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Glass and glassware -- Analysis of extract solutions -- Part 5: Determination of iron(III) oxide by molecular absorption spectrometry and flame atomic absorption spectrometry

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Verre et verrerie -- Analyse des solutions d'attaque -- Partie 5: Dosage de l'oxyde de fer (III) par spectrométrie d'absorption moléculaire et par spectrométrie d'absorption atomique dans la flamme

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Glass and glassware — Analysis of extract solutions —**Part 5:**

Determination of iron(III) oxide by molecular absorption spectrometry and flame atomic absorption spectrometry

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Reference number
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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established 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. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 10136-5 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 48, *Laboratory glassware and related apparatus*, Sub-Committee SC 5, *Quality of glassware*.

ISO 10136 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Glass and glassware — Analysis of extract solutions*:

- *Part 1: Determination of silicon dioxide by molecular absorption spectrometry*
- *Part 2: Determination of sodium oxide and potassium oxide by flame spectrometric methods*
- *Part 3: Determination of calcium oxide and magnesium oxide by flame atomic absorption spectrometry*
- *Part 4: Determination of aluminium oxide by molecular absorption spectrometry*
- *Part 5: Determination of iron(III) oxide by molecular absorption spectrometry and flame atomic absorption spectrometry*
- *Part 6: Determination of boron(III) oxide by molecular absorption spectrometry*

Annex A of this part of ISO 10136 is for information only.

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Introduction

All silicate glasses contain some iron, although in very low concentrations, and in certain usages some of this iron can be released into the contents of a glass container. There may be serious consequences, for instance when solutions are sterilized by autoclaving after they have been poured into a container, or when solutions are stored (even at ambient temperatures) for long periods of time. Iron may be released into the extract solutions produced during hydrolytic resistance tests and, because the concentration will be very low, a very sensitive test method is required for its determination.

Technical Committee 2, Chemical Durability and Analysis, of the International Commission on Glass (ICG), investigated the problem (see [6] in annex A) and considered flame-emission, flame atomic absorption and two molecular absorption spectrometric methods, using *ortho*-phenanthroline and bathophenanthroline. As a result of these deliberations, it was considered that the bathophenanthroline method probably offered the greatest sensitivity and freedom from interferences. Nine laboratories participated in the round-robin study to develop recommended procedures using both molecular absorption and flame atomic absorption spectrometry.

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The results of investigations on turbidities, especially in grain test solutions, showed that acidification to dissolve possible hydroxides and/or carbonates is necessary prior to the analytical determination. This is achieved by using spectroscopic buffer solutions, which are normally strongly acidic, or by addition of acids.

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Glass and glassware — Analysis of extract solutions —

Part 5:

Determination of iron(III) oxide by molecular absorption spectrometry and flame atomic absorption spectrometry

1 Scope

This part of ISO 10136 specifies an analytical procedure, using molecular absorption spectrometry and flame atomic absorption spectrometry, for measuring the concentrations of iron, expressed as iron(III) oxide (Fe_2O_3), released into extract solutions during hydrolytic resistance test procedures.

This part of ISO 10136 applies to the analysis of extract solutions obtained from any kind of glass or glassware, including laboratory and pharmaceutical ware made, for example, from borosilicate glass (such as borosilicate glass 3.3 according to ISO 3585), neutral glass, or soda-lime-silica glass as defined in ISO 4802^[3]^[4], food and drink packaging ware, tableware and kitchenware. The extract solution may be obtained from glass articles, for example according to ISO 4802 or from glass as material, for example when tested according to ISO 719^[1] or ISO 720^[2]. In addition, it may be applied to the extract solutions produced by any method for measuring the hydrolytic resistance of glass or glassware.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 10136. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 10136 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 385-2:1984, *Laboratory glassware — Burettes — Part 2: Burettes for which no waiting time is specified.*

ISO 648:1977, *Laboratory glassware — One-mark pipettes.*

ISO 835-1:1981, *Laboratory glassware — Graduated pipettes — Part 1: General requirements.*

