
INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



2368

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ • ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

Aluminium fluoride for industrial use – Determination of iron content – 1,10-phenanthroline photometric method

First edition – 1972-12-15

FOREWORD

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO Member Bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO Technical Committees. Every Member Body interested in a subject for which a Technical Committee has been set up 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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the Technical Committees are circulated to the Member Bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

International Standard ISO 2368 was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 47, *Chemistry*.

It was approved in November 1971 by the Member Bodies of the following countries :

Austria	Italy	Switzerland
Belgium	Netherlands	Thailand
Canada	New Zealand	Turkey
France	Poland	United Kingdom
Germany	Portugal	U.S.S.R.
Hungary	Romania	Yugoslavia
Ireland	South Africa, Rep. of	
Israel	Spain	

The Member Body of the following country expressed disapproval of the document on technical grounds :

India

Aluminium fluoride for industrial use – Determination of iron content – 1,10-phenanthroline photometric method

1 SCOPE

This International Standard specifies a photometric method, using 1,10-phenanthroline, for the determination of the iron content of aluminium fluoride for industrial use.

2 FIELD OF APPLICATION

The method is applicable to the determination of iron contents, expressed as Fe_2O_3 , greater than 0,020 %, in aluminium fluoride for industrial use.

3 REFERENCE

ISO 2925, *Aluminium fluoride for industrial use – Preparation and storage of test samples.*¹⁾

4 PRINCIPLE

Dissolution of a test portion by either alkaline or acid fusion.

Preliminary reduction of iron(III) by means of hydroxylammonium chloride.

Formation of the iron(II)-1,10-phenanthroline complex in a buffered medium (pH value between 3,5 and 4,2).

Photometric measurement at a wavelength of about 510 nm.

5 REAGENTS

Distilled water or water of equivalent purity shall be used in the test.

5.1 Sodium carbonate, anhydrous.

5.2 Boric acid (H_3BO_3).

5.3 Potassium pyrosulphate ($\text{K}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_7$), finely crushed.

5.4 Nitric acid, approximately 8 N solution.

Dilute 540 ml of nitric acid, ρ 1,40 g/ml (approximately 68 % (m/m) solution), with water, dilute to 1 000 ml and mix.

5.5 Hydrochloric acid, approximately 6 N solution.

Dilute 515 ml of hydrochloric acid, ρ 1,19 g/ml (approximately 38 % (m/m) solution), with water, dilute to 1 000 ml and mix.

5.6 Hydroxylammonium chloride, 10 g/l solution.

Dissolve 10 g of hydroxylammonium chloride ($\text{NH}_2\text{OH}\cdot\text{HCl}$) in water, dilute to 1 000 ml and mix.

5.7 1,10-phenanthroline hydrochloride, 2,5 g/l solution.

Dissolve 2,5 g of 1,10-phenanthroline hydrochloride monohydrate ($\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_8\text{N}_2\cdot\text{HCl}\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$) in water, dilute to 1 000 ml and mix.

NOTE – 1,10-phenanthroline hydrochloride monohydrate can be replaced by 1,10-phenanthroline monohydrate. If this product is used, it should be dissolved in 10 ml of ethanol 95 % (V/V), before adding water.

5.8 Buffer solution.

Dissolve 272 g of sodium acetate trihydrate in approximately 500 ml of water.

Add 240 ml of glacial acetic acid, approximately 17,4 N, dilute to 1 000 ml and mix.

5.9 Sodium acetate, 500 g/l solution.

Dissolve 50 g of sodium acetate trihydrate in water, dilute to 100 ml and mix.

5.10 Acetic acid, dilute solution.

Dilute 500 ml of glacial acetic acid, approximately 17,4 N, with water, dilute to 1 000 ml and mix.

5.11 Iron standard solution, with an Fe_2O_3 content of 0,200 g/l.

This solution can be prepared by either of the two following methods :

5.11.1 Weigh, to the nearest 1 mg, 0,982 g of iron(II) ammonium sulphate hexahydrate, $[\text{Fe}(\text{NH}_4)_2(\text{SO}_4)_2\cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}]$. Place in a beaker of suitable capacity (100 ml, for example) and dissolve in water.

1) At present at the stage of draft.