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Preskusi kemičnih lastnosti agregatov - 1. del: Kemijska analiza

Tests for chemical properties of aggregates - Part 1: Chemical analysis

Prüfverfahren für chemische Eigenschaften von Gesteinskörnungen - Teil 1: Chemische Analyse

Essais visant à déterminer les propriétés chimiques des granulats - Partie 1: Analyse chimique

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Tests for chemical properties of aggregates - Part 1: Chemical analysis

Essais visant à déterminer les propriétés chimiques des granulats - Partie 1: Analyse chimique

Prüfverfahren für chemische Eigenschaften von Gesteinskörnungen - Teil 1: Chemische Analyse

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 17 October 2009 and includes Amendment 1 approved by CEN on 15 October 2012.

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Contents

Page

Foreword.....	7
1 Scope.....	8
2 Normative references	8
3 Terms and definitions.....	9
4 Reagents	9
4.1 General.....	9
4.2 Reagents for determination of water-soluble chloride salts using the Volhard method (Clause 7).....	10
4.3 Reagents for determination of water-soluble chloride salts by potentiometry (Clause 8).....	11
4.4 Reagent for factory production control determination of water-soluble chloride salts using the Mohr method (Clause 9).....	11
4.5 Reagents for determination of water-soluble sulfates (Clause 10)	11
4.6 Reagents for determination of total sulfur content (Clause 11).....	11
4.7 Reagents for determination of acid soluble sulfide content (Clause 13).....	11
4.8 Reagents for determination of lightweight contaminators (see 14.2)	13
4.9 Reagents for determination of potential presence of humus (see 15.1).....	13
4.10 Reagents for determination of fulvo acid content (see 15.2)	13
4.11 Reagents for determination of free lime by complexometry (see 18.2)	14
4.12 Reagent for determination of free lime by conductometry (see 18.3)	14
4.13 Reagents for determination of free lime by acidimetry (see 18.4)	14
4.14 Reagent for the determination of the expansion of steel slag (see 19.3).....	15
4.14.1 Silicone oil.....	15
4.14.2 Hydrochloric acid diluted (1 + 5).....	15
5 Apparatus	15
5.1 General requirements.....	15
5.2 Apparatus for general purposes	15
5.3 Additional apparatus required for determination of water-soluble chloride salts following Volhard (see Clause 7).....	16
5.4 Additional apparatus required for potentiometric determination of water-soluble chloride salts (see Clause 8).....	16
5.5 Additional apparatus required for factory production control determination of water soluble chloride salts following Mohr (see Clause 9).....	17
5.6 Additional apparatus required for determination of water-soluble sulfates (see Clause 10)	17
5.7 Additional apparatus required for the determination of total sulfur content (see Clause 11)	17
5.8 Additional apparatus required for determination of sulfide content (see Clause 13)	17
5.9 Additional apparatus required for determination of lightweight contaminators (see 14.2).....	18
5.10 Additional apparatus required for determination of the potential presence of humus (see 15.1).....	18
5.11 Additional apparatus required for determination of fulvo acid content (see 15.2)	19
5.12 Additional apparatus required for determination of organic contaminators by mortar method (see 15.3)	19
5.13 Additional apparatus required for determination of free lime by complexometry (see 18.2).....	19
5.14 Additional apparatus required for determination of free lime by conductometry (see 18.3).....	19