ISO 835-2:1981, *Laboratory glassware — Graduated pipettes — Part 2: Pipettes for which no waiting time is specified.*

ISO 835-3:1981, *Laboratory glassware — Graduated pipettes — Part 3: Pipettes for which a waiting time of 15 s is specified.*

ISO 1042:1983, *Laboratory glassware — One-mark volumetric flasks.*

ISO 1773:1976, *Laboratory glassware — Boiling flasks (narrow-necked).*

ISO 3585:1991, *Borosilicate glass 3.3 — Properties.*

ISO 3696:1987, *Water for analytical laboratory use — Specification and test methods.*

ISO 3819:1985, *Laboratory glassware — Beakers.*

ISO 6955:1982, *Analytical spectroscopic methods — Flame emission, atomic absorption, and atomic fluorescence — Vocabulary.*

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this part of ISO 10136, the following definitions apply.

3.1 extract solution: The aqueous solution obtained from the reaction of glass with water under specific conditions.

3.2 sample measuring solution: The solution actually used for measuring the concentration of the analyte. It may be the undiluted, diluted or modified extract solution.

3.3 analyte: The element or constituent to be determined.

3.4 stock solution: A solution of appropriate composition containing the analyte, expressed as its oxide, in a known but high concentration.

3.5 standard solution: A solution containing the analyte, expressed as its oxide, in a known concentration suitable for the preparation of reference or calibration solutions.

3.6 set of calibration solutions; set of reference solutions: A set of simple or synthetic reference solutions having different analyte concentrations. The zero member is, in principle, the solutions having zero concentration of the analyte. [ISO 6955]

3.7 molecular absorption spectrometry (MAS): A technique for determining the concentration of an analyte in solution by measuring the optical density of a colour complex of the analyte.

3.8 flame atomic absorption spectrometry (FAAS): A technique for determining the concentration of chemical elements based on the measurement of the absorption of characteristic electromagnetic radiation in a vapour phase in a flame.

3.9 blank test solution: A solution prepared in the same way as the sample measuring solution but so that it does not contain the analyte to be determined.

3.10 spectrochemical buffer solution: A solution of a substance or substances added to the sample measuring solution and to the reference solutions in order to reduce interferences during flame spectrometric measurements.

3.11 optimum working range: The range of concentrations of an analyte in solution over which the relationship between absorption (or emission) and concentration is linear.

4 Principle

4.1 Determination of iron by molecular absorption spectrometry

Reduction of the iron in the extract solution to be analysed to the iron(II) state by adding ascorbic acid. Addition of bathophenanthroline and buffering of the solution to pH 4 to 6. Then, extraction of the coloured iron complex into chloroform. Measurement of the optical density by means of a molecular absorption spectrometer at 533 nm using 40 mm optical cells. Determination of the concentration of iron from the calibration graph.

4.2 Determination of iron by flame atomic absorption spectrometry

Evaporation of a portion of the extract solution to be analysed with hydrofluoric and perchloric acids and dissolution of the residue in hydrochloric acid solution. Spraying the solution into an air/acetylene flame and measuring the absorption using a flame atomic absorption spectrometer at 248,3 nm. Determination of the concentration of iron from the calibration graph.

5 Reagents

During the analysis, unless otherwise stated, use only reagents of recognized analytical grade, and grade 1 or grade 2 water specified in ISO 3696.

When acids and ammonium hydroxide are specified only by name or chemical formula, the concentrated reagent is intended. The concentrations of diluted acids or ammonium hydroxide are specified as a ratio, stating the number of volumes of the concentrated reagent to be added to a given number of volumes of water. For example, 1 + 3 means that 1 volume of the concentrated reagent shall be diluted with 3 volumes of water.

Commercially available standard solutions for colorimetry or atomic absorption spectrometry may be used for the preparation of stock or standard solutions.

5.1 Ammonium hydroxide, $c(\text{NH}_3)$ or $c(\text{NH}_4\text{OH})$ $\approx 5 \text{ mol/l}$.

5.2 Ammonium iron(II) sulfate, $[(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{Fe}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}]$.

