sample is dried.
- (3) Ignition loss Mass percentage of loss when sample is ignited.
- (4) Residue Mass of a sample after sample is evaporated or ignited.
- (5) Residue of evaporation Mass percentage of residue when sample is evaporated.

Remarks: The residue of evaporation is also called nonvolatile matter.

- (6) Ignition residue Mass percentage of residue when sample is ignited.
- (7) Ash Mass percentage of residue when organic sample is ashed or ignited.