## Bureau of Standards

## Certificate of Analyses

OF

### STANDARD SAMPLE NO. 102 SILICA BRICK

(All results are based on samples dried at 105°-110°C.)

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Analysts*	SiO <sub>2</sub>	$Al_2O_3$	Total iron as Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	${ m TiO_2}$	$ZrO_2$	$P_2O_5$	MnO	CaO	MgO	XNa₂O	<b>ૠ</b> .o	Loss on ignition
1	93. 98	1. 98	0. 64	0. 15	0. 02	0. 022		2. 29	0. 21	0. 08	0. 29	0. 37
2	93. 95	1. 95	. 66	. 16	. 03	. 024	0.004	2. 29	. 20	. 07	. 30	. 40
3	93. 94	1. 97	. 65	. 17	. 014	. 023		2. 30	. 21	. 04	. 29	. 38
4	93. 85	1. 94	. 66	. 15	. 02	. 03		2. 32	. 22	.06	. 30	. 45
5	93. 88	2. 01ь	. 64	. 17				2. 24	. 19	. 09	./27	. 36
	93. 99	2. 04 <sup>b</sup>	. 70					2. 25	. 21	. 05	. 27	. 30
	93. 10a	1. 84 <sup>b</sup>	. 73	. 15				2. 29	. 21	<u> </u>	<u>/</u>	. 36
8	94. 02	1. 99 <sup>b</sup>	. 64	. 16			. 02ª	2, 30	. 20	.09	. 26	. 41
9	93. 92	1. 96ь	. 62	. 15	. 02		. 005	2. 34	. 20	. 03	.31	. 37
Averages	93. 94	1. 96	. 66	. 16	. 021	. 025	. 005	2. 29	. 21	06	— . <del>29</del> —	. 38

a Omitted from the average.

Includes TiO2, ZrO2, or F2O5 and is not averaged with the other results.

#### \*LIST OF ANALYSTS

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Washington, D. C. April 29, 1932

George K. Burgess Director.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1832 See attached sheet for revised values for Na<sub>2</sub>0, K<sub>2</sub>0, and Li<sub>2</sub>0. (3-1-1955)

## REVISED VALUES FOR ALKALIES IN NBS STANDARD SAMPLES 76, 77, 78, 97, 98, 102, and 104

When these standards were issued criginally, data on the alkalies were included at that time though recognized as somewhat incomplete. Later spectrographic examination indicated the presence of significant amounts of lithium in some of these materials. Recently, the alkali contents of these standards have been redetermined at the National Bureau of Standards by flame-photometric methods. New certificates of analysis will be prepared, but in the interim the following new tentative values are indicated for the alkalies in these standard samples:

Standard	Na <sub>2</sub> O	K <sub>2</sub> 0	Li <sub>2</sub> 0
Refractory No. 76 Refractory No. 77 Refractory No. 78	0.15 .06 .06	1.54	0.11
Clay 97 Clay 98	.07 .26	, 440 47	.23 .03
Silica Brick 102 Magnesite 104	.01 <sub>5</sub>	0.32 .01 <sub>5</sub>	.001

\*Dash indicates no changes.

Washington, D. C. March 1, 1955 (Revised 9-1-55)

## U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

# SUPPLEMENTARY CERTIFICATE OF STANDARD SAMPLE No. 102 SILICA BRICK

Density - - 2.33 g/cm<sup>3</sup> at 25°C

The above value was obtained as follows:

The weighed sample was placed in the partially filled picnometer and very thoroughly mixed with the test liquid (distilled water) by stirring with a glass rod and evacuating to remove entrapped air. The picnometer was then completely filled with the test liquid and the excess removed by filter paper. All weighings made in air and applied in the following formula:

$$d_1 = (d_w - C) \frac{(W_s - W_p)}{(W - W_1) + (W_s - W_p)} + C$$

in which

d, = density in grams per milliliter

dw = density of calibrating liquid (usually water)

W = apparent mass of substance

 $W_p$  = apparent mass of picnometer

W = apparent mass of picnometer filled with calibrating liquid

W<sub>1</sub> = apparent mass of picnometer substance and calibrating liquid to fill

C = air density

Specific gravity at temperature  $t^*/t^*$  may be obtained by dividing  $d_1$  at temperature t by density of water at temperature t.

The formula assumes that the temperature and air density remain the same throughout the determination of the density of the sample.

(Signed) LYMAN J. BRIGGS, Director.

Washington, D. C. May 13, 1937