
Jeklo in lito železo - Določevanje celotnega silicija - Spektrofotometrična metoda (z reduciranim molibdo-silikatom) - 1. del: Deleži silicija 0,05 do 1 % (ISO 4829-1:1986)

Steel and cast iron - Determination of total silicon content - Reduced molybdosilicate spectrophotometric method - Part 1: Silicon content between 0,05 and 1% (ISO 4829-1:1986)

Eisen und Stahl - Ermittlung des Gesamtsiliziumgehaltes - Spektrophotometrisches Verfahren (Reduzierte Molybdosilicate) - Teil 1: Siliziumgehalte zwischen 0,05 und 1% (ISO 4829-1:1986)

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Aciers et fontes - Détermination de la teneur en silicium total - Méthode spectrophotométrique par molybdosilicate réduit - Partie 1: Teneur en silicium entre 0,05 et 1% (ISO 4829-1:1986)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN 24829-1:1990

ICS:

77.040.30	Kemijska analiza kovin	Chemical analysis of metals
77.080.01	Železne kovine na splošno	Ferrous metals in general

SIST EN 24829-1:1997

en

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 24 829

NORME EUROPEENNE

Part 1

EUROPAISCHE NORM

March 1990

UDC 669.1:543.42:546.28

Key words: Steels, cast iron, chemical analysis, determination of content, silicon, spectrophotometric analysis, molybdosilicate

English version

Steel and cast iron - Determination of total silicon content - Reduced molybdosilicate spectrophotometric method - Part 1: silicon content between 0,05 and 1% (ISO 4829-1:1986)

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CEN

European Committee for Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

Central Secretariat: rue Bréderode 2, B-1000 Brussels

Brief History

On the proposal of the Technical Committee ECISS/TC 20 "Methods of chemical analysis" the Coordinating Commission (COCOR) of the European Committee for Iron and Steel Standardization (ECISS) decided in November 1988 to submit the International Standard

ISO 4829-1 - 1986 Steel and cast iron -- Determination of total silicon content -- Reduced molybdosilicate spectrophotometric method -- Part 1 : Silicon contents between 0,05 and 1 %

to the Formal Vote.

This European Standard was adopted by CEN on 1989-11-27

According to the Common CEN/CENELEC Rules, being part of the Internal Regulations of CEN, the following countries are bound to implement this European Standards : Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

Statement

The text of the International Standard ISO 4829-1, edition 1, 1986 was approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

International Standard



4829/1

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

Steel and cast iron — Determination of total silicon content — Reduced molybdosilicate spectrophotometric method —

Part 1 : Silicon contents between 0,05 and 1,0 %

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STANDARD PREVIEW
(standards.iteh.ai)

First edition — 1986-12-01

[SIST EN 24829-1:1997](#)

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/48a7de40-008a-4439-b439-fd5285c44ee5/sist-en-24829-1-1997>

UDC 669.1 : 669.782 : 543.42

Ref. No. ISO 4829/1-1986 (E)

Descriptors : steels, cast iron, chemical analysis, determination of content, silicon, spectrophotometric analysis.

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.

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. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 4829/1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 17, *Steel*.

Users should note that all International Standards undergo revision from time to time and that any reference made herein to any other International Standard implies its latest edition, unless otherwise stated.

Steel and cast iron — Determination of total silicon content — Reduced molybdosilicate spectrophotometric method —

Part 1 : Silicon contents between 0,05 and 1,0 %

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies a spectrophotometric method using reduced molybdosilicate for the determination of total silicon in steel and cast iron.

The method is applicable to silicon contents between 0,05 and 1,0 % (*m/m*) in steel and cast iron soluble in one or the other of the alternative acid mixtures.

2 Reference

ISO 377, *Wrought steel — Selection and preparation of samples and test pieces.*

3 Principle

Dissolution of a test portion in an acid mixture appropriate to the alloy composition.

Fusion of the acid-insoluble residue with sodium peroxide.

Formation of the oxidized molybdosilicate (yellow) in weak acid solution.

Selective reduction of the molybdosilicate complex to reduced blue complex with ascorbic acid, after increasing the sulfuric acid concentration and adding oxalic acid to prevent the interference of phosphorus, arsenic and vanadium.

Spectrophotometric measurement of the reduced blue complex at a wavelength of about 810 nm.

4 Reagents

During the analysis, unless otherwise stated, use only reagents of recognized analytical grade and only distilled water or water of equivalent purity.

All solutions shall be freshly prepared and stored in polypropylene or polytetrafluoroethylene containers.

4.1 Pure iron, silicon content less than 5 µg/g.

4.2 Sodium peroxide, particle size – 500 µm.

4.3 Nitric acid.

Slowly add 150 ml of nitric acid, ρ approximately 1,40 g/ml, to 600 ml of water. Cool, dilute to 1 000 ml and mix.

4.4 Sulfuric acid.

To 600 ml of water add cautiously, with stirring, 250 ml of sulfuric acid, ρ approximately 1,84 g/ml. Cool, dilute to 1 000 ml and mix.

