

Methods for

The analysis of aluminium and aluminium alloys —

**Part 25: Titanium
(spectrophotometric chromotropic acid
method)**

[ISO title: Aluminium and aluminium alloys — Determination of
titanium — Spectrophotometric chromotropic acid method]

UDC 669.71:543.42.062:546.74

Cooperating organizations

The Non-ferrous Metals Standards Committee, under whose direction this British Standard was prepared, consists of representatives from the following Government department and scientific and industrial organizations:

- Aluminium Federation*
- Association of Bronze and Brass Founders
- British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association (BEAMA)
- British Lead Manufacturers' Association
- British Non-ferrous Metals Federation
- Copper Development Association
- Electric Cable Makers' Confederation
- Institute of British Foundrymen
- Institution of Mechanical Engineers
- Institution of Mining and Metallurgy
- Institution of Production Engineers
- Institution of Structural Engineers
- International Tin Research Institute
- Lead Development Association
- Light Metal Founders' Association*
- London Metal Exchange
- Magnesium Industry Council
- Ministry of Defence*
- Non-ferrous Metal Stockists*
- Royal Institute of British Architects*
- Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders Limited*
- Zinc Development Association

The organizations marked with an asterisk in the above list, together with the following, were directly represented on the committee entrusted with the preparation of this British Standard:

- Association of Light Alloy Refiners Limited
- BNF Metals Technology Centre
- Bureau of Analysed Samples Limited
- Lloyd's Register of Shipping
- Individual expert

This British Standard, having been prepared under the direction of the Non-ferrous Metals Standards Committee, was published under the authority of the Executive Board and comes into effect on 31 March 1980

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National foreword

This Part of BS 1728 is identical with ISO 1118 “*Aluminium and aluminium alloys — Determination of titanium — Spectrophotometric chromotropic acid method*” published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). The method described is identical in purpose and in the range of titanium contents with those given in Part 13 of BS 1728. Analytical progress having rendered the latter obsolete, Part 13 has now been withdrawn in favour of Part 25.

This method for the determination of titanium is the twenty-fifth of a series that will form a complete British Standard under the collective title “Methods for the analysis of aluminium and aluminium alloys”, each being published as a separate Part. Other methods in the series are as follows:

- *Part 1: Copper;*
- *Part 2: Magnesium;*
- *Part 5: Copper (absorptiometric method);*
- *Part 6: Iron (volumetric: titanous chloride method);*
- *Part 8: Iron (absorptiometric 1 : 10-phenanthroline method);*
- *Part 9: Manganese (volumetric: arsenite/nitrite method);*
- *Part 10: Manganese (absorptiometric method);*
- *Part 11: Silicon (perchloric acid method);*
- *Part 12: Silicon (absorptiometric molybdenum blue method);*
- *Part 14: Nickel (gravimetric method);*
- *Part 15: Nickel (photometric method);*
- *Part 16: Chromium (photometric method);*
- *Part 17: Chromium (volumetric method);*
- *Part 18: Zinc (ion-exchange-volumetric EDTA or polarographic method);*
- *Part 19: Magnesium (atomic absorption method);*
- *Part 20: Lead (atomic absorption method);*
- *Part 21: Zinc (atomic absorption method);*
- *Part 22: Magnesium (volumetric CDTA method);*
- *Part 23: Copper (atomic absorption method);*
- *Part 24: Nickel (atomic absorption method).*

The preparation of this series of methods has been directed by the Non-ferrous Metals Standards Committee as part of a general programme for the standardization of methods for the sampling and analysis of non-ferrous metals.

The methods have been found to give reliable and reproducible results and, while in some instances they may appear to be lengthy, it should be appreciated that they are primarily intended as “referee” methods to be used in cases of dispute.

Terminology and conventions. The text of the International Standard has been approved as suitable for publication, without deviation, as a British Standard. Some terminology and certain conventions are not identical with those used in British Standards; attention is especially drawn to the following.

The comma has been used as a decimal marker. In British Standards it is current practice to use a full point on the baseline as the decimal marker.

Where the words “International Standard” appear, referring to this standard, they should be read as “British Standard”.

A British Standard does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users of British Standards are responsible for their correct application.

Compliance with a British Standard does not of itself confer immunity from legal obligations.

Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i to iv, pages 1 to 6 and a back cover.

This standard has been updated (see copyright date) and may have had amendments incorporated. This will be indicated in the amendment table on the inside front cover.