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Chemical analysis of aluminosilicate refractory products (alternative to the X-ray fluorescence method) - Part 2: Wet chemical analysis (ISO 21587-2:2007)

Chemische Analyse feuerfester Erzeugnisse aus Aluminosilicat (Alternative zum Röntgenfluoreszenzverfahren) - Teil 2: Nasschemische Analyse (ISO 21587-2:2007)

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Analyse chimique des produits réfractaires d'aluminosilicates (méthode alternative à la méthode par fluorescence de rayons X) - Partie 2: Méthodes d'analyse chimique par voie humide (ISO 21587-2:2007)

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English Version

Chemical analysis of aluminosilicate refractory products
(alternative to the X-ray fluorescence method) - Part 2: Wet
chemical analysis (ISO 21587-2:2007)

Analyse chimique des produits réfractaires
d'aluminosilicates (méthode alternative à la méthode par
fluorescence de rayons X) - Partie 2: Méthodes d'analyse
chimique par voie humide (ISO 21587-2:2007)

Chemische Analyse feuerfester Erzeugnisse aus
Alumosilicat (Alternative zum
Röntgenfluoreszenzverfahren) - Teil 2: Nasschemische
Analyse (ISO 21587-2:2007)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 13 September 2007.

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Foreword

The text of ISO 21587-2:2007 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 33 "Refractories" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and has been taken over as EN ISO 21587-2:2007 by Technical Committee CEN/TC 187 "Refractory products and materials", the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by March 2008, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2008.

This document supersedes EN 955-2:1995.

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**Chemical analysis of aluminosilicate
refractory products (alternative to the
X-ray fluorescence method) —**

**Part 2:
Wet chemical analysis**

*Analyse chimique des produits réfractaires d'aluminosilicates (méthode
alternative à la méthode par fluorescence de rayons X) —
Partie 2: Méthodes d'analyse chimique par voie humide*

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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. 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.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 21587-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 33, *Refractories*.

ISO 21587 consists of the following parts under the general title *Chemical analysis of aluminosilicate refractory products (alternative to the X-ray fluorescence method)*:

- *Part 1: Apparatus, reagents, dissolution and gravimetric silica*
- *Part 2: Wet chemical analysis*
- *Part 3: Inductively coupled plasma and atomic absorption spectrometry methods*

Chemical analysis of aluminosilicate refractory products (alternative to the X-ray fluorescence method) —

Part 2: Wet chemical analysis

1 Scope

This part of ISO 21587 specifies traditional ("wet") methods for the chemical analysis of aluminosilicate refractory products and raw materials.

The methods are applicable to the determination of the following:

- silicon(IV) oxide (SiO_2)
- aluminium oxide (Al_2O_3)
- iron(III) oxide (total iron oxide calculated as Fe_2O_3)
- titanium(IV) oxide (TiO_2)
- manganese(II) oxide (MnO)
- calcium oxide (CaO)
- magnesium oxide (MgO)
- sodium oxide (Na_2O)
- potassium oxide (K_2O)
- chromium(III) oxide (Cr_2O_3)
- zirconium oxide (ZrO_2)
- phosphorous(V) oxide (P_2O_5)

This part of ISO 21587 gives alternatives to the X-ray fluorescence (XRF) method given in ISO 12677:2003, *Chemical analysis of refractory products by XRF — Fused cast bead method*.

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.

ISO 21587-1:2007, *Chemical analysis of aluminosilicate refractory products (alternative to the X-ray fluorescence method) — Part 1: Apparatus, reagents, dissolution and gravimetric silica*

ISO 26845, *Chemical analysis of refractories — General requirements for wet chemical analysis, atomic absorption spectrometry and inductively coupled plasma methods*

3 Determination of residual silicon(IV) oxide in solution

3.1 Principle

An aliquot portion of the stock solution (S1) or (S'1), after pH adjustment, is treated with ammonium molybdate and the silicomolybdate is reduced to yield molybdenum blue, the absorbance of which is measured.

The sum of this residual silicon(IV) oxide in solution plus the mass of silicon(IV) oxide ($m_1 - m_2$) derived in ISO 21587-1:2007, 4.2.2.3 or 4.2.3.3, gives the total silicon(IV) oxide content.

3.2 Procedure

This determination should be commenced with little delay after the stock solution (S1) or (S'1) is prepared, as prolonged standing can allow polymerization of silica to occur, leading to low results.

Transfer 10 ml of stock solution (S1) or (S'1) obtained in 4.2.2.3 or 4.2.3.3 of ISO 21587-1:2007 to a 100 ml plastic beaker, and add 2 ml of hydrofluoric acid (1+9), mix with a plastic rod and allow to stand for 10 min. Then add 50 ml of boric acid solution. Add 2 ml of ammonium molybdate solution while mixing at a temperature of 25 °C, and allow to stand for 10 min. Add 5 ml of L(+)-tartaric acid solution while stirring, and after 1 min add to it 2 ml of L(+)-ascorbic acid solution. Transfer the solution to a 100 ml volumetric flask, dilute to the mark with water, mix, and allow to stand for 60 min.

Measure the absorbance of the solution in a 10 mm cell at a wavelength of 650 nm using water as the reference.

