

# SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST-TS CEN/TS 15559:2008 01-marec-2008

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Fertilizers - Determination of nitric and ammoniacal nitrogen according to Arnd

Düngemittel - Bestimmung von Nitrat- und Ammoniumstickstoff nach Arnd

Engrais - Détermination de l'azote nitrique et ammoniacal selon Arnd

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Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: ar CEN/TS 15559:2007

<u> 5151-15 CEN/15 15559:2008</u>

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65.080

SIST-TS CEN/TS 15559:2008 en,fr,de

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# TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

### **CEN/TS 15559**

# SPÉCIFICATION TECHNIQUE

#### TECHNISCHE SPEZIFIKATION

March 2007

ICS 65.080

#### **English Version**

# Fertilizers - Determination of nitric and ammoniacal nitrogen according to Ulsch

Engrais - Détermination de l'azote nitrique et ammoniacal selon Ulsch

Düngemittel - Bestimmung von Nitrat- und Ammoniumstickstoff nach Arnd

This Technical Specification (CEN/TS) was approved by CEN on 1 January 2007 for provisional application.

The period of validity of this CEN/TS is limited initially to three years. After two years the members of CEN will be requested to submit their comments, particularly on the question whether the CEN/TS can be converted into a European Standard.

CEN members are required to announce the existence of this CEN/TS in the same way as for an EN and to make the CEN/TS available promptly at national level in an appropriate form. It is permissible to keep conflicting national standards in force (in parallel to the CEN/TS) until the final decision about the possible conversion of the CEN/TS into an EN is reached.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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#### **Foreword**

This document (CEN/TS 15559:2007) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 260 "Fertilizers and liming materials", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to announce this Technical Specification: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

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#### 1 Scope

This Technical Specification specifies a method for the determination of nitric and ammoniacal nitrogen with reduction according to Arnd (modified for each of the variants a, b and c).

The method is applicable to all nitrogenous fertilizers, including compound fertilizers, in which nitrogen is found exclusively in nitrate form, or in ammoniacal and nitrate form.

#### 2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 1482-2, Fertilizers and liming materials — Sampling and sample preparation — Part 2: Sample preparation

EN 12944-1:1999, Fertilizers and liming materials and soil improvers — Vocabulary — Part 1: General terms

EN 12944-2:1999, Fertilizers and liming materials and soil improvers — Vocabulary — Part 2: Terms relating to fertilizers

EN ISO 3696:1995, Water for analytical laboratory use - Specification and test methods (ISO 3696:1987)

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#### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN 12944-1:1999 and EN 12944-2:1999 apply.

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#### 4 Principle

Reduction of nitrates and nitrites to ammonia in a neutral aqueous solution by means of a metallic alloy composed of 60 % Cu and 40 % Mg (Arnd's alloy) in the presence of magnesium chloride.

Distillation of the ammonia and determination of the yield in a known volume of standard sulfuric acid solution. Titration of the excess acid by means of a standard solution of sodium or potassium hydroxide.

#### 5 Reagents

#### 5.1 General

Use only reagents of recognized analytical grade and distilled or demineralized water, free from carbon dioxide and all nitrogenous compounds (grade 3 according to EN ISO 3696:1995).

#### 5.2 Diluted hydrochloric acid

Mix one volume of concentrated hydrochloric acid solution,  $\rho(HCI) = 1,18$  g/ml, with one volume of water.

#### **5.3** Sulfuric acid (for variant a)

c = 0.05 mol/l

#### **5.4** Sodium or potassium hydroxide solution (for variant a)

carbonate free, c = 0.1 mol/l

#### **5.5** Sulfuric acid (for variant b, see NOTES in 8.2)

c = 0.1 mol/l

#### **5.6 Sodium or potassium hydroxide solution** (for variant b, see NOTES in 8.2)

carbonate free, c = 0.2 mol/l

#### **5.7** Sulfuric acid (for variant c, see NOTES in 8.2)

c = 0.25 mol/l

#### **5.8 Sodium or potassium hydroxide solution** (for variant c, see NOTES in 8.2)

carbonate free, c = 0.5 mol/l

#### 5.9 Sodium hydroxide solution

approximately c = 2 mol/l

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#### 5.10 Arnd's alloy

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powdered so as to pass through a sieve with apertures less than 1 mm square

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## 5.11 Magnesium chloride solution; 20 % tandards/sist/ea8cab9d-af79-4b5b-a644-

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Dissolve 200 g of magnesium chloride (MgCl $_2$ :6H $_2$ O) in approximately 600 ml to 700 ml of water in a 1 l flat-bottomed flask. To prevent frothing, add 15 g of magnesium sulfate (MgSO $_4$ .7H $_2$ O).

