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## NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

## **OF CHINA**

# 中华人民共和国国家标准

GB/T 1617-2002

# Barium chloride for industrial use 工业氯化钡

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#### Foreword

This standard non-equivalently adopted the Japanese standard of Industrial Barium Chloride JIS K 1414: 1992. It was derived from revising the national standard of Industrial Barium Chloride GB/T 1617-1989. Compared this standard with the Japanese standard, the main technological differences are as follows:

- There is only one grade in Japanese standard with no classifications and grading while this standard is divided into two categories according to use: Class I for electronic industrial use in three grades: superior quality products, first-class products and qualified products; Class II for general industrial use.
- The Japanese standard has five indexes: barium chloride content, strontium content, sulfide content, iron content and water insoluble substances. Based on the Japanese standard, Class I of this standard has added two indexes including calcium and sodium and Class II has added the index of calcium content.
- The index of barium chloride content is 97.7% in Japanese standard and 99.5% for Class I, 99.0% for Class II, 98.0% for first-class products and 97.0% for qualified products in this standard.
- The index of strontium content is 1.0% in Japanese standard (counted as SrCl2·2H2O) and 0.05% for Class I, 0.45% for superior quality products of Class II (counted as Sr), 98.0% for first-class products and no standards for qualified products.
- The index of sulfide content is 0.001% in Japanese standard and 0.002% for Class I,
  0.003% for superior quality products of Class II, 0.008% for first-class products and
  no standards for qualified products.
- The index of iron content is 0.001% in Japanese standard and 0.001% for Class I; the superior quality products of Class II in this standard are the same with the Japanese standard, 0.003% for first-class products and 0.02% for the qualified products.
- The index of water insoluble substances is 0.05% in Japanese standard; the superior quality products of Class I and Class II in this standard is same to the Japanese

standard, and 0.10% for the first-class products of Class II, 0.20% for the qualified products.

— The quality score index of sodium is 0.10% in Class I of this standard.

Having compared this standard with primary standard, the differences are as follows:

— The primary standard has no classifications while this standard has divided the industrial barium chloride into two categories: electronically industrial use and general industrial use.

— The primary standard has set up those six indexes: barium chloride, calcium, sodium and sulfide contents, iron content and water insoluble substances. This standard has added the strontium content in while the Class II has abolished the index of sodium content.

 The index of Class I products in this standard is formulated according to the special requirements of electronic industry.

The test method of strontium assay was adopted the atomic absorption method.
 Since the date of implementation of this standard, it has replaced the CB/T1617-1989.

This standard was proposed by previous State Petroleum and Chemical Industry.

This standard is under the jurisdiction of Inorganic Chemical Industry Affiliate of National Technical Committee or Standardization.

This national standard was drafted by Tianjin Research Institute of Chemical Industry (TRICI), Sanmenxia Aoke Chemical Industry Co., Ltd (Ba industry), Zhangjiaba Salinization Co., Ltd, Tianjin Chemical Plant of Bohai Chemical Industry Co., Ltd and Shandong Xinke Huanhua Co., Ltd.

The company taken part in this standard draft is Qingdao Red Star Chemical Croup Co, Ltd

The participants involved in this standard draft are: Shi Jie, Fan Guoqiang, Fan Zhanyan, Wang Ziqin, Shao Yingbo, Wang Junqiang and Wang Chuntiao.

This standard was published in 1965 for the first time. The first amendment was in 1979 and the second was in 1989.

Inorganic Chemical Industry Affiliate of National Technical Committee or Standardization is entrusted for explanation by this standard.

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#### Barium chloride for industrial use

#### 1 Scope

This standard has codes of requirements of industrial barium chloride, test methods, inspection rules, signs, labels, packaging, transportation, storage and safety. This standard is applicable to barium chloride and the product is mainly used for chemical industry, electronic industry and metal finishing, etc.

Formula: Bacl<sub>2</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O

Relative molecular mass: 244.26 (1999 Internal Relative Atomic Mass)

#### 2 Normative references

The standard terms below are quoted by this standard and then turned into provisions of this standard. When this standard is published, all versions are valid. All standards will be amended. Parties who have been using this standard shall discuss the possibilities for the use of latest version of following standards.

GB 190-1998 Packing Symbol of Dangerous Goods

GB 191-2000 Packing and Storage Diagram Symbols (eqv ISO 780:1997)

GB/T 601-1988 Chemical Reagents: preparation of standard solution for titrimetry (volumetric analysis)

GB/T 602-1988 Chemical Reagents: preparation (neq ISO 6353-1:1982) of standard solution for determination of foreign matters

GB/T 603-1988 Chemical Reagents: preparation (neq ISO 6353-1:1982) of preparations and products used in the test methods

GB/T 1250-1989 Extremely Numerical Representation and Determination Method

GB/T 3049-1986 General Method of Iron Content Measurement in Chemical Products:

phenanthroline spectrophotometry (neq ISO 6685-1:1982)

GB/T 6678-1986 General Rules of Chemical Product Sampling

GB/T 6682-1992 Water Use Specifications and Test Methods (neq ISO 3696:1987) of Assay Laboratory



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