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JIS K 0126 : 2019 (JAIMA/JSA) General rules for flow analysis

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Foreword

This Japanese Industrial Standard has been revised by the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry through deliberations at the Japanese Industrial Standards Committee as the result of proposal for revision of Japanese Industrial Standard submitted by Japan Analytical Instruments Manufacturers' Association (JAIMA)/Japanese Standards Association (JSA) with the draft being attached, based on the provision of Article 12 Clause 1 of the Industrial Standardization Law applicable to the case of revision by the provision of Article 14.

Consequently JIS K 0126:2009 is replaced with this Standard.

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General rules for flow analysis

1 Scope

This Japanese Industrial Standard specifies general requirements for flow analysis. The flow analysis indicates operations and technique for the quantitative determination of organic and inorganic matters by using reactions in the flow. This Standard specifies methods for flow injection analysis, continuous flow analysis and sequential injection analysis, which differ in the method for introducing samples and reagents into the analyser.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this Standard. The most recent editions of the standards (including amendments) indicated below shall be applied.

JIS K 0050 General rules for chemical analysis
JIS K 0211 Technical terms for analytical chemistry (General part)
JIS K 0212 Technical terms for analytical chemistry (optical part)
JIS K 0213 Technical terms for analytical chemistry (Electrochemistry part)
JIS K 0214 Technical terms for analytical chemistry (Chromatography part)
JIS K 0215 Technical terms for analytical chemistry (Analytical instrument part)
JIS K 0557 Water used for industrial water and wastewater analysis

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this Standard, the terms and definitions given in **JIS K 0050**, **JIS K 0211**, **JIS K 0212**, **JIS K 0213**, **JIS K 0214**, **JIS K 0215**, and the following apply.

3.1

double injection method

the method to introduce a sample of different concentration or amount into two places in a flow, or the method to introduce a sample and reagent simultaneously before and after a carrier

3.2

merging zone method

the method using two flows of carriers where a sample is introduced into a flow of carrier and at the same time a reagent into the other flow of carrier, both of which are merged downstream

3.3

sandwich injection method

the method to introduce Sample S and Reagent R in the order of R-S-R or S-R-S in series in the carrier flow passage