After dissolution add 2 g of magnesium oxide and a few anti-bump granules of pumice stone and concentrate the suspension to 200 ml by boiling, thus expelling any trace of ammonia from the reagents. Cool, make up the volume to 1 l and filter.

#### 5.12 Indicator solutions

#### 5.12.1 Mixed indicator

Solution A: Dissolve 1 g of methyl red in 37 ml of sodium hydroxide solution c = 0,1 mol/l and make up to 1 l with water.

Solution B: Dissolve 1 g of methylene blue in water and make up to 1 l.

Mix one volume of solution A with two volumes of solution B.

This indicator is violet in acid solution, grey in neutral solution and green in alkaline solution. Use 0,5 ml (10 drops) of this indicator solution.

#### 5.12.2 Methyl red indicator solution

Dissolve 0,1 g of methyl red in 50 ml of 95 % ethanol. Make up to 100 ml with water and filter if necessary. This indicator may be used (4 to 5 drops) instead of that specified in 5.12.1.

#### 5.12.3 Congo red indicator solution

Dissolve 3 g of Congo red in 1 l of warm water and filter if necessary after cooling. This indicator may be used, instead of that specified in 5.12.1.or 5.12.2, in the neutralization of acid extracts before distillation, using 0,5 ml per 100 ml of liquid to be neutralized.

#### 5.13 Anti-bump granules of pumice stone

washed in hydrochloric acid and reclaimed

#### 5.14 Sodium nitrate

p.a.

#### 6 Apparatus

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#### 6.1 Distillation apparatus

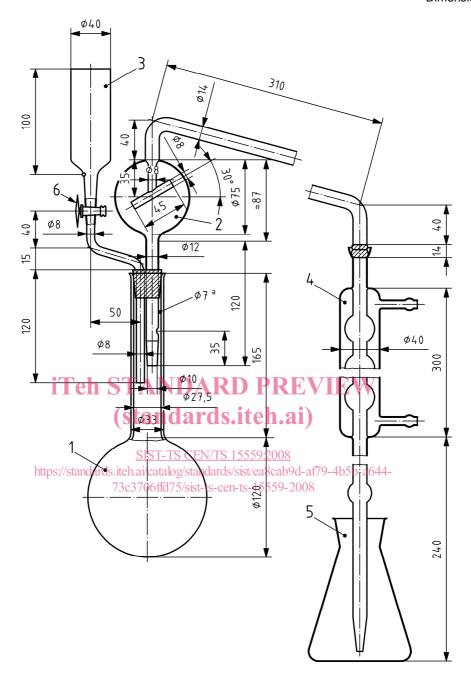
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Consisting of a round-bottomed flask of suitable capacity connected to a condenser by means of a splash head. The equipment is made of borosilicate glass. TS CEN/TS 15559:2008

NOTE The different types of equipment recommended for this determination are reproduced, showing all the features of construction, in Figures 1, 2, 3 and 4.

An automatic distillation apparatus may also be used, provided that the results are statistically equivalent.

Dimensions in millimetres



#### Key

- 1 round-bottomed, long-necked flask of 1 000 ml capacity
- 2 distillation tube with a splash head, connected to the condenser by means of a spherical joint (No 18) (the spherical joint for the connection to the condenser may be replaced by an appropriate rubber connection)
- 3 funnel with a polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) tap (6) for the addition of sodium hydroxide (the tap may likewise be replaced by a rubber connection with a clip)
- 4 six-bulb condenser with spherical joint (No 18) at the entrance, and joined at the issue to a glass extension tube by means of a small rubber connection (when the connection to the distillation tube is effected by means of a rubber tube, the spherical joint may be replaced by a suitable rubber bung)
- 5 500 ml flask in which the distillate is collected
- 6 PTFE-tap
- a hole

Figure 1 — Distillation apparatus 1