4.5 Sulfuric acid.

To 800 ml of water add cautiously, with stirring, 50 ml of sulfuric acid, ρ approximately 1,84 g/ml. Cool, dilute to 1 000 ml and mix.

4.6 Hydrochloric acid/nitric acid mixture.

Add 180 ml of hydrochloric acid, ρ about 1,19 g/ml, and 65 ml of nitric acid, ρ about 1,40 g/ml, to 500 ml of water, cool, dilute to 1 000 ml and mix.

4.7 Sulfuric acid/nitric acid mixture.

To 500 ml of water add cautiously, with stirring, 35 ml of sulfuric acid, ρ about 1,84 g/ml, and 45 ml of nitric acid, ρ about 1,40 g/ml. Cool, dilute to 1 000 ml and mix.

4.8 Ascorbic acid, 20 g/l solution.

Prepare this solution immediately before use.

4.9 Oxalic acid solution.

Dissolve 5 g of oxalic acid dihydrate (C₂H₂O₄·2H₂O) in water, dilute to 100 ml and mix.

4.10 Hydrogen peroxide.

Dilute 200 ml of hydrogen peroxide, 300 g/l, to 1 000 ml and mix.

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4.11 Potassium permanganate, 22,5 g/l solution.

Filter before use.

4.12 Sodium molybdate solution.

Dissolve 2,5 g of sodium molybdate dihydrate ($\text{Na}_2\text{MoO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$) in 50 ml of water and filter through a medium-texture filter paper. Immediately before use, add 15 ml of the sulfuric acid (4.5), dilute to 100 ml and mix.

4.13 Silicon, standard solution.**4.13.1 Silicon**, stock solution corresponding to 1 g of Si per litre.

Weigh, to the nearest 0,1 mg, 2,139 3 g of freshly calcined high-purity silica ($> 99,9\% \text{ SiO}_2$) (see note 1) and transfer to a platinum crucible. Mix thoroughly with 16 g of anhydrous sodium carbonate and fuse at $1\,050\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ for 30 min. Extract the fusion product with 100 ml of water in a polypropylene or polytetrafluoroethylene beaker (see note 2). Transfer the extract, which should contain no trace of residue, to a 1 000 ml one-mark volumetric flask, dilute to the mark and mix. Transfer immediately to a well-stoppered polytetrafluoroethylene bottle for storage.

1 ml of this stock solution contains 1 mg of Si.

4.13.2 Silicon, standard solution corresponding to 200 µg of Si per litre.

Transfer 50 ml of the silicon stock solution (4.13.1) to a 250 ml one-mark volumetric flask. Dilute to the mark and mix. Transfer immediately to a well-stoppered polytetrafluoroethylene bottle for storage.

1 ml of this standard solution contains 200 µg of Si.

NOTES

- 1 The high-purity silica shall be calcined for 1 h at $1\,100\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ and cooled in a desiccator immediately before use.
- 2 Extraction of the fusion product may require prolonged digestion in water followed by gentle heating.

5 Apparatus

Ordinary laboratory apparatus and

5.1 Beakers, of polypropylene or polytetrafluoroethylene, of 250 ml capacity.**5.2 Crucibles**, of zirconium metal (see note), of 50 ml capacity.

NOTE — Sintered alumina crucibles may be used as alternatives to zirconium metal crucibles.

5.3 Spectrophotometer

The spectrophotometer shall be equipped to measure absorbance with a spectral band width of 10 nm or less at a wavelength of 810 nm. Wavelength measurement shall be accurate to $\pm 2\text{ nm}$ as measured by the absorption maximum of a didymium filter at 803 nm, or other suitable calibration method. The absorption measurement for the solution of maximum absorbance shall have a repeatability expressed as relative deviation of $\pm 0,3\%$ or better.

6 Sampling

Carry out sampling in accordance with ISO 377 or appropriate national standards for cast iron.

7 Procedure**7.1 Test portion**

Weigh, to the nearest 0,001 g, $0,50 \pm 0,01\text{ g}$ (*m*) of test sample in the form of fine chips, turnings, millings or filings.

7.2 Blank test

In parallel with the determination and following the same procedure, carry out a blank test using the same quantities of all the reagents but using $0,50 \pm 0,01\text{ g}$ of the pure iron (4.1) (see note) instead of the test portion.

NOTE — Pure iron dissolves very slowly in the sulfuric acid/nitric acid mixture (4.7). It may be dissolved in 85 ml of the sulfuric acid (4.5) followed by 35 ml of the nitric acid (4.3).

7.3 Determination**7.3.1 Dissolution of the test portion**

Transfer the test portion (7.1) into a 250 ml polypropylene or polytetrafluoroethylene beaker (5.1), add 120 ml of the sulfuric acid/nitric acid mixture (4.7) and warm gently to dissolve the test portion (see notes 1 and 2).

When solvent action ceases, filter the solution through a hardened close-texture filter paper of known low ash content and collect the filtrate in a 500 ml beaker. Rinse the beaker with 20 ml of hot water, remove adherent particles with a rubber-tipped rod, and filter the rinsings through the same filter paper. Wash the filter paper several times with 20 ml quantities of hot water. Keep the filtrate for use in the procedure given in 7.3.3 (see note 3).

