### U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE WASHINGTON

# National Bureau of Standards Certificate of Analyses

## Standard Sample 7F

### Cast Iron

(High-Phosphorus)

	C		Mn	P		S			Si	Cu	Ni	Cr	v	Mo	Ti	As	N
ANALYST	Total	Graphitic	Persulfate-Arsenite	Gravimetric (weighed as Mg <sub>2</sub> P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub> after removal of arsenic)	Alkali-Molybdate **	Gravimetric (direct oxidation and final precipitation after reduction of iron)	Evolution (HCl, sp. gr. 1.18, ZnS-iodine <sup>b</sup> theoretical sulfur titer °)	Combustion Iodate titration	Sulfuric acid dehydration	H <sub>2</sub> S-CuS-CuO	Weighed as nickel dimethylglyoxime	FeSO4-KMnO4 titration		Colorimetric	$ m H_2O_2$ photometric		Distillation-titration
1	2.79	2.48	d0.441	0.880	e0.88 <b>4</b>	0.078	0.079	f0.077	€1.89	<sup>h</sup> 0.021	0.009	i0.016	i0.049	0.002	<b>№0.0</b> 66	10.087	m0.004
2	{ 2.79 } 2.80 }	2.49	.442	  - <b></b>	.88	.079	•.078	₽.080	a. s1.91	.021	.012	r.013	.049	.003	.059	s.088	.004
3	2.81	2.51	.449	.875		.079	.079	<b>-</b>	<b>\$1.</b> 88	.021	t.009	u.014	₹.048	.004	₩.063	8.088	<b>-</b>
<b>\( \)</b>	2.80	2.55	<b>*.4</b> 53	у.89	.89		.077	<b>*.</b> 081	≇1.88	.021	t.012	z,×.015	z1,x.046	.003	.062	s.089	<b></b>
5	2.79	2.46	*.45	.874	.877	.077		<b>×.</b> 076	<b>≈1.</b> 88	.023	.011	z2.017	z³.046	.003	w.058		.004
Averages	2.80_	2.50	0.447	0.880	0.883	0.078	0.078	0.078	1.89	0.021	0.011	0.015	0.048	0.003	0.062	0.088	0.004
General average	2.80	2.50	0.447	0.8	881		0.078		1.89	0.021	0.011	0.015	0.048	0.003	0.062	0.088	0.004

\* Precipitated at 40° C, washed with a 1-percent solution of KNOs and titrated with alkali standardized by the use of acid potassium phthalate and the ratio 23 NaOH:1P.

b Sample annealed by covering with a layer of graphite, and heating for 20 minutes at 685° C.

c Value obtained by standardizing the titrating solution by means of sodium oxalate through KMnO4 and Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, and use of the ratio 21:1S.

and use of the ratio 21:18.

d Potentiometric titration.

e Molybdenum-blue photometric method. See J. Research NBS 26, 405 (1941) RP1386.

fl-g sample burned in oxygen at 1,425° C, and sulfur dioxide absorbed in starch-iodide solution. Iodine liberated from iodide by titration, during the combustion, with standard KIO<sub>2</sub> solution. Titer based on 93 percent of the theoretical factor.

g Double dehydration with intervening filtration.

h Diethyldithiocarbamate photometric method. See J. Research NBS 47, 380 (1951) RP2265.

i Chromium separated from the bulk of the iron in a 10-g sample by hydrolytic precipitation with NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, oxidized with persulfate, and titrated potentiometrically with ferrous ammonium sulfate.

i Vanadium separated as in (i), oxidized with HNO<sub>3</sub> and titrated potentiometrically with ferrous ammonium sulfate. k Cupferron separation after solution of the sample in diluted HCl (1+2). Vanadium separated by treatment with NaOH.

<sup>1</sup> Molybdenum-blue photometric method. See J. Research NBS 24, 7 (1940) RP1267.

<sup>m</sup> Sulfuric acid digestion for 3 hours of a 1-g sample. See J. Research NBS 43, 201 (1949) RP2021.

Nolumetric method.
Solution in diluted HCl (1+1).

- <sup>p</sup> Combustion gases absorbed in NaOH-H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, and excess NaOH titrated with H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>.

- IaOH titrated with H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>.

  © Perchloric acid dehydration.

  Elicarbonate hydrolysis-perchloric acid oxidation.

  Distillation-H<sub>2</sub>S-As<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub>.

  Dimethylglyoxime-photometric method.

  Diphenylcarbazide photometric method.

  Elicarbonate hydrolysis-(NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>-KMnO<sub>4</sub> method.

  As in (k), except vanadium separated by Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>.
- fusion.

  \* Titrating solution standardized by use of a standard iron or steel.

  y Weighed as ammonium phosphomolybdate.

  \* Persulfate oxidation, potentiometric titration with Fe(NH4)2(SO<sub>4</sub>)2.

  \*\*I Five-gram sample as in (j).

  \*\*2 As in (i), except FeSO<sub>4</sub>-KMnO<sub>4</sub> titration.

  \*\*3 FeSO<sub>4</sub>-(NH<sub>4</sub>)2S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub>-KMnO<sub>4</sub> method.

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