5.3 Ascorbic acid ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_8\text{O}_6$) 100 g/l solution, freshly prepared.

5.4 Bathophenanthroline (4,7-diphenyl-1,10-phenanthroline), solution, $c(\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_2) = 0,001 \text{ mol/l}$.

5.5 Chloroform (CHCl_3).

5.6 Ethanol ($\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$).

5.7 Hydrochloric acid (HCl), $\rho = 1,19$ g/ml.

5.8 Hydrochloric acid, diluted 1 + 24.

5.9 Perchloric acid (HClO_4), 600 g/l solution.

5.10 Sodium acetate trihydrate
($\text{CH}_3\text{COONa} \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$).

5.11 Iron, stock solution.

Dissolve 0,491 1 g of ammonium iron(III) sulfate (5.2) in water and add 10 ml of hydrochloric acid (5.7). Transfer the solution to a 1 000 ml one-mark volumetric flask (6.6), make up to the mark and mix.

1 ml of this stock solution contains 100 μg of Fe_2O_3 .

5.12 Iron, standard solution, for MAS.

Using a one-mark pipette (6.9), transfer 10 ml of the iron stock solution (5.11) to a 1 000 ml one-mark volumetric flask (6.6), make up to the mark with water and mix.

The solution shall be prepared immediately before use.

1 ml of this standard solution contains 1,0 μg of Fe_2O_3 .

5.13 Iron, standard solution, for FAAS.

Using a one-mark pipette (6.9), transfer 100 ml of the iron stock solution (5.11) to a 1 000 ml one-mark volumetric flask (6.6), make up to the mark with water and mix.

1 ml of this standard solution contains 10 μg of Fe_2O_3 .

5.14 Butan-1-ol [$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{OH}$].

5.15 Lanthanum oxide (La_2O_3).

5.16 Spectrochemical buffer solution.

Transfer 11,7 g of lanthanum oxide (5.15) to a 250 ml beaker (6.4), add 100 ml of hydrochloric acid (5.7) and dissolve while heating gently. Cool, transfer to a 1 000 ml one-mark volumetric flask (6.6), make up to the mark with water and mix.

6 Apparatus

All laboratory glassware, except pipettes and burettes, shall be made of borosilicate glass, prefer-

ably of type 3.3. complying with the requirements in ISO 3585.

Ordinary laboratory apparatus, and

6.1 Molecular absorption spectrophotometer, capable of measuring optical density at 533 nm.

6.2 Optical cells, 40 mm path length.

6.3 Flame atomic absorption spectrometer, equipped with a line source for iron (248,3 nm) and with a gas supply and burner for an air/acetylene gas mixture.

6.4 Beakers, of a suitable capacity e.g. 100 ml and 250 ml, and complying with the requirements in ISO 3819.

6.5 Conical flasks, of a suitable capacity e.g. 100 ml, and complying with the requirements in ISO 1773.

6.6 One-mark volumetric flasks, of a suitable capacity, and complying with the requirements for class A one-mark volumetric flasks in ISO 1042.

6.7 Separating funnels, of a suitable capacity e.g. 150 ml.

6.8 Graduated pipettes, of a suitable capacity, and complying with the requirements for class A graduated pipettes in ISO 835-1, ISO 835-2 or ISO 835-3.

6.9 One-mark pipettes, of a suitable capacity e.g. 10 ml, 50 ml and 100 ml, and complying with the requirements for class A one-mark pipettes in ISO 648.

6.10 Burettes, of a suitable capacity e.g. 10 ml, and complying with the requirements for class A burettes in ISO 385-2.

6.11 Balance, with a discrimination of 0,1 mg.

6.12 pH-meter, with glass and calomel electrodes, or combined electrodes.

6.13 Filter papers, of the ashless type washed twice with acid, and designated as follows:

"open" or "coarse" will have a porosity generally used for filtering aluminium hydroxide;

"medium" will have a porosity generally used for filtering calcium oxalate;

"close" or "fine" will have a porosity generally used for filtering barium sulfate.