

ISO

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION

ISO RECOMMENDATION R 316

METHODS OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF MANGANESE ORES
DETERMINATION OF COBALT

1st EDITION

July 1963

COPYRIGHT RESERVED

The copyright of ISO Recommendations and ISO Standards belongs to ISO Member Bodies. Reproduction of these documents, in any country, may be authorized therefore only by the national standards organization of that country, being a member of ISO.

For each individual country the only valid standard is the national standard of that country.

Printed in Switzerland

Also issued in French and Russian. Copies to be obtained through the national standards organizations.

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO/R 316:1963

BRIEF HISTORY

The ISO Recommendation R 316, *Methods of Chemical Analysis of Manganese Ores—Determination of Cobalt*, 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. 249) was circulated to all the ISO Member Bodies for enquiry. It was approved by the following Member Bodies:

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

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 July 1963, to accept it as an ISO RECOMMENDATION.

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO/R 316:1963

METHODS OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF MANGANESE ORES

DETERMINATION OF COBALT

(Atomic mass Co: 58.94; molecular mass CoO: 74.94)

This ISO Recommendation contains two parts:

- I. Introduction section 1,
- II. Colorimetric method of determination of cobalt in the form of a complex
with nitroso-R-salt 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 cobalt, take three more test samples for the determination of hygroscopic moisture.

Calculate the content of cobalt in ore which is absolutely dry by multiplying the numerical results of the determination of cobalt 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 cobalt 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 cobalt 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 cobalt 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 cobalt 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 cobalt 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 test samples and the 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
<i>nm</i>	nanometre,
PFA	pure for analysis