

Väetised. Üldlämmastiku määramine kahe eri meetodi abil väetistes, mis sisaldavad lämmastikku ainult nitraatidena, ammooniumlämmastiku ja karbamiidina

Fertilizers - Determination of total nitrogen in fertilizers containing nitrogen only as nitric, ammoniacal and urea nitrogen by two different methods

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 15750:2009 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 15750:2009 ingliskeelset teksti.

Standard on kinnitatud Eesti Standardikeskuse 31.12.2009 käskkirjaga ja jõustub sellekohase teate avaldamisel EVS Teatajas.

Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonide poolt rahvuslikele liikmetele Euroopa standardi teksti kättesaadavaks tegemise kuupäev on 28.10.2009.

Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.

This Estonian standard EVS-EN 15750:2009 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 15750:2009.

This standard is ratified with the order of Estonian Centre for Standardisation dated 31.12.2009 and is endorsed with the notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.

Date of Availability of the European standard text 28.10.2009.

The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.

ICS 65.080

Standardite reprodutseerimis- ja levitamiseõigus kuulub Eesti Standardikeskusele

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English Version

**Fertilizers - Determination of total nitrogen in fertilizers
containing nitrogen only as nitric, ammoniacal and urea nitrogen
by two different methods**

Engrais - Détermination de la teneur en azote totale des engrais ne contenant l'azote que sous forme nitrique, ammoniacale et uréique selon deux méthodes différentes

Düngemittel - Bestimmung von Gesamtstickstoff in Düngemitteln mit Stickstoff in Form von Ammonium, Nitrat und Harnstoff unter Anwendung von zwei verschiedenen Verfahren

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 20 September 2009.

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Foreword

This European Standard (EN 15750:2009) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 260 "Fertilizers and liming materials", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by April 2010, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2010.

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This document supersedes CEN/TS 15750:2008.

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Introduction

This document specifies two different methods for the determination of the total nitrogen content in fertilizers. Based on the statistical results of the inter-laboratory tests, obtained with the same samples, the two methods produce equivalent results, and hence can be used both on decision of the user.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies two different methods (Methods A and B) for the determination of the total nitrogen content in fertilizers. Method A specifies the titrimetric method after distillation according to ISO 5315:1984. Method B specifies a method by reduction of nitrate with iron and tin(II)-chloride.

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 385, *Laboratory glassware — Burettes (ISO 385:2005)*

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

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.

4 Principle

4.1 Method A – Titrimetric method after distillation according to ISO 5315:1984

Reduction of nitrate to ammonia by chromium powder in acid medium. Conversion of organic and urea nitrogen into ammonium sulfate by digestion with concentrated sulfuric acid in the presence of a catalyst. Distillation of the ammonia from an alkaline solution, absorption in an excess of standard volumetric sulfuric acid solution and back-titration with standard volumetric sodium hydroxide solution in the presence of methyl red or screened methyl red as indicator.

4.2 Method B – Reduction of nitrate with iron and tin(II)-chloride

Reduction of nitrate to ammonia by iron powder and tin chloride in acid medium. Conversion of organic and urea nitrogen into ammonium sulfate by digestion with concentrated sulfuric acid in the presence of a catalyst. Distillation of the ammonia from an alkaline solution, absorption in an excess of standard volumetric sulfuric acid solution and back-titration with standard volumetric sodium hydroxide solution in the presence of an indicator solution.