NOTES

- 1 For test portions slow to dissolve, the test portion may be dissolved in 85 ml of the sulfuric acid (4.5) followed by 35 ml of the nitric acid (4.3).
- 2 For test portions not soluble in the sulfuric acid/nitric acid mixture (4.7), use instead 85 ml of the hydrochloric acid/nitric acid mixture (4.6).

3 If acid-soluble silicon only is required, proceed directly to 7.3.3, but the method for acid-soluble silicon is unsatisfactory as different values could be obtained for some metals depending on the time of dissolution.

7.3.2 Treatment of insoluble residue

Transfer the paper and residue to a zirconium metal crucible (5.2) and ignite at low temperature until carbonaceous matter is removed, then ignite in a furnace at 600 °C. Cool and mix the residue with 0,25 g of the sodium peroxide (4.2). Cover with an additional 0,25 g of the sodium peroxide (4.2) and heat in the furnace at 600 °C for 10 min. Cool, add 15 ml of water, cover the crucible with a lid and allow the reaction to subside. Add 15 ml of the sulfuric acid (4.5), stir to dissolve any precipitate and add to the filtrate from the procedure given in 7.3.1. Rinse the crucible and lid with water and add to the filtrate.

7.3.3 Preparation of the test solution

Dilute the solution from 7.3.1 or 7.3.2 to approximately 300 ml and cool. Add 5 ml of the potassium permanganate solution (4.11), followed, if necessary, by further dropwise additions until a definite pink colour is obtained which persists for at least 1 min. Heat to boiling and boil gently for 2 min. If necessary, add the hydrogen peroxide (4.10) dropwise until the precipitated manganese dioxide is just dissolved and boil gently for 5 min. Cool, transfer to a 1 000 ml one-mark volumetric flask, dilute to the mark and mix.

7.3.4 Development of the colour

Pipette two 20 ml aliquots from each test solution (7.3.3) (see note) and blank test solution (7.2) into separate 50 ml borosilicate one-mark volumetric flasks. In each case one aliquot is for the test and the other is for the compensating solution.

With the temperature in the range 15 to 25 °C max, treat each test and compensating solution as stated below, using pipettes for all reagent solution additions.

a) Test solution — Add, in the following order, shaking after each addition:

- 10,0 ml of the sodium molybdate solution (4.12) and allow to stand for 20 min;
- 5,0 ml of the sulfuric acid (4.4);
- 5,0 ml of the oxalic acid solution (4.9);
- immediately, 5,0 ml of the ascorbic acid solution (4.8).

b) Compensating solution — Add, in the following order, shaking after each addition:

- 5,0 ml of the sulfuric acid (4.4);
- 5,0 ml of the oxalic acid solution (4.9);
- 10,0 ml of the sodium molybdate solution (4.12);
- immediately, 5,0 ml of the ascorbic acid solution (4.8).

Dilute to the mark and mix. Allow each test solution (test portion and blank) and respective compensating solution to stand for 30 min.

NOTE — Solutions of test samples containing niobium or tantalum will give finely divided precipitates on dilution. Allow the precipitate to settle and immediately prior to taking aliquots, pour the supernatant liquid through a dry close-texture filter paper into a dry vessel. Discard the first few millilitres.

7.3.5 Spectrophotometric measurements

Carry out the spectrophotometric measurement of each solution (7.3.4) at a wavelength of about 810 nm (see note), in a cell of adequate optical path length (see table 1), using water as the reference medium.

Correct the absorbance of each test solution (test portion and blank) by subtracting the absorbance of each respective compensating solution.

NOTE — Wavelengths other than 810 nm (in the range 760 to 860 nm) may be used, if convenient, to give a suitable range of absorbances for the calibration series on the spectrophotometer used. The specific mass absorbance coefficient at 810 nm has been measured as 780 (g Si/l)⁻¹ cm⁻¹.

7.4 Establishment of the calibration graph

7.4.1 Preparation of the calibration solutions

Transfer 0,50 ± 0,01 g portions of the pure iron (4.1) into separate 250 ml polypropylene or polytetrafluoroethylene beakers (5.1) and dissolve in accordance with 7.3.1 and 7.3.2 (see note to 7.2).

Add accurately measured volumes of the silicon standard solution (4.13.2) to give a calibration series for each range of silicon contents indicated in table 1.

Continue the treatment of the calibration series as described in 7.3.3. to 7.3.4. A single compensating solution suffices for each calibration range.

Allow each calibration solution, together with the compensating solution, to stand 30 min.

7.4.2 Spectrophotometric measurements

Carry out the spectrophotometric measurement of each solution (7.4.1) at a wavelength of about 810 nm (see note to 7.3.5) in a cell of adequate optical path length (see table 1), using water as the reference medium.

Subtract the absorbance of the compensating solution from the absorbance of each calibration solution. Then obtain the net absorbance value by subtracting the corrected absorbance of the zero member from the corrected absorbance of each calibration solution in the series.