

ISO

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION

ISO RECOMMENDATION R 311

METHODS OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF MANGANESE ORES
DETERMINATION OF SILICON DIOXIDE

1st EDITION

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BRIEF HISTORY

The ISO Recommendation R 311, *Methods of Chemical Analysis of Manganese Ores—Determination of Silicon Dioxide*, 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.

Work on this question by the Technical Committee began in 1954 and led, in 1957, to the adoption of a Draft ISO Recommendation.

In October 1958, this Draft ISO Recommendation (No. 244) was circulated to all the ISO Member Bodies for enquiry. It was approved by the following Member Bodies:

Austria	Hungary	Republic of
Bulgaria	Ireland	South Africa
Burma	Italy	Romania
Chile	Japan	Spain
Czechoslovakia	Netherlands	United Kingdom
Finland	Poland	U.S.S.R.
Germany	Portugal	

Two Member Bodies opposed the approval of the Draft:

France, India.

The Draft ISO Recommendation was then submitted by correspondence to the ISO Council, which decided, in July 1963, to accept it as an ISO RECOMMENDATION.

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METHODS OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF MANGANESE ORES

DETERMINATION OF SILICON DIOXIDE

(Atomic mass Si : 28.09, molecular mass SiO₂: 60.09)

This ISO Recommendation contains two parts:

- I. Introduction section 1,
 II. Gravimetric hydrochloric acid method of determination of silicon dioxide . sections 2 to 5,

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 silicon dioxide, take three more test samples for the determination of hygroscopic moisture.

Calculate the content of silicon dioxide in ore which is absolutely dry by multiplying the numerical results of the determination of silicon dioxide 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 silicon dioxide 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 determination to be made.

Simultaneously and under the same conditions, carry out a check analysis of a standard sample of manganese ore, for silicon dioxide content.

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 silicon dioxide content), shown in the table under clause 5.2, "Accuracy of method".

The average result of the simultaneous check analysis of the standard sample of manganese ore for silicon dioxide content 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 silicon dioxide content), shown in the table under clause 5.2, "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 samples and the silica residues should be weighed to an accuracy of ± 0.0002 g.

1.4 Distilled 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:

<i>d</i>	relative density
<i>g</i>	gramme
<i>g/l</i>	grammes per litre
<i>ml</i>	millilitre
<i>mm</i>	millimetre
PFA	pure for analysis