

ISO

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION

ISO RECOMMENDATION

R 552

METHODS OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF MANGANESE ORES
DETERMINATION OF CALCIUM OXIDE CONTENT
AND MAGNESIUM OXIDE CONTENT

1st EDITION

December 1966

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BRIEF HISTORY

The ISO Recommendation R 552, *Methods of Chemical Analysis of Manganese Ores—Determination of Calcium Oxide Content and Magnesium Oxide Content*, was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 65, *Manganese Ores*, the Secretariat of which is held by the Komitet Standartov, Mer i Izmeritel'nyh Priborov pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR (GOST).

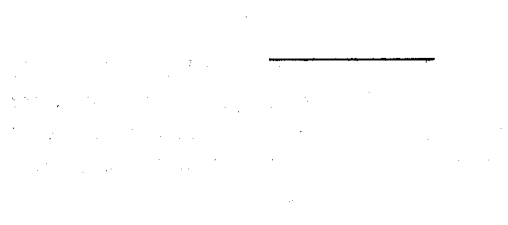
Work on this question by the Technical Committee began in 1957 and led, in 1959, to the adoption of a Draft ISO Recommendation.

In November 1962, this Draft ISO Recommendation (No. 541) was circulated to all the ISO Member Bodies for enquiry. It was approved, subject to a few modifications of an editorial nature, by the following Member Bodies:

Australia	Hungary	Romania
Austria	India	Spain
Burma	Iran	U.A.R.
Chile	Ireland	United Kingdom
Czechoslovakia	Italy	U.S.S.R.
France	Japan	Yugoslavia
Germany	Poland	

No Member Body opposed the approval of the Draft.

The Draft ISO Recommendation was then submitted by correspondence to the ISO Council which decided, in December 1966, to accept it as an ISO RECOMMENDATION.



METHODS OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF MANGANESE ORES

DETERMINATION OF CALCIUM OXIDE CONTENT
AND MAGNESIUM OXIDE CONTENT

(Atomic mass Ca : 40.08 ; molecular mass CaO : 56.08)

(Atomic mass Mg : 24.32 ; molecular mass MgO : 40.32)

This ISO Recommendation contains four parts:

- | | | |
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| I. Introduction | section | 1 |
| II. Gravimetric oxalate method of determination of calcium oxide content | sections | 2 to 5 |
| III. Volumetric permanganate method of determination of calcium oxide content | sections | 6 to 10 |
| IV. Gravimetric method of determination of magnesium oxide content in the form of pyrophosphate | sections | 11 to 14 |

I. INTRODUCTION

1. GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

- 1.1 In the following analysis, use a sample for chemical analysis of air-dried manganese ore, which has been crushed to a size not exceeding 0.10 mm and checked on a sieve of appropriate size.

Simultaneously with the collection of samples for the determination of calcium oxide and magnesium oxide, take three more test samples for the determination of hygroscopic moisture.

Calculate the content of calcium oxide and that of magnesium oxide in ore which is absolutely dry by multiplying the numerical results of these determinations by the conversion factor K , as found from the following formula:

$$K = \frac{100}{100 - A}$$

where A = hygroscopic moisture content, per cent.

- 1.2 The determination of calcium oxide and magnesium oxide in manganese ore is carried out by simultaneously analysing three samples of ore with two blank determinations to enable a corresponding correction in the result of the determinations to be made.

Simultaneously and under the same conditions, carry out a check analysis of a standard sample of manganese ore for calcium oxide and magnesium oxide.

The arithmetical mean of the three results is accepted as the final result.

The following conditions should be observed:

The maximum difference between the highest and the lowest results should not exceed double the absolute value of the permissible tolerance on the result of the analysis (for the corresponding interval of calcium oxide content and magnesium oxide content), shown in the tables under clauses 5.2, 10.2 and 14.2, "Accuracy of method".

The average result of the simultaneous check analysis of the standard sample of manganese ore for calcium and magnesium oxides should not differ from the result shown in the certificate by more than the $\pm$ value of the permissible tolerance (for the corresponding interval of calcium and magnesium oxide content), shown in the tables under clauses 5.2, 10.2 and 14.2, "Accuracy of method".

For the analysis take a standard sample of the type of ore to which the sample being analysed belongs.

1.3 The test samples and the residues should be weighed to an accuracy of ± 0.0002 g.

1.4 Deionized water should be used during the procedure and for the preparation of solutions.

1.5 Meanings of the following expressions:

hot water (or solution) implies a temperature of the liquid of 60 to 70 °C;

warm water (or solution) implies a temperature of the liquid of 40 to 50 °C;

diluted (1 : 1), (1 : 2), (1 : 5), etc.

means that the first figure gives the number of parts by volume of concentrated acid or some other solution, and

the second figure gives the number of parts by volume of water.

1.6 Indications as to the concentration of solutions show the quantity of solute (in grammes) in the corresponding volume of the solvent.

1.7 The following symbols and abbreviations are used:

CP chemically pure

d relative density

g gramme

g/l grammes per litre

l litre

ml millilitre

N standard solution of normal concentration

PFA pure for analysis