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

GB/T 6276.5-2010

Replacing GB/T 6276.5-1986

**Determination of ammonium hydrogen carbonate for industrial
use -- Part 5: Ash content -- Gravimetric method**

工业用碳酸氢铵的测定方法 第5部分：灰分含量 重量法

(English Translation)

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Foreword

GB/T 6276 "industrial use - Determination of ammonium bicarbonate method" is divided into nine sections.

- Part 1. ammonium bicarbonate content of acid-base titration;
- Part 2. potentiometric titration of chloride content;
- Part 3. sulphide content Visible turbidimetric method;
- Part 4. sulphate content Visible turbidimetric method;
- Part 5. ash content by weight method;
- Part 6. iron content - Phenanthroline spectrophotometric method;
- Part 7. arsenic content diethyl dithiocarbamate silver spectrophotometry;
- Part 8. arsenic content Gutzeit method;
- Part 9. heavy metal content Visible turbidimetric method.

This part of GB/T 56276 Part of.

This Part replaces GB/T 6276.5-1986 "industrial use ammonium bicarbonate ash content - Gravimetric method." this portion of the GB/T 6276.5-1986 The main differences are.

- Increasing the parallel determination results allow poor regulations.

This part is proposed by the China Petroleum and Chemical Industry Association.

This part of the National Standardization Technical Committee centralized fertilizer and soil conditioner.

This section drafted by. National Fertilizer Quality Supervision and Inspection Center (Shanghai).

1 Scope

GB/T 6276 This section provides the determination of industrial ammonium bicarbonate by gravimetric method of ash.

This section applies to industrial use - Determination of ash content in ammonium bicarbonate.

Principle 2

Sample at $(575 \pm 25) ^\circ\text{C}$ ignition to constant mass, the mass loss represented the ash content.

3 Equipment

3.1

porcelain crucible or a quartz crucible, 100mL;

3.2

box-type high-temperature resistance furnace. the ability to control the temperature at $(575 \pm 25) ^\circ\text{C}$.

4 Step, Analysis

Do two parallel determination of sample.

Previously at $(575 \pm 25) ^\circ\text{C}$ to constant burning quality porcelain crucible or a quartz crucible placed in a well ventilated hood, slowly add Heat, weighed about 50g sample (accurate to 0.1g), was added to a small amount in multiple crucible, attention should wait for completion of the previous sample added volatiles by then adding a group, and so on all the samples after evaporation, the ceramic crucible or a quartz crucible placed in a temperature of $300 ^\circ\text{C}$ high temperature box-type resistance furnace, slow Slowly warmed to $(575 \pm 25) ^\circ\text{C}$, burning continued at this temperature, until a constant mass.

5 Expression analysis

Ash content w_1 , mass fraction and its value is expressed in%, according to equation (1).

$$\frac{m_2 - m_1}{m} \times 100$$

Where.

m_2 --- filled with ash value of quality porcelain crucible or a quartz crucible in grams (g);

Numerical porcelain crucible or a quartz crucible mass m_1 --- empty units of grams (g);

Numerical m --- sample mass, in grams (g).

Calculation results are shown to four decimal places, take the arithmetic mean of the parallel determination results of the measurement results.

6 Allows the difference

Relative deviation parallel determination results is not more than 50%.