5.15	Additional apparatus required for acidimetric determination of free lime (see 18.4)	22
5.16	Additional apparatus required for the determination of CaO in steel slag by X-ray diffraction (see 18.5)	22
5.17	Additional apparatus required for the determination of dicalcium silicate disintegration of air-cooled blast-furnace slag (see 19.1)	23
5.18	Additional apparatus required for determination of the volume expansion of steel slag (see 19.3)	23
6	General requirements for testing	26
6.1	Number of tests	26
6.2	Repeatability and reproducibility	26
6.3	Expression of mass, volume, factors and results	26
6.4	Drying of materials	26
6.5	Ignitions of precipitates	27
6.6	Check for the absence of chloride ions (silver nitrate test)	27
7	Determination of water-soluble chloride salts using the Volhard method (Reference method)	27
7.1	Principle	27
7.2	Sampling	27
7.3	Preparation of test specimens	27
7.4	Preparation of extracts	28
7.5	Procedure for the determination of the chloride content of the extracts	28
7.6	Calculation and expression of results	29
8	Determination of water-soluble chloride salts by potentiometry (Alternative method)	29
8.1	Principle	29
8.2	Sampling, preparation of test specimens and extracts	29
8.3	Procedure for the determination of the chloride content of the extracts	29
8.4	Calculation and expression of results	30
9	Determination of water-soluble chloride salts using the Mohr method (Alternative method)	30
9.1	General	30
9.2	Principle	30
9.3	Sampling	30
9.4	Preparation of test portion	31
9.5	Preparation of extracts	31
9.6	Procedure for the determination of the chloride content of the extracts	31
9.7	Calculation and expression of results	31
10	Determination of water-soluble sulfates	31
10.1	Determination of water soluble sulfates in natural and manufactured aggregates	31
10.1.1	Principle	31
10.1.2	Sampling	32
10.1.3	Preparation of test portion	32
10.1.4	Preparation of extracts	32
10.1.5	Procedure for the determination of the sulfate content of the extracts	32
10.1.6	Calculation and expression of results	33
10.2	Determination of water soluble sulfates in recycled aggregates	33
10.2.1	Principle	33
10.2.2	Sampling	33
10.2.3	Preparation of test specimen	34
10.2.4	Preparation of extracts	34
10.2.5	Procedure for the determination of the sulfate content of the extracts, using a spectrophotometer	34
11	Determination of total sulfur content	35
11.1	Determination of total sulfur content by acid digestion (Reference method)	35
11.2	Determination of total sulfur content by high temperature combustion (Alternative method)	37

EN 1744-1:2009+A1:2012 (E)

11.2.1	Principle	37
11.2.2	Sampling	37
11.2.3	Preparation of test portion	37
11.2.4	Procedure	37
11.2.5	Calculation and expression of results	37
12	Determination of acid soluble sulfates	37
12.1	Principle	37
12.2	Sampling	38
12.3	Preparation of test portion	38
12.4	Procedure	38
12.5	Calculation and expression of results	38
13	Determination of acid soluble sulfides	39
13.1	Principle	39
13.2	Sampling	39
13.3	Preparation of test portion	39
13.4	Procedure	39
13.5	Calculation and expression of results	40
14	Determination of components affecting the surface finish of concrete	40
14.1	Examination for the presence of reactive iron sulfide particles	40
14.1.1	General	40
14.1.2	Sampling	40
14.1.3	Procedure	41
14.2	Determination of lightweight contaminators	41
14.2.1	General	41
14.2.2	Principle	41
14.2.3	Procedure	41
14.2.4	Calculation and expression of results	42
15	Determination of organic components affecting the setting and the hardening of cement	42
15.1	Determination of potential presence of humus	42
15.1.1	Principle	42
15.1.2	Sampling	42
15.1.3	Preparation of test portion	42
15.1.4	Procedure	43
15.1.5	Expression of results	43
15.2	Determination of fulvo acid content	43
15.2.1	Principle	43
15.2.2	Sampling	43
15.2.3	Preparation of test portion	43
15.2.4	Procedure	43
15.2.5	Expression of results	44
15.3	Determination of organic contaminators by mortar method	44
15.3.1	Principle	44
15.3.2	Sampling	44
15.3.3	Preparation of test portions	44
15.3.4	Preliminary treatment of test portions	44
15.3.5	Constituents	45
15.3.6	Mix quantities	45
15.3.7	Mixing procedure	45
15.3.8	Measurement of stiffening time	46
15.3.9	Compressive strength of hardened mortar	46
15.3.10	Calculation and expression of results	46
16	Determination of water solubility	47
16.1	Determination of water solubility of aggregate, excluding filler	47
16.1.1	Principle	47
16.1.2	Sampling	47
16.1.3	Preparation of test portion	47

