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

GB/T 22660.1-2008

**Chemical analysis methods of lithium fluoride - Part 1:
Preparation and storage of test samples**

氟化锂化学分析方法 第1部分：试样的制备和贮存

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Foreword

GB/T 22660 "Methods for chemical analysis of lithium fluoride" is divided into eight sections.

- Part 1. Preparation and storage of test samples;
- Part 2. Determination of the weight of water in the wet method;
- Part 3. Determination of distillation of fluorine content - thorium nitrate volumetric method;
- Part 4. Determination of magnesium by flame atomic absorption spectrometry;
- Part 5. Determination of calcium content by flame atomic absorption spectrometry;
- Part 6. Determination of silicon dioxide content - Molybdenum blue spectrophotometric method;
- Part 7. Determination of iron oxide content phenanthroline spectrophotometry;
- Part 8. Determination of sulfate content of barium sulfate gravimetric method. This section GB/T Part of 122,660. This part is proposed by the China Nonferrous Metals Industry Association. The non-ferrous metal part by the National Standardization Technical Committee. This section is responsible for drafting unit. Fluoride Chemicals Co., Ltd., China Nonferrous Metals Industry Standards and Metrology Institute for Quality. Participated in the drafting of this section. Hunan Nonferrous fluorine chemical limited liability company, Aluminum Corporation of China Zhengzhou Research Institute. The main drafters of this section. Xue Xu Jin, Vicky division, Shi Xiuhua, Wang Jianping, BU Law See Liu Tsz Jun, Zhu Liang, Li Zhijian, INNER, Even Mingxia. Methods for chemical analysis of lithium fluoride Part 1. Preparation and storage of test samples

1 Scope

GB/T 22660.1-2008 is the Chinese national standard on chemical analysis methods of lithium fluoride - part 1: preparation and storage of test samples, in the field of metallurgy.

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 29 December 2008 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 November 2009. Classification: ICS 77.120, CCS H60. 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 section GB/T 22660 specifies the preparation and storage of the original sample of lithium fluoride and dried specimens. This section applies to the preparation and storage of the original sample and the lithium fluoride was dried samples.

2 Normative references

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference

GB/T 22660 in this section constitute provisions of this section. For dated reference documents Member, all subsequent amendments (not including errata content) or revisions do not apply to this section, however, encouraged to reach under this section Parties to research agreement to use the latest versions of these documents. For undated reference documents, the latest versions apply to this section.

GB/T 6679 General rules for sampling solid chemical products Preparation and storage of specimens 3

3.1 laboratory sample Using

GB/T 6679 stipulated in laboratory sample preparation and storage methods.

3.2 Preparation of the original sample For some geometric properties measured for testing certain physical and physico-chemical properties, as well as for determination of hygroscopic moisture. Take about 300g solid Laboratory sample (3.1) to be stored in a sealed container, the capacity of the container to be almost full sample is appropriate.

3.3 Preparation of dry sample For chemistry experiments, some measuring geometric characteristics and certain physical and chemical physics test.

3.3.1 Sample grinding The sample was milled and sieved through a 75 μ m sieve until all till mixed well.

3.3.2 Equipment

3.3.2.1 test sieve. pore size of 75 μ m. By not introducing an impurity element into the

material under test.

3.3.2.2 mortar. made of corundum or agate.

3.3.2.3 electric oven. Natural convection ventilation, to control the temperature of $110\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.

3.3.3 Procedure

3.3.3.1 About 100g laboratory sample (3.1) through the test sieve (3.3.2.1), the sieve residue particles on the mortar (3.3.2.2) Milled and sieved again, carefully screened material plus mix in front of the screen resulting compound. Repeated grinding, sifting, mixing until all samples All through a sieve so far.

3.3.3.2 The sample (3.3.3.1) into a platinum dish, and put into an electric oven (3.3.2.3), the control temperature of $110\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, drying 2h . Remove platinum dish placed in the dryer to cool from the oven.

3.3.3.3 The dried sample (3.3.3.2) stored in airtight containers, the volume of the container requires just completely filled with the sample is appropriate.

Containers should be labeled, marked with the following.