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SH

**INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

SH/T 1499.3-1997

**Pure adipic acid. Measurement of ammonia solution colour (in
Pt - Co scale). Spectrophotometric method
(English Translation)**

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1 Scope

This Standard specifies the naming and classification, requirements, test methods, quality assessment procedure, as well as marking, packaging, transportation and storage of permanent ferrite powder (hereinafter referred to as "powder").

This Standard applies to various powders used in the manufacture of permanent ferrite products, which can be directly used or further shaped.

2 Normative references

The terms in the following documents become the terms of this Standard by reference to this Standard. For dated references, all subsequent amendments (not including errata content) or revisions do not apply to this standard. However, parties to agreements that are based on this Standard are encouraged to study whether the latest versions of these documents can be used. For undated references, the latest edition applies to this Standard.

GB 191-2000, Packaging - Pictorial marking for handling of goods

GB/T 2828-1987, Sampling procedures and tables for lot-by-lot inspection by attributes
(Apply to inspection of successive lots or batches)

GB/T 3217-1992, Method of test of the magnetic properties of permanent magnetic
(magnetically hard) materials

GB/T 5048-1985, Moisture proof packaging

SJ/T 10411-2002, Physical analysis methods for permanent ferrite materials

3.1 Naming

The naming example of permanent ferrite powder is as follows.

Example 1.

comply with the provisions of GB/T 5048-1985. The packaging bag shall bear at least 30 kg. Impurities must not be mixed in the powder.

7.2.2 The net weight of each bag of powder is (25 ± 0.3) kg.

7.2.3 Each bag of powder shall be provided with a certificate of conformity with the seal of the quality inspection department of the manufacturer, and the certificate of conformity shall be indicated the date of inspection and the name or code of the inspector.

7.3 Transportation

7.3.1

The powder is generally transported by conventional transportation methods, such as automobiles, trains, ships, etc. However, no matter what mode of transportation is used, the products shall be covered with awnings and shall not be damp.

7.3.2

There must be no mechanical damage to the packaging bag containing the powder during transportation and loading. It is not allowed to directly hook, throw high, or fall high during loading and unloading, and the falling-to-the-ground distance shall not be higher than 50 cm.

7.3.3

If necessary, a simulated loading and unloading test can be carried out on the packaging bag. During the test, the packaging bag shall be filled with powder such as fine sand according to the specified weight of 25 kg, placed on a platform of (60~100) cm and then thrown to the ground, at this time the packaging shall not be broken.

7.4 Storage

7.4.1

Powder shall be stored in warehouses with no acidic, alkaline or other harmful substances in the surrounding air.

7.4.2

The manufacturer can make clear and detailed regulations on the warehouse conditions for powder storage in the enterprise standards.

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