16.1.4	Extraction of soluble components	47
16.1.5	Calculation and expression of results	47
16.2	Determination of water solubility of filler	48
16.2.1	Principle	48
16.2.2	Sampling	48
16.2.3	Preparation of test portion	48
16.2.4	Extraction of soluble component	48
16.2.5	Calculation and expression of results	48
17	Determination of loss on ignition	49
17.1	Principle	49
17.2	Sampling and preparation of test portion	49
17.3	Procedure for the determination of loss on ignition	49
17.4	Calculation and expression of results	49
18	Determination of free lime in steel slag	50
18.1	General	50
18.2	Determination of free lime by complexometry (Reference method)	50
18.2.1	Principle	50
18.2.2	Sampling and preparation of test portion	50
18.2.3	Procedure	50
18.2.4	Calculation and expression of results	51
18.3	Determination of free lime by conductometry (Alternative method)	51
18.3.1	Principle	51
18.3.2	Sampling and preparation of test portion	51
18.3.3	Procedure	51
18.3.4	Evaluation and expression of results	51
18.4	Determination of free lime by acidimetry (Alternative method)	51
18.4.1	Principle	51
18.4.2	Sampling and preparation of test portion	52
18.4.3	Procedure	52
18.4.4	Calculation and expression of results	52
18.5	Determination of CaO in steel slag by X-ray diffraction	52
18.5.1	Principle	52
18.5.2	Procedure of analysis	53
18.5.3	Calibration procedure	54
18.5.4	Analytical results	55
19	Determination of unsoundness of blast-furnace and steel slags	55
19.1	Determination of dicalcium silicate disintegration of air-cooled blast-furnace slag	55
19.1.1	General	55
19.1.2	Principle	55
19.1.3	Sampling	55
19.1.4	Preparation of test portion	55
19.1.5	Procedure	55
19.1.6	Expression of results	55
19.2	Determination of iron disintegration of air-cooled blast-furnace slag	56
19.2.1	General	56
19.2.2	Principle	56
19.2.3	Sampling	56
19.2.4	Procedure	56
19.2.5	Expression of results	56
19.3	Determination of the expansion of steel slag	56
19.3.1	General	56
19.3.2	Principle	56
19.3.3	Sampling	56
19.3.4	Preparation and compaction of the specimens	56
19.3.5	Steam test procedure	58
19.3.6	Calculation and expression of results	58
Annex A	(informative) Precision	60

EN 1744-1:2009+A1:2012 (E)

A.1	Symbols	60
A.2	Determination of water-soluble chloride salts using the Volhard method (Reference method) (See Clause 7).....	60
A.3	Determination of water-soluble chloride salts by potentiometry (Alternative method) (See Clause 8)	60
A.4	Determination of water-soluble sulfates in recycled aggregate (See 10.2)	60
A.5	Determination of total sulfur content by acid digestion (Reference method) (See 11.1)	60
A.6	Determination of acid soluble sulfates (See Clause 12)	61
	Bibliography	62

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[SIST EN 1744-1:2010+A1:2013](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/b1e5043b-1edc-49e8-9409-ed59a5808203/sist-en-1744-1-2010a1-2013)

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Foreword

This document (EN 1744-1:2009+A1:2012) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 154 "Aggregates", 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 May 2012, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by May 2012.

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

This document supersedes A1 EN 1744-1:2009 A1.

This document includes Amendment 1, approved by CEN on 2012-10-15.

The start and finish of text introduced or altered by amendment is indicated in the text by tags A1 A1.

