

**U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**  
**WASHINGTON 25, D. C.**

**National Bureau of Standards**

**Certificate of Analyses**

**Standard Sample 129B**  
**Bessemer Steel, 0.1% Carbon**  
(High Sulfur)

ANALYST	C	Mn	P	S	Si	Cu	Ni	Cr	V	Mo	N	
	Direct combustion	Bismuthate ( $\text{FeSO}_4\text{-KMnO}_4$ )	Persulfate-Arsenite	Gravimetric (weighed as $\text{Mg}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$ after removal of arsenic)	Alkali-Molybdate <sup>a</sup>	Gravimetric (direct oxidation and precipitation after reduction of iron)	Combustion Iodate titration	Perchloric acid dehydration	Weighed as nickel dimethylglyoxime	Persulfate oxidation ( $\text{FeSO}_4\text{-KMnO}_4$ titration)	Photometric	
1	0.090	<sup>b</sup> 0.763	0.085	<sup>c</sup> 0.084	0.220	<sup>d</sup> 0.222	<sup>e</sup> 0.022	<sup>f</sup> 0.014	0.011	<sup>g</sup> 0.016	<sup>h</sup> 0.005	0.003
2	.094	<sup>i</sup> .760	.084	.085	.216	.227	<sup>j</sup> .023	<sup>k</sup> .019	.015	.014	.002	<sup>l</sup> .013
3	.096	.753	.76	.086	.086	.225	.232	<sup>m</sup> .019	<sup>n</sup> { .013 } <sub>0.014</sub>	.012	.016	<sup>o</sup> .003 <sub>p</sub> .004
4	.094	<sup>i</sup> .764		.087	.221	<sup>i</sup> .227	.020	<sup>m</sup> .022	.019	.018	<sup>q</sup> .006	.003 <sup>r</sup> .014
5	.096	<sup>j</sup> .77		<sup>i</sup> .085	.232	<sup>j</sup> .233	<sup>s</sup> .024	<sup>t</sup> .012	<sup>u</sup> .012	.015	<sup>o</sup> .003	.004
6	<sup>v</sup> .093	.77	<sup>i</sup> .76	.086	.087	.215	<sup>j</sup> .220	.018	<sup>f</sup> .012	.012	<sup>h</sup> .004	.002 <sup>l</sup> .014
7	.093	<sup>j</sup> .765	.085	.087	.221	<sup>j</sup> .223	<sup>e</sup> .021	<sup>t</sup> .016	.012	<sup>w</sup> .019	<sup>x</sup> .004	.002 <sup>l</sup> .013
Average	0.094	0.762	0.763	0.085	0.086	0.221	0.226	0.021	0.015	0.013	0.016	0.004
General average	0.094	0.763		0.085		<sup>y</sup> 0.224		0.021	0.015	0.013	0.016	0.004
												0.014

<sup>a</sup> Precipitated at 40° C, washed with a 1-percent solution of  $\text{KNO}_3$  and titrated with alkali standardized by the use of acid potassium phthalate and the ratio 23  $\text{NaOH}$ :1P.

<sup>b</sup> Potentiometric titration.

<sup>c</sup> Molybdenum-blue photometric method. See J. Research NBS 26, 405 (1941) RP1386.

<sup>d</sup> 1-g sample burned in oxygen at 1,425° C, and sulfur dioxide absorbed in starch-iodide solution. Iodine liberated from iodide by titration, during the combustion, with standard  $\text{KIO}_4$  solution. Titer based on 93 percent of the theoretical factor.

<sup>e</sup> Double dehydration.

<sup>f</sup> Diethyldithiocarbamate photometric method. See J. Research NBS 47, 380 (1951) RP2265.

<sup>g</sup> Chromium separated from the bulk of the iron in a 10-g sample by hydrolytic precipitation with  $\text{NaHCO}_3$ , oxidized with persulfate and titrated potentiometrically with ferrous ammonium sulfate.

<sup>h</sup> Vanadium separated as in (g), oxidized with  $\text{HNO}_3$ , and titrated potentiometrically with ferrous ammonium sulfate.

<sup>i</sup> Sulfuric acid digestion for 4 hr of a 0.5-g sample. Distillation-titration. See J. Research NBS 43, 201 (1949) RP2021.

<sup>j</sup> Titrating solution standardized with a standard steel.

<sup>k</sup>  $\text{H}_2\text{S-CuS-CuO}$ .

<sup>l</sup> Distillation-photometric with Nessler's reagent.

<sup>m</sup>  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$ -electrolysis method.

<sup>n</sup>  $\text{KI-Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$  titration.

<sup>o</sup>  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ -photometric method.

<sup>p</sup>  $\text{FeSO}_4\text{-}(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8\text{-KMnO}_4$  method.

<sup>q</sup> Nitric acid oxidation, titration with ferrous ammonium sulfate.

<sup>r</sup> Distillation-titration, 5-g sample.

<sup>s</sup>  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  dehydration.

<sup>t</sup> Copper-ammonia complex-photometric method.

<sup>u</sup> Photometric method.

<sup>v</sup> Conductometric method.

<sup>w</sup>  $\text{HClO}_4$  oxidation.

<sup>x</sup>  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  hydrolysis followed by mercury cathode separation. Vanadium titrated with  $\text{KMnO}_4$ .

<sup>y</sup> This steel is not recommended for evolution sulfur determinations, because the amount of sulfur evolved decreases slowly under ordinary conditions of storage.

**List of Analysts**

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| 1. Ferrous Laboratory, National Bureau of Standards, J. I. Shultz in charge. Analysis by E. June Maienthal, J. R. Spann, R. E. McIntyre, A. Skapars. | 5. E. C. Suhrie, Republic Steel Corporation, Youngstown, Ohio.   |
| 2. E. W. Polley, The Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co., Youngstown, Ohio.  | 6. W. F. Zollinger, Bethlehem Steel Company, Bethlehem, Pa.  |
| 3. B. E. Sockman, American Brake Shoe Co., Mahwah, N. J.   | 7. R. J. Ruff and A. L. Cheney, United States Steel Corporation, American Steel and Wire Division, Donora Steel and Wire Works Laboratory, Donora, Pa. |
| W. A. Richardson, Kaiser Steel Corporation, Iron and Steel Division, Fontana Works, Fontana, Calif.  |  |

The steel for the preparation of this standard was furnished by The Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 30, 1957.

A. V. ASTIN, Director.