
Cement — Test methods —
Part 1:
Analysis by wet chemistry

Ciments — Méthodes d'essai —

Partie 1: Analyse chimique par voie humide



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Contents

Page

Foreword.....	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 General requirements for testing	1
3.1 Number of tests.....	1
3.2 Repeatability and reproducibility	2
3.3 Expression of masses, volumes, factors and results.....	2
3.4 Ignition	2
3.5 Determination of constant mass	2
3.6 Check for absence of chloride ions — Silver nitrate test	3
3.7 Blank determinations	3
4 Reagents	3
4.1 General.....	3
4.2 Products used	3
5 Apparatus	16
6 Preparation of a test sample of cement	20
7 Determination of loss on ignition.....	20
7.1 Principle.....	20
7.2 Procedure	20
7.3 Calculation and expression of results.....	20
7.4 Correction for oxidation of sulfides.....	21
7.5 Repeatability and reproducibility	21
8 Determination of sulfate.....	21
8.1 Principle	21
8.2 Procedure	21
8.3 Calculation and expression of results.....	22
8.4 Repeatability and reproducibility	22
9 Determination of residue insoluble in hydrochloric acid and sodium carbonate	22
9.1 Principle.....	22
9.2 Procedure	22
9.3 Calculation and expression of results.....	23
9.4 Repeatability and reproducibility	23
10 Determination of residue insoluble in hydrochloric acid and potassium hydroxide	23
10.1 Principle	23
10.2 Procedure	23
10.3 Calculation and expression of results.....	24
10.4 Repeatability and reproducibility	24
11 Determination of sulfide.....	24
11.1 Principle	24
11.2 Procedure	24
11.3 Calculation and expression of results.....	25
11.4 Repeatability and reproducibility	25
12 Determination of manganese by photometry	25
12.1 Principle	25
12.2 Procedure	25
12.3 Calculation of results	26

12.4	Repeatability and reproducibility	26
12.5	Expression of results	26
13	Determination of major elements	26
13.1	Principle	26
13.2	Decomposition with sodium peroxide	27
13.3	Precipitation and determination of silica — Double evaporation method (reference method)	27
13.4	Precipitation and determination of silica — Polyethylene oxide method (alternative method)	29
13.5	Decomposition with hydrochloric acid and ammonium chloride and precipitation of silica (alternative method)	30
13.6	Determination of pure silica	30
13.7	Decomposition of the evaporation residue	31
13.8	Determination of soluble silica by photometry	31
13.9	Determination of total silica	32
13.10	Determination of iron(III) oxide	32
13.11	Determination of aluminium oxide	33
13.12	Determination of calcium oxide by EGTA (reference method)	34
13.13	Determination of magnesium oxide by DCTA (reference method)	35
13.14	Determination of calcium oxide by EDTA (alternative method)	36
13.15	Determination of magnesium oxide by EDTA (alternative method)	37
14	Determination of chloride	38
14.1	Determination of chloride by titration (reference method)	38
14.2	Determination of chloride by potentiometric titration (alternative method)	39
14.3	Repeatability and reproducibility	40
15	Determination of carbon dioxide (reference method)	40
15.1	Principle	40
15.2	Procedure	40
15.3	Calculation and expression of results	41
15.4	Repeatability and reproducibility	41
16	Determination of carbon dioxide (alternative method)	42
16.1	Principle	42
16.2	Procedure	42
16.3	Repeatability and reproducibility	43
17	Determination of alkali by flame photometry (reference method)	43
17.1	Principle	43
17.2	Preparation of calibration solutions and calibration curves	43
17.3	Dissolution of the test portion	44
17.4	Procedure	44
17.5	Calculation and expression of results	45
17.6	Repeatability and reproducibility	45
18	Determination of alkali (alternative methods)	46
18.1	Determination of alkali by flame photometry (alternative method)	46
18.2	Determination of acid-soluble alkalis by atomic absorption spectroscopy (alternative method)	47
18.3	Repeatability and reproducibility	49