This standard forms part of a series of tests for chemical properties of aggregates. Test methods for other properties of aggregates are covered by the following European Standards:

EN 932 (all parts), *Tests for general properties of aggregates*

EN 933 (all parts), *Tests for geometrical properties of aggregates*

EN 1097 (all parts), *Tests for mechanical and physical properties of aggregates*

EN 1367 (all parts), *Tests for thermal and weathering properties of aggregates*

The other parts of EN 1744, *Tests for chemical properties of aggregates*, are:

- *Part 3: Preparation of eluates by leaching of aggregates*
- *Part 4: Determination of water susceptibility of fillers for bituminous mixtures*
- *Part 5: Determination of acid soluble chloride salts*
- *Part 6: Determination of the influence of recycled aggregate extract on the initial setting time of cement*

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

EN 1744-1:2009+A1:2012 (E)**1 Scope**

This European Standard specifies procedures for the chemical analysis of aggregates. It specifies the reference procedures and, in certain cases, an alternative method which can be considered as giving equivalent results.

Unless otherwise stated, the test methods specified in this standard may be used for factory production control, for audit tests or for type tests.

This standard describes the reference methods used for type testing and in cases of dispute (and alternatives methods) for chemical analyses of aggregates. For the purpose of type testing and in cases of dispute only the reference method should be used. For other purposes, in particular factory production control, other methods may be used provided that an appropriate working relationship with the reference method has been established.

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 196-1, *Methods of testing cement — Part 1: Determination of strength*

EN 196-2:2005, *Methods of testing cement — Part 2: Chemical analysis of cement*

EN 459-2, *Building lime — Part 2: Test methods*

EN 932-1, *Tests for general properties of aggregates — Part 1: Methods for sampling*

EN 932-2, *Tests for general properties of aggregates — Part 2: Methods for reducing laboratory samples*

EN 932-5, *Tests for general properties of aggregates — Part 5: Common equipment and calibration*

EN 932-6, *Tests for general properties of aggregates — Part 6: Definitions of repeatability and reproducibility*

EN 933-2, *Tests for geometrical properties of aggregates — Part 2: Determination of particle size distribution — Test sieves, nominal size of apertures*

EN 1015-4, *Methods of test for mortar for masonry — Part 4: Determination of consistence of fresh mortar (by plunger penetration)*

EN 1015-9, *Methods of test for mortar for masonry — Part 9: Determination of workable life and correction time of fresh mortar*

EN 1015-11, *Methods of test for mortar for masonry — Part 11: Determination of flexural and compressive strength of hardened mortar*

EN 1097-6, *Tests for mechanical and physical properties of aggregates — Part 6: Determination of particle density and water absorption*

ISO 384:1978, *Laboratory glassware — Principles of design and construction of volumetric glassware*

ISO 385, *Laboratory glassware — Burettes*

ISO 648, *Laboratory glassware — Single-volume pipettes*

ISO 649-1, *Laboratory glassware — Density hydrometers for general purposes — Part 1: Specification*

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

ISO 4788, *Laboratory glassware — Graduated measuring cylinders*

DIN 12242-1:1980, *Laboratory glassware; interchangeable conical ground joints, dimensions, tolerances*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

test portion

subsample used as a whole in a single test

3.2

test specimen

sample used in a single determination when a test method requires more than one determination of a property

3.3

laboratory sample

sample intended for laboratory testing

3.4

constant mass

successive weighings after drying at least 1 h apart not differing by more than 0,1 %

NOTE In many cases constant mass can be achieved after a test portion has been dried for a pre-determined period in a specified oven at $(110 \pm 5) ^\circ\text{C}$. Test laboratories can determine the time required to achieve constant mass for specific types and sizes of sample dependent upon the drying capacity of the oven used.

4 Reagents

4.1 General

4.1.1 Unless otherwise stated, use only analytical grade reagents and demineralized water, or water of equivalent purity.

NOTE 1 Unless otherwise stated "%" means "% by mass".

NOTE 2 Where no tolerances are given for reagent volumes or masses, the values quoted are approximate. In such cases volumes delivered from measuring cylinders and indicated masses using the ordinary balances specified in 5.2.4 and 5.2.5 are considered sufficiently accurate for the purposes of this European Standard.

NOTE 3 Unless otherwise stated reagent solutions may be assumed to have long-term stability.

