

British Standard Methods of test for

Orthoboric acid (boric acid), *d*/boron trioxide (boric oxide), *d*/sodium tetraborates, sodium perborates and crude sodium borates for industrial use

Part 28. Determination of total and alkali-soluble calcium and magnesium contents
of crude sodium borates (flame atomic absorption spectrometric method)

[ISO title: Crude sodium borates for industrial use — Determination of total and
alkali-soluble calcium and magnesium contents — Flame atomic absorption spectrometric method]

Méthodes d'essai de l'acide orthoborique (acide borique), du trioxyde triborique (oxyde borique),
des tétraborates disodiques, des perborates de sodium et des borates de sodium bruts à usage industriel
Partie 28. Dosage du calcium et du magnésium total et du calcium et du magnésium solubles
en milieu alcalin dans les borates de sodium bruts (méthode spectrométrique d'absorption atomique
dans la flamme)

Prüfverfahren für Orthoborsäure, Bor(III)-oxid, Dinatriumtetraborate, Natriumperborate und rohe
Natriumborate zur Verwendung in der Industrie
Teil 28. Bestimmung der gesamten und alkalilöslichen Gehalte an Calcium und Magnesium
in rohen Natriumboraten (Flammen-Atomabsorptionsspektrometrie-Verfahren)

NOTE. It is recommended that this Part be read in conjunction with the information in the 'General introduction', published separately
as BS 5688 : Part 0.

National foreword

This Part of BS 5688 is identical with ISO 6918-1984 'Crude sodium borates for industrial use — Determination of total
and alkali-soluble calcium and magnesium contents — Flame atomic absorption spectrometric method' published by the
International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

Terminology and conventions. The text of the international standard has been approved as suitable for publication as a
British Standard without deviation. Some terminology and certain conventions are not identical with those used in
British Standards; attention is drawn especially to the following.

The comma has been used as a decimal marker. In British Standards it is current practice to use a full point on the
baseline as the decimal marker.

In British Standards it is current practice to use the symbol 'L' for litre (and in its submultiples) rather than 'l'.

Wherever the words 'International Standard' appear, referring to this standard, they should be read as 'Part of BS 5688'.

Cross-references

International standard	Corresponding British Standard
ISO 2217-1975	BS 5688 Methods of test for orthoboric acid (boric acid), <i>d</i> /boron trioxide (boric oxide), <i>d</i> /sodium tetraborates, sodium perborates and crude sodium borates for industrial use Part 10 : 1979 Determination of matter insoluble in alkaline medium and preparation of test solutions of crude sodium borates (Identical)

The international standards listed in the annex are included for information only. Corresponding British Standards are
listed in BS 5688 : Part 0.

Additional information. With reference to clause 4, water complying with BS 3978 'Water for laboratory use' is suitable. With reference to 5.5, a sieve of nominal aperture size 250 µm complying with BS 410 'Specification for test sieves' will be suitable.

This standard describes a method of test only and should not be referred to as a specification defining limits of purity. Reference to the standard should indicate that the method of test used is in conformity with BS 5688 : Part 28.

Compliance with a British Standard does not of itself confer immunity from legal obligations.