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SN

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

SN/T 1731.4-2006

**Safety performance test for pyrotechnic composition used for
export fireworks and firecrackers. Part 4: Qualitative analysis
on forbidden and restricted composition**

出口烟花爆竹用焰火药剂安全性能检验方法 第4部分禁用限用药物定性分析
(English Translation)

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Foreword

SN/T 1731 "Test method for safety performance of pyrotechnics for export of fireworks and firecrackers" is divided into.

- Part 1. General;
- Part 2. Determination of thermal stability at 75 ° C;
- Part 3. Determination of the explosion point;
- Part 4. Qualitative analysis of banned restricted drugs;
- Part 5. Determination of impact sensitivity;
- Part 6. Determination of friction sensitivity;
- Part 7. Determination of hygroscopicity;
- Part 8. Determination of ignition temperature;
- Part 9. Determination of flame sensitivity;
- Part 10. Determination of static spark sensitivity.

This part is the fourth part of SN/T 1731.

This part is proposed and managed by the National Certification and Accreditation Administration.

This section drafted by. Jiangxi Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau of the People's Republic of China.

1 Scope

This part of SN/T 1731 specifies the preparation, methods and results of the qualitative analysis of the banned drugs for exporting fireworks and firecrackers.

This section applies to the qualitative analysis of the banned drugs for export fireworks and

firecrackers.

2 Reagents and solutions

2.1

Hydrochloric acid. 6 mol/L solution.

2.2

Aniline hydrochloride. 5 g of aniline hydrochloride was dissolved in 50 mL of concentrated hydrochloric acid.

2.3

Zinc powder.

2.4

Sodium hydroxide. 100g/L solution.

2.5

Silver nitrate. 50g/L solution.

2.6

Nitric acid. 12mol/L solution.

2.7

Manganese sulfate. 110g/L solution, adjust the pH value between 8.0 ~ 9.0 with ammonia water.

2.8

Sodium hydroxide. 400 g/L solution.

2.9

Sodium nitrite. 250 g/L solution.

2.10

Copper sulfate ($\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$). 5 g of copper sulfate in 100 mL of 1 mol/L hydrochloric acid.

2.11

Ammonium molybdate. 110 g/L solution.

2.12

Acetic acid. 10 mol/L solution.

2.13

phosphomolybdic acid. 50g/L solution.

2.14

Potassium chromate. 250 g/L solution.

2.15

Mixture of potassium iodide and sodium sulfite. 0.5 g of potassium iodide 20 g of sodium sulfite dissolved in 100 mL of water.

2.16

Sodium hydroxide. 100 g/L solution.

2.17

Ferric chloride. 20g/L solution.

2.18

Glacial acetic acid. 2 mol/L solution.

2.19

Sodium hydroxide. 4 g/L solution.

2.20

Aniline. 50 mL of aniline was dissolved in 50 mL of absolute ethanol.

2.21

Sulfuric acid. 6 mol/L solution.

2.22

benzene.

2.23

Carbon disulfide.

2.24

Ammonia.

2.25

Ferric chloride. 100 g/L solution.

3 Preparation of samples

The anatomically separated medicinal agent is prepared in agate (or hardwood, copper) mortar, carefully crushed gently, and the amount of the drug must not exceed 5 g, sieved through a 100 mesh test sieve.