3.3 Plotting the calibration graph (standards.iteh.ai)

Transfer 0, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 ml aliquot portions (0 mg to 0,4 mg as silicon(IV) oxide) of dilute standard silicon(IV) oxide solution (SiO_2 : 0,04 mg/ml) into several 100 ml plastic beakers, and to each add 10 ml of blank solution (B1) or (B'1) obtained in 4.2.2.4 or 4.2.3.4 of ISO 21587-1:2007. Treat these solutions and measure the absorbance as given in 3.2, and plot the absorbances against the amounts of silicon(IV) oxide. Prepare the calibration graph by adjusting the curve so that it passes through the point of origin.

3.4 Calculation

Calculate the mass fraction of silicon(IV) oxide, w_{SiO_2} , as a percentage, using the following equation, with the absorbances obtained by the procedure in 3.2 and the plotting of the calibration graph by the procedure in 3.3.

$$w_{\text{SiO}_2} = \frac{(m_1 - m_2) + (m_3 - m_4) \times \frac{500}{10}}{m} \times 100 \quad (1)$$

where

m_1 is the mass, in g, from 4.2.2.3 or 4.2.3.3 of ISO 21587-1:2007;

m_2 is the mass, in g, from 4.2.2.3 or 4.2.3.3 of ISO 21587-1:2007;

m_3 is the mass, in g, of silicon(IV) oxide in the aliquot portion of stock solution (S1) or (S'1) as applicable;

m_4 is the mass, in g, of silicon(IV) oxide in the aliquot portion of blank solution (B1) or (B'1) as applicable;

m is the mass, in g, of the test portion from 4.2.2.2 or 4.2.3.2 of ISO 21587-1:2007.

4 Determination of aluminium oxide

4.1 General

The determination of titanium(IV) oxide is carried out using one of the following methods:

- separation by cupferron-CyDTA-zinc back titration method;
- CyDTA-zinc back titration method (without separation method).

4.2 Separation by cupferron-CyDTA-zinc back titration method

4.2.1 Principle

Hydrochloric acid is added to an aliquot portion of stock solution (S1) or (S'1), obtained in 4.2.2.3 or 4.2.3.3 of ISO 21587-1:2007, to adjust the acidity. Iron, titanium, manganese and zirconium are separated from the solution by solvent extraction with cupferron solution and the precipitate removed by dissolution in chloroform. The organic phase is discarded. Excess standard volumetric CyDTA solution is added to the aqueous solution after adjusting the pH with ammonia solution, and a chelate compound of aluminium CyDTA is formed. The pH is further adjusted by the addition of ammonium acetate buffer solution and an equivalent volume of ethanol is added to the solution. The amount of excess CyDTA is determined by back-titration with standard volumetric zinc solution using dithizone as an indicator and the content of aluminium oxide calculated.

4.2.2 Procedure

Transfer a 100 ml aliquot portion of the stock solution (S1) or (S'1), obtained in 4.2.2.3 or 4.2.3.3 of ISO 21587-1:2007, to a 500 ml separating funnel and add 20 ml of hydrochloric acid (concentrated). To the solution, add 20 ml of chloroform and 10 ml of cupferron solution. Stopper the funnel and shake vigorously. Release the pressure in the funnel by carefully removing the stopper and rinse the stopper and neck of the funnel with a little water. Allow the layers to separate and withdraw the chloroform layer. Confirm that extraction is complete by checking that the addition of a few drops of the cupferron solution to the aqueous solution does not produce a permanent coloured precipitate. Add further 10 ml portions of the chloroform and repeat the extraction until the chloroform layer is colourless. Wash the stem of the funnel, inside and out, with chloroform, using a polyethylene wash bottle. Discard the chloroform extracts; do not allow them to dry as there can be an explosion risk. Transfer the aqueous solution and washings from the funnel into a 1 l conical flask. Add a few drops of bromophenol blue indicator and ammonia solution (concentrated) until the solution is just alkaline. Re-acidify quickly with hydrochloric acid (concentrated) and add 5 to 6 drops in excess. Cool to room temperature. Add sufficient standard volumetric CyDTA solution [$c(\text{CyDTA}) = 0,05 \text{ mol/l}$] to combine with the aluminium oxide present, and a few millilitres in excess.

NOTE 1 1 ml of standard volumetric CyDTA solution [$c(\text{CyDTA}) = 0,05 \text{ mol/l}$] is equivalent to 1,275 % Al_2O_3 for a 100 ml aliquot portion.

Add ammonium acetate buffer solution until the indicator turns blue, followed by 10 ml in excess. Add a volume of the ethanol equal to the total volume of the solution. If sulfates are precipitated by the alcohol, add just enough water to re-dissolve them. Add 20 ml of hydroxyammonium chloride and 1 ml to 2 ml of dithizone indicator, and titrate with standard volumetric zinc solution [$c(\text{Zn}) = 0,05 \text{ mol/l}$] from green to the first appearance of a permanent pink colour.

NOTE 2 The end point is often improved by the addition of a little naphthol green B solution (1 g/l) to eliminate any pink colour which can be formed in the solution on addition of the indicator.

4.2.3 Blank test

Transfer an aliquot portion of blank solution (B1) or (B'1) obtained in 4.2.2.4 or 4.2.3.4 of ISO 21587-1:2007 and carry out the procedure given in 4.2.2. Use the same volumes of the aliquot portion of blank solution (B1) or (B'1) and standard volumetric CyDTA solution [$c(\text{CyDTA}) = 0,05 \text{ mol/l}$] as those for the corresponding stock solution (S1) or (S'1).