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Handläggande organ

SIS - MATERIALNORMCENTRALEN

SVENSK STANDARD SS-EN 26 352

Fastställd	Utgåva	Sida
1992-03-11	1	1 (1 + 8)

Ferronickel — Bestämning av nickelhalt — Gravimetrisk metod med dimetylglyoxim

Europastandarden EN 26 352:1991 gäller som svensk standard. EN 26 352 ikraftsätter ISO 6352:1985 som europeisk standard. I detta dokument återges den officiella engelska versionen av EN 26 352 samt ISO 6352. De officiella franska och tyska versionerna av EN 26 352 tillhandahålls av SIS.

Ferronickel — Determination of nickel content — Dimethylglyoxime gravimetric method

The European Standard EN 26 352:1991 has the status of a Swedish Standard. EN 26 352 endorses ISO 6352:1985 as European Standard. This document contains the official English version of EN 26 352 and in addition ISO 6352. The official French and German versions of EN 26 352 can be obtained from SIS.

UDK 669.15'24-198:620.1:543..7:546.74

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Tryckt i maj 1992

EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 26 352

November 1991

UDC 669:15'24-198:620.1:543.7:546.74
Descriptors: Ferroalloys, ferronickel, chemical analysis, determination of content, nickel, gravimetric analysis, dimethylgloxime

English version

Ferronickel — Determination of nickel content — Dimenthylglyoxime gravimetric method (ISO 6352:1985)

Ferro-nickel — Dosage du nickel — Méthode gravimétrique à la diméthylglyoxime (ISO 6352:1985)

Ferronickel — Bestimmung des Nickelgehaltes — Gravimetrisches Verfahren mit Dimenthylglyoxim (ISO 6352:1985)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1991-11-06 and is identical to the ISO standard as referred to.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

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CEN

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

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart 36, B-1050 Brussels

Foreword

On the proposal of the CEN Central Secretariat, the Technical Board has decided by resolution BT C17/1990 to submit the International Standard

ISO 6352:1985 Ferronickel – Determination of nickel content – Dimenthylglyxomine gravimetric method

to the formal vote.

This European Standard EN 26 352 was approved by CEN on 1991-09-24.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard:

Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard ISO 6352:1985 was approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

Ferronickel — Determination of nickel content — Dimethylglyoxime gravimetric method

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies a gravimetric method for the determination of the nickel content of ferronickel in the range 15 to 60 % (*m/m*).

2 References

ISO 385/1, *Laboratory glassware — Burettes — Part 1: General requirements.*

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

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

ISO 5725, *Precision of test methods — Determination of repeatability and reproducibility by inter-laboratory tests.*

3 Principle

Dissolution of a test portion in nitric acid. Precipitation of silica by dehydration in perchloric acid. Removal of silica by filtration. Precipitation of nickel from a tartro-ammoniacal medium by an ethanolic solution of dimethylglyoxime. A second precipitation of nickel and weighing after drying at 150 °C. Determination of residual nickel in the filtrates by atomic absorption spectrometry.

4 Reagents

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

4.1 Acetic acid, ϱ_{20} = 1,05 g/ml, diluted 1 + 1.

4.2 Ammonium hydroxide, ϱ_{20} = 0,925 g/ml.

4.3 Dimethylglyoxime, 10 g/l solution in ethanol.

4.4 Hydrochloric acid, ϱ_{20} = 1,19 g/ml.

4.5 Hydrochloric acid, ϱ_{20} = 1,19 g/ml, diluted 1 + 9.

4.6 Nitric acid, ϱ_{20} = 1,41 g/ml.

4.7 Nitric acid, ϱ_{20} = 1,41 g/ml, diluted 1 + 1.

4.8 Perchloric acid, ϱ_{20} = 1,61 g/ml [72 % (*m/m*)].

4.9 Tartaric acid, 500 g/l solution.

4.10 Hydrofluoric acid, ϱ_{20} = 1,14 g/ml, diluted 1 + 1.

WARNING — Hydrofluoric acid is extremely irritating and corrosive to skin and mucous membranes, producing severe skin burns which are slow to heal. In case of skin contact, wash well with water and seek medical advice.

5 Apparatus

Ordinary laboratory apparatus, and

5.1 Filtration crucible, fritted glass, of approximately 10 to 20 µm pore diameter.

5.2 Glass beakers, of capacity 600 ml, clean, unetched and flat bottomed.

5.3 Pipettes, of capacities 50 and 100 ml, in accordance with ISO 648, class A.

5.4 Volumetric flasks, of capacities 200 and 1 000 ml, in accordance with ISO 1042, class A.

5.5 Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) beaker, of capacity 600 ml, for samples with a high silicon content.

6 Sampling and samples

6.1 Sampling and preparation of the laboratory sample shall be carried out by normal agreed procedures or, in case of dispute, by the relevant International Standard.

6.2 The laboratory sample normally is in the form of granules, millings or drillings and no further preparation of the sample is necessary.

6.3 If it is suspected that the laboratory sample is contaminated with oil or grease from the milling or drilling process, it shall be cleaned by washing with high purity acetone and drying in air.