NOTE 4 All chemicals should be treated as potential poisons with toxic properties and appropriate precautions taken before their use. Always take time to assess possible hazards before starting any procedures and constant attention should be maintained.

EN 1744-1:2009+A1:2012 (E)

4.1.2 Concentrated liquid reagents shall have the following densities in g/cm³ at 20 °C:

Hydrochloric acid	: 1,18 to 1,19
Nitric acid	: 1,39 to 1,42
Sulfuric acid	: 1,84
Ammonium hydroxide	: 0,88 to 0,91

The degree of dilution shall be indicated as a volumetric sum.

NOTE 1 For example in 4.11.4, "hydrochloric acid (1+1)" means that 1 volume of concentrated hydrochloric acid is to be mixed with 1 volume of water.

NOTE 2 Ready for use solutions may be used as an alternative.

4.2 Reagents for determination of water-soluble chloride salts using the Volhard method (Clause 7)

4.2.1 Silver nitrate (AgNO₃) solution, 0,100 mol/l, prepared by drying about 20 g of silver nitrate for at least 1 h at a temperature of (110 ± 5) °C, left to cool in a desiccator and then weighing (16,987 ± 0,001) g of the dried silver nitrate, dissolving in water and diluting to 1 l in a volumetric flask (5.3.6). Store the solution in the amber-coloured glass reagent bottle (5.2.14) and protect from prolonged exposure to sunlight.

4.2.2 Thiocyanate (KSCN or NH₄SCN) solution, approximately 0,1 mol/l, prepared by dissolving 9,7 g of potassium thiocyanate or 7,6 g ammonium thiocyanate in water and diluting to 1 l in a volumetric flask.

Pipette 25 ml of silver nitrate solution (4.2.1) into a conical flask (5.3.5) and add 5 ml of nitric acid (4.2.3) and 1 ml of ammonium iron (III) sulfate indicator solution (4.2.5).

Add the thiocyanate solution from a burette (5.2.13) until the first permanent colour change occurs, that is from white opalescence to pale brown. Note the volume of thiocyanate solution added.

Calculate the concentration of the thiocyanate solution c_T , (in mol/l), from the following equation:

$$c_T = 2,5/V_1 \quad (1)$$

where

V_1 is the volume of thiocyanate added (in ml).

Standardize the solution at weekly intervals, or before use if the tests are less frequent.

4.2.3 Nitric acid (HNO₃), approximately 6 mol/l, prepared by adding 100 ml of nitric acid (4.1) to 150 ml water, boiling the diluted acid in a fume cupboard (5.2.17) until it is colourless and leave to cool to room temperature.

4.2.4 Chloride free technical grade 3,5-trimethylhexan-1-ol.

4.2.5 Ammonium iron (III) sulfate NH₄Fe(SO₄)₂·12H₂O indicator solution, prepared by adding 60 g of water to 50 g ammonium iron (III) sulfate, warming to dissolve, and adding 10 ml nitric acid (4.2.3).

Leave the solution to cool to room temperature and store in a glass bottle (5.2.15).

4.3 Reagents for determination of water-soluble chloride salts by potentiometry (Clause 8)

4.3.1 Silver nitrate (AgNO_3) solution, 0,01 mol/l, prepared using the same procedure as specified in 4.2.1, but dissolving 1,699 g of dried silver nitrate in a 1 l volumetric flask (5.3.6).

4.3.2 Sodium chloride (NaCl) solution, 0,02 mol/l, prepared by drying about 2 g of sodium chloride at a temperature of $(110 \pm 5)^\circ\text{C}$ for 1 h to 2 h, leaving to cool and then weighing $(1,169 \pm 0,001)$ g of the dried sodium chloride, dissolving in water and diluting to 1 l in a volumetric flask (5.3.6).

4.4 Reagent for factory production control determination of water-soluble chloride salts using the Mohr method (Clause 9)

Potassium chromate (K_2CrO_4) solution, prepared by dissolving 10 g of potassium chromate in 100 ml water.

