

# JIS

## JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL STANDARD

General rule for test methods of  
highly purified reagents

JIS K 8007-1992

Translation without guarantee  
In the event of any doubt arising, the original  
standard in Japanese is to be evidence

Translated  
by  
Japanese Standards Association

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General rule for test methods  
of highly purified reagents

K 8007-1992

1. Scope This Japanese Industrial Standard specifies general matters common to the tests of highly purified reagents. However, when a difference exists between this Standard and an individual standard, the individual standard shall apply.

Remarks: Cited standards in this Standard are as given in Attached Table 1.

2. Definitions For the main terms used in this Standard, the definitions in JIS K 0114, JIS K 0115, JIS K 0116, JIS K 0121, JIS K 0127, JIS K 0211, JIS K 0212, JIS K 0214, and JIS K 0215 apply, and the rest of the terms shall be as follows:

- (1) air tight container A container which can be closed again after unsealing. The container wherein permeation of liquid, deterioration of contents, vaporization, loss, etc. are as little as possible in daily handling or preservation (hard glass bottle, polyethylene bottle, can, polyethylene bag to be used by heat sealing, etc.)
- (2) hermetically sealed container A container of which contents' use is limited only when it is unsealed or of which contents are taken out with a syringe or the like without unsealing. The container into which gas infiltrates as little as possible in daily handling or preservation (an ampul vial, etc.)
- (3) diluted standard solution A solution which is prepared by diluted standard solution to aimed density. It is used as solution for working curve or for calibration of the working curve.
- (4) mixed standard solution A solution of which each component is prepared to aimed density by mixing standard solutions or diluted standard solution of different components. It is used as solution for working curve or for confirmation of the working curve.
- (5) inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometer An apparatus which ionizes an element by using an inductively coupled plasma and measures its mass.
- (6) inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry A mass spectrometry which uses an inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometer.
- (7) sampling cone A part at the connection part of a plasma source and a mass spectrometer in an inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometer, which is a conical metallic tool with small hole for taking ions in from an ion source.
- (8) skimmer cone A part at the connection part of a plasma ion source and a mass spectrometer in an inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometer, which is a conical metallic tool with small hole for taking ions having passed through a sampling cone into the mass spectrometer.