
International Standard



5280

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ • ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

Xylene for industrial use — Specification

Xylène à usage industriel — Spécifications

First edition — 1979-07-01

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO 5280:1979

UDC 547.534.2

Ref. No. ISO 5280-1979 (E)

Descriptors : aromatic hydrocarbons, xylenes, physical properties, specifications.

FOREWORD

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO member bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO technical committees. Every member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been set up has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

International Standard ISO 5280 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 78, *Aromatic hydrocarbons*, and was circulated to the member bodies in October 1977.

It has been approved by the member bodies of the following countries :

Australia	Hungary	Portugal
Austria	India	Romania
Brazil	Korea, Rep. of	South Africa, Rep. of
Bulgaria	Mexico	Turkey
Czechoslovakia	Netherlands	United Kingdom
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	Philippines	USSR
Germany, F. R.	Poland	

The member bodies of the following countries expressed disapproval of the document on technical grounds :

France
Italy

Xylene for industrial use — Specification

WARNING — Xylene is flammable and toxic by inhalation, ingestion or skin absorption.

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard specifies requirements for xylene suitable for industrial purposes.

It is applicable to materials which consist essentially of xylene isomers $[\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\cdot(\text{CH}_3)_2]$ and ethylbenzene $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\cdot\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)$.

NOTE — For some purposes it may be desirable that the interested parties agree on the composition of the xylene.

2 REFERENCES

ISO 1523, *Paints and varnishes — Determination of flash-point — Closed cup method*.

ISO 2160, *Petroleum products — Corrosiveness to copper — Copper strip test*.

ISO 2211, *Liquid chemical products — Measurement of colour in Hazen units (platinum-cobalt scale)*.

ISO 3679, *Paints and varnishes — Rapid test for determination of flash point*.

ISO 4626, *Volatile organic liquids — Determination of boiling range*.

ISO 5274, *Aromatic hydrocarbons — Acid-wash test*.

ISO 5275, *Aromatic hydrocarbons — Test for presence of mercaptans (thiols) — Doctor test*.

ISO 5276, *Aromatic hydrocarbons — Test for neutrality*.

ISO 5277, *Aromatic hydrocarbons — Determination of residue on evaporation*.¹⁾

ISO 5281, *Aromatic hydrocarbons — Determination of density at 20 °C*.

ISO 6271, *Clear liquids — Estimation of colour by the platinum-cobalt scale*.¹⁾

3 REQUIRED CHARACTERISTICS

The material shall conform to the characteristics shown in the table.

NOTE — Until such time as the test methods have been published as International Standards, the methods used shall be the subject of agreement between the interested parties.

4 SAMPLING²⁾

Take a representative sample of not less than 1 000 ml from the bulk of the material.

1) At present at the stage of draft.

2) The sampling of xylene and other aromatic hydrocarbons will form the subject of ISO 1995.