4.5 Reagents for determination of water-soluble sulfates (Clause 10)

4.5.1 Hydrochloric acid (HCl) solution, made by adding 200 ml concentrated hydrochloric acid (4.1) to 800 ml water.

4.5.2 Barium chloride (BaCl_2) solution, made by dissolving 100 g of barium chloride ($\text{BaCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$) in 1 l of water, and filtered through a medium grade filter paper before use.

4.6 Reagents for determination of total sulfur content (Clause 11)

4.6.1 Hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2), 30 % concentration

4.6.2 Indicator methyl red (dissolve 20 mg methyl red powder in 50 ml of ethanol, then add 50 ml of water).

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4.7 Reagents for determination of acid soluble sulfide content (Clause 13)

4.7.1 Lead acetate solution, made by dissolving approximately 0,2 g of lead acetate ($\text{Pb}(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$) in water and making up to 100 ml.

4.7.2 Ammoniacal zinc sulfate solution, made by dissolving 50 g of zinc sulfate ($\text{ZnSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$) in 150 ml water and add 350 ml of concentrated ammonium hydroxide (NH_4OH). Leave to stand for at least 24 h and filter through a medium grade filter paper.

4.7.3 Tin (II) chloride ($\text{SnCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$).

4.7.4 Metallic chromium (Cr), in powder form.

4.7.5 Standard potassium iodate solution containing 0,016 7 mol/l, made by dissolving successively in freshly boiled and cooled water in a 1 l volumetric flask, $(3,6 \pm 0,1)$ g to the nearest 0,1 mg (6.3) of potassium iodate (KIO_3) dried at $(110 \pm 5)^\circ\text{C}$, two pellets (about 0,4 g) of sodium hydroxide (NaOH) and 25 g of potassium iodide (KI). Make up to the mark with freshly boiled and cooled water.

NOTE 1 A trace of sodium hydroxide will help to stabilize this solution. The solution should be discarded when it becomes discoloured.

The factor F of this solution is calculated from the following equation:

$$F = \frac{m_1}{3,5668} \quad (2)$$

EN 1744-1:2009+A1:2012 (E)

where

m_1 is the mass of the portion of potassium iodate in g.

NOTE 2 The value of factor F for the solution should be calculated using the mean value of three determinations, expressed to three decimal places.

NOTE 3 If the sulfide content is less than 0,1 % by mass, solutions ten times less concentrated should be used. They are prepared by pipetting 100 ml of the solutions (4.7.5 and 4.7.6) into 1 l volumetric flasks and making up to the mark with water.

4.7.6 Sodium thiosulfate solution approximately 0,1 mol/l, made by dissolving 24,82 g of sodium thiosulfate ($\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$) in water and making up to 1 l.

Before each test series, determine the factor f of this solution using one of the two methods that follow.

a) Standardization (preferred method) in relation to the standard potassium iodate solution (4.7.5).

Pipette 20 ml of the standard potassium iodate solution into a 500 ml conical flask and dilute with approximately 150 ml of water. Acidify with 25 ml of hydrochloric acid (1 + 1) and titrate with the approximately 0,1 mol/l sodium thiosulfate solution to a pale yellow colour.

Then add 2 ml of the starch solution (4.7.7) and continue the titration until the colour changes from blue to colourless.

The factor f of this solution is calculated from the following equation:

$$f = \frac{20 \times 0,016\ 67 \times 214,01 \times F}{3,566\ 8 \times V_2} = 20 \times \frac{F}{V_2} \quad (3)$$

where

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/b1e5043b-1edc-49e8-9409-ed59a5808203/sist-en-1744-1-2010a1-2013>

F is the factor of the standard potassium iodate solution (4.7.5) expressed in mol/l;

V_2 is the volume of the approximately 0,1 mol/l sodium thiosulfate solution used for the titration.

NOTE 1 3,566 8 g/l of potassium iodate corresponds to a solution with exactly 0,016 67 mol/l of potassium iodate and 214,01 is the molecular mass of KIO_3 .

b) Standardization in relation to a known quantity of potassium iodate.

