### U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE WASHINGTON

# National Bureau of Standards

## Certificate of Analyses

### Standard Sample 158

Silicon Bronze

ANALYST	COPPER Electrolytic	SILICON	ZINC ZnS-ZnO	IRON	MANGANESE Colorimetric	NIT	ALUMINUM	NICKEL Colorimetric	LEAD	
1	*90.87	<sup>6</sup> 2.72	2.05	°1.47	<sup>a</sup> 1.30	°0.98	10.53	g0.0056	ъ0.005	
2	190.87	12.72	2.06	°1.47	k1.31	1.96	m.54	g.0064	n,003	
3	*90.87	{ b2.71} c2.70}	2.09	₽1.48	<sup>q</sup> 1.31	r.97	s.53	g.006		
4	<sup>t</sup> 90.84	b2.72 u2.71	2.10	°1.48	k1.31	<b>v.</b> 96	w.55	g.0064	h.002	
***************************************	×90.84	°2.72	y 2.06	°1.50	² 1.30		w.55			
6	×90.84	b2.74	2.06	°1.48	*1.33	<sup>21</sup> .99	<sup>22</sup> .56	z3.006	24.003 25.005	
7	190.86	ъ2.72	2.07	°1.49	*1.30	v.97	z6.54	g.0056		
Average	90.86	2.72	2.07	1.48	1.31	0.97	0.54	0.006	0.004	

- \* Five-gram sample dissolved in 45 ml of HNO<sub>3</sub> (1:1) containing 1 to 2 ml of HF (48%). Nineteen mg of lead as Pb(NO<sub>3</sub>)2, and 2 drops of 0.1 N HC1 added, the solution diluted to 350 ml, and electrolyzed overnight using a current density of 0.5 amp/dm². Silicon in the electrolyze removed with HsO<sub>2</sub>-HF treatment, and tin with HBr. Residual copper separated with H<sub>2</sub>S and determined by electrolysis.

  b Double dehydration with H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> with intervening filtration.

tion.

\* SnCl<sub>2</sub>-K<sub>2</sub>Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub> method.

\* Persulfate-arsenite method with potentiometric titra-

a Persuliate-arsente method with potentiometric titration.
• Tin separated by distillation from a 5-g sample, precipitated with cupferron, and ignited to SnO<sub>2</sub>. See J. Research NBS 33, 307 (1944) RP1610.

¹ Copper removed from a 2-g sample by electrolysis in an HNO<sub>2</sub>-HF solution as in footnote a. Mercury cathode separation then made in sulfate solution followed by an H<sub>2</sub>S separation in 0.01 N acidity. Sulfides filtered off, and MnO<sub>2</sub> removed with persulfate in dilute acid solution. Aluminum precipitated with NH<sub>4</sub>OH and ignited to MloO<sub>2</sub>.

# Dimethylglyoxime-photometric method.

- b Dithizone method.

  i Silicon removed from a 5-g sample prior to electrolysis.

  J Double dehydration with H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> with intervening filtration. Traces of silicon recovered in second filtrate by NH<sub>4</sub>OH precipitation and subsequent HClO<sub>4</sub> dehydration.
- k KIO4-photometric method.

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Tin reduced with nickel and titrated with KIO4.

Mercury cathode-cupterron-8, hydroxyquinoline method.
See ASTM method E76-50.

Polarographic method.
HCiO4 dehydration.
Iron reduced with granular zinc or with H28 and titrated with Ce(SO4)2.

4 MnO3 precipitated with KCiO4, and dissolved in H2SO4 containing a slight excess of Na2C2O4. Excess oxalate titrated with KMnO4.

Tin reduced with iron plus antimony and titrated with KIO3.

- \* In reduced with Iron plus antimony and titrated with KIO<sub>3</sub>.

  \* Aluminum precipitated with 8-hydroxyquinoline and titrated with KBrO<sub>3</sub>.

- \* Direct electrolysis of a 2-g sample in an HNO<sub>5</sub>-HF solution containing a small amount of added lead. See ASTM method E54-49.

  \* Molybdishict acid-photometric method. See ASTM method E62-50.

  \* Tin reduced with aluminum and titrated with KIO<sub>5</sub>-See ASTM method E54-49.

  \* Mercury cathode-AleO<sub>5</sub> method.

- See ASTM method E54-49.

  \* Mercury cathode-Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> method. See ASTM method E54-49.

  \* Copper deposited in the presence of silicon and tin in an HNO<sub>3</sub>-Hf solution of a l-g sample.

  \* Copper in the filtrate from the silicon determination (footnote °) removed by electrolysis. Electrolyte evaporated to furnes of H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and the solution treated with an excess of NaOH and filtered. Zinc determined in the filtrate by electrolysis excess of NaOH and filtered. Zinc determined if filtrate by electrolysis.

  8 Riemuthate method.

  1 Tin reduced with lead and titrated with iodine.

  2 8-hydroxyquinoline method.

  3 Dimethylglyoxime-gravimetric method.

  4 PSS-colorimetric method.

  5 Weighed as PbCrO<sub>4</sub>.

- \*6 Mercury cathode-cupferron-Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> method.

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