6.4 If the laboratory sample contains particles or pieces of widely varying sizes, the test portion should be obtained by riffling.

7 Procedure

WARNING — Fuming perchloric acid is a powerful oxidant and can cause an explosive mixture when in contact with organic materials. All evaporations should be done in fume cupboards suitable for use with perchloric acid.

7.1 Test portion

Weigh, to the nearest 0,001 g, 3,9 to 4,1 g of the laboratory sample and transfer to a 600 ml glass beaker (5.2).

7.2 Blank test

Carry out a blank test in parallel with the determination, following the same procedure and using the same quantities of all the reagents.

7.3 Preparation of crucible

7.3.1 Filter through the crucible (5.1) a hot mixture of 20 ml of hydrochloric acid (4.4), 10 ml of nitric acid (4.6) and 30 ml of water. Wash the crucible with warm water until all the acid has been removed.

7.3.2 Dry the crucible in an oven at 150 °C for 2 h. Cool in a desiccator for 60 min and weigh quickly.

NOTES

1 This procedure is used to condition a new crucible or to clean a used crucible after the analysis is completed.

2 For highest accuracy, the crucible and precipitate (7.5.9) should be weighed, as closely as possible, under the same temperature and humidity conditions as the empty crucible.

7.4 Preparation of test solution

7.4.1 Dissolve the test portion (7.1) by adding 25 ml of water followed by 50 ml of nitric acid diluted 1 + 1. Cover the beaker with a watch-glass and heat gently, if necessary, to complete dissolution.

NOTE — For ferronickel samples containing more than 1 % (m/m) silicon, use a polytetrafluoroethylene beaker (5.5). Attack the test portion by adding successively 25 ml of water, 40 ml of nitric acid (4.7) and 10 ml of hydrochloric acid (4.4). To obtain complete dissolution of the sample, add, at the end of effervescence, 10 ml of hydrofluoric acid (4.10) and 40 ml of perchloric acid (4.8). Heat until evolution of fumes of perchloric acid. Allow to cool and transfer the solution quantitatively to a glass beaker (5.2). Heat to 260 °C until abundant white fumes of perchloric acid are obtained. Reflux at this temperature for 20 min and proceed as directed in 7.4.2, "Remove the beaker...".

7.4.2 When the metal is dissolved, add 40 ml of perchloric acid (4.8) and heat at 260 °C until abundant white fumes are obtained. Reflux at this temperature for 20 min. Remove the beaker from the hotplate and allow to cool. Add 20 ml of hydrochloric acid (4.4) and 200 ml of warm water. Filter off the silica using a medium porosity filter paper, collecting the filtrate in a 1 000 ml one-mark volumetric flask. Rinse the beaker and wash the silica precipitate three times with hydrochloric acid diluted 1 + 9 and four times with warm water. Discard the silica precipitate, make up the filtrate to the mark with water and mix thoroughly.

7.5 Determination

7.5.1 Pipette from the test solution into a 600 ml beaker, an aliquot containing 60 to 120 mg of nickel, and dilute to 300 ml with water. Use a 100 ml aliquot for samples containing less than 30 % (m/m) nickel and 50 ml for samples containing more than 30 % (m/m) nickel.

7.5.2 Add 10 ml of tartaric acid solution (4.9) to the aliquot (7.5.1). Pour in, while stirring, ammonium hydroxide (4.2) until the colour of the solution changes from yellow to blue-green (pH is slightly alkaline). The solution must remain clear. Restore the yellow colour by slowly adding sufficient acetic acid (4.1). The pH must be between 4 and 5. Heat the solution to 60 °C.

7.5.3 Pour in, while stirring, 4 ml of dimethylglyoxime solution (4.3) for each 10 mg of nickel estimated to be present. Add 20 ml in excess.

7.5.4 Make the solution slightly ammoniacal (pH of about 10) by addition of sufficient ammonium hydroxide. Stir vigorously for about 30 s and allow the precipitate to settle for 30 min.

7.5.5 Filter the solution through a medium porosity paper. Wash the precipitate five times with warm water (about 40 to 50 °C). Retain the filtrate for processing in 7.5.10.

7.5.6 Dissolve the precipitate through the filter into the beaker used for the first precipitation, using a hot mixture of 20 ml of hydrochloric acid (4.4), 10 ml of nitric acid (4.6) and 30 ml of water. Wash the filter carefully with three 20 ml portions of the acid mixture, following the addition of each portion by washing with warm water. Ensure that all the red precipitate is dissolved and finally wash the filter thoroughly with warm water.

7.5.7 Reprecipitate the nickel by repeating the steps in 7.5.2 to 7.5.4 inclusive but use only 2 ml of tartaric acid solution (4.9) and only 5 ml excess of dimethylglyoxime solution (4.3).

7.5.8 Filter the precipitate on the dried and preweighed fritted glass crucible (7.3.2). Clean the beaker thoroughly and wash the precipitate five times with warm water. Retain the filtrate for processing in 7.5.10.

7.5.9 Dry the crucible and precipitate in an oven at 150 °C for 2 h, cool in a desiccator for 60 min and weigh quickly, under the same conditions as used in 7.3.2.