Place (70 ± 5) mg of potassium iodate in a 500 ml conical flask and dissolve in approximately 150 ml of water.

Add about 1 g of potassium iodide, acidify with 25 ml of hydrochloric acid (1 + 1) and titrate with the approximately 0,1 mol/l sodium thiosulfate solution until a pale yellow colour is obtained. Then add 2 ml of the starch solution (4.7.7) and titrate until the colour changes from blue to colourless.

The factor f of this solution is calculated from the following equation:

$$f = \frac{1\ 000 \times m_2}{3,566\ 8 \times V_3} = 280,363\ 4 \times \frac{m_2}{V_3} \quad (4)$$

where

m_2 is the mass of the portion of potassium iodate in g;

V_3 is the volume of the approximately 0,1 mol/l sodium thiosulfate solution used for the titration.

NOTE 2 3,566 8 g/l of potassium iodate corresponds to a solution with exactly 0,016 67 mol/l of potassium iodate.

NOTE 3 The value of factor f for the solution should be calculated using the mean value of three determinations, expressed to three decimal places.

4.7.7 Starch solution, made taking 1 g of starch (water soluble), adding 1 g of potassium iodide KI, dissolving in water and making up to 100 ml.

4.8 Reagents for determination of lightweight contaminants (see 14.2)

4.8.1 Zinc chloride solution, obtained by dissolving 7 kg of $ZnCl_2$ in 3 l of water to obtain a saturated solution of density of $(1,98 \pm 0,02)$ g/cm³ at (20 ± 3) °C. The relative density of the solution, after cooling to room temperature, shall be checked using a suitable hydrometer (5.9.3).

NOTE Zinc chloride solution is moderately irritating to skin and mucous membranes.

4.8.2 Sodium polytungstate solution (as an alternative to 4.8.1), prepared by dissolving $3Na_2WO_4 \cdot 9WO_3 \cdot H_2O$ crystals in water until the density of well stirred solution containing no undissolved crystals is $(1,98 \pm 0,02)$ g/cm³ at (20 ± 3) °C. The relative density of the solution, after cooling to room temperature, shall be checked using a suitable hydrometer (5.9.3).

4.9 Reagents for determination of potential presence of humus (see 15.1)

4.9.1 A 3 % solution of sodium hydroxide, made by dissolving 30 g of sodium hydroxide pellets in water, cooling to room temperature and diluting to 1 l in a volumetric flask.

4.9.2 Standard colour solution, prepared by dissolving 45,0 g of $FeCl_3 \cdot 6H_2O$ and 5,50 g of $CoCl_2 \cdot 6H_2O$ in 279,5 g of water with 1 ml concentrated HCl.

Store the solution in a glass bottle.

NOTE 1 The solution should be stable for at least two weeks.

NOTE 2 The standard colour solution (tangerine-orange) is equivalent to Gardner Colour Standard Number°11 or Organic Plate Number°3¹⁾.

4.10 Reagents for determination of fulvo acid content (see 15.2)

4.10.1 Hydrochloric acid, diluted (1 + 23) (4.1).

4.10.2 Stannous chloride solution, made by dissolving 22,5 g of $SnCl_2 \cdot 2H_2O$ in 1 l of hydrochloric acid (4.10.1).

NOTE The solution should be stable for at least two weeks.

¹⁾ Colour scale discs and equivalent standard solutions can be obtained from:
Tintometer Ltd, Lovibond House, Solar Way, Solstice Park, Amesbury, Wiltshire, SPA 7SZ, UK
Tel: +44.1980.664800; Fax: +44.1980.625412; Email: sales@tintometer.com; website: www.tintometer.com
or

Intertest Benelux v.o.f. P.O. Box 373 NL - 4870 AJ Etten-Leur
Phone: +31 (0)76 501 53 51; Fax: +31 (0)76 503 31 81; Email: intertest@intertest.nl or info@intertest.nl; website: www.intertest.nl.

This information is given for the convenience of users of this European Standard and does not constitute an endorsement by CEN of the product named. Equivalent products may be used if they can be shown to lead to the same results.