

ICS 73.060

CCS D42



**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 15924-2010

Replacing GB/T 15924-1995

**Method for chemical analysis of tin ores - Determination of tin
content**

锡矿石化学分析方法 锡量测定

Issued on: November 10, 2010

Implemented on: February 1, 2011

**Issued by: General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and
Quarantine of the People's Republic of China;
Standardization Administration of China**

Table of Contents

- 1 Scope
- 2 Normative references
- 4 Reagents

Foreword

This standard replaces GB/T 15924-1995 "Methods for chemical analysis of tin ores iodometric method for the determination of tin content." This standard compared with GB/T 15924-1995, the main changes are as follows:

- Modify the standard Chinese name;
 - Modify the standard English name;
 - Increased alert, warning of the content;
 - Increasing the purity of the reagents used and experimental water requirements;
 - Increasing the particle size of the sample and drying requirements;
 - Increased verification test content. Appendix A of this standard is an informative annex.
- The standard proposed by the People's Republic of China Ministry of Land Resources. This standard by the National Standardization Technical Committee of Land and Resources. This standard is drafted by: National Geological Experimental Test Center. This standard was drafted. Hubei Institute of Geology. The main drafters of this standard. Tangxing Min, a Liu Jian, Fang Jindong. This standard replaces the standards previously issued as follows:
- GB/T 15924-1995. Methods for chemical analysis of tin ores Determination of tin content
- Warning. Use of this standard shall have a person experiences regular laboratory work. This standard does not point out all possible security issues. Users have the responsibility to take appropriate safety and health practices and to ensure compliance with the conditions relevant national regulations.

1 Scope

GB/T 15924-2010 is the Chinese national standard on method for chemical analysis of tin ores - determination of tin content, in the field of mining and minerals. The /T suffix marks it as a recommended standard: it is not compulsory by itself, but it becomes binding as soon as a contract, a tender or a customer specification calls it up - which in practice is how most foreign buyers meet it. It was issued on 10 November 2010 by the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China;

Standardization Administration of China, and has been in force since 1 February 2011.

Classification: ICS 73.060, CCS D42. This page is published from the official record of the standard held by the Chinese standards administration: the identification, the dates, the classification and the issuing body are taken from there. The clause text, the tables and the numeric limits are in the document itself, which is delivered complete in English translation.

This standard specifies the method for the determination of the amount of tin Shizhong Xi. This standard applies to the determination of the amount of tin Shizhong Xi. Measurement range. more than 0.2% tin.

2 Normative references

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this standard and become the standard terms. For dated references, subsequent Amendments (not including errata content) or revisions do not apply to this standard, however, encourage the parties to the agreement are based on research Whether the latest versions of these documents. For undated reference documents, the latest versions apply to this standard. Laboratory use specifications and test methods

GB/T 6682 Analysis Principle

3 Sample molten sodium peroxide, to flooding, in hydrochloric acid medium, with aluminum tin (IV) reduction of tin (II), with potassium iodate standard solution drops Fixed, calculate the amount of tin. When the interfering elements exceeds the allowable amount, to be taken Coprecipitation.

4 Reagents

Unless otherwise indicated in the analysis are consistent with the use of analytical reagents and GB/T 6682 water analytical laboratory.

4.1 sodium peroxide.

4.2 tartaric acid.

4.3 Aluminum foil (purity 99.5%), a thickness of 0.1mm.

4.4 marble (white, on examination without reducing substance).

4.5 hydrochloride (rho1.19g/mL).

4.6 hydrochloride (11).

4.7 with saturated sodium bicarbonate solution.

4.8 EDTA (disodium ethylenediamine tetraacetate) solution (100g/L). edetate disodium was dissolved in 100g water 1000mL, drops Aqueous ammonia (4.9) until dissolved and the pH is checked and should be less than 10.

4.9 Ammonia ($\rho=0.8\text{g/mL}$).

4.10 EDTA washes (5g/L). 5.0g disodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate were dissolved in 1000mL water, the pH is adjusted to

9.5 with aqueous ammonia 9.

4.11 beryllium sulfate solution (100g/L). Weigh 10g $\text{BeSO}_4 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ dissolved in water, such as the need to filter turbidity, constant volume to 100mL, Shake well.

4.12 osmium solution (0.2g/L). Weigh 0.020g osmium tetroxide with sodium hydroxide (40g/L) were dissolved, add water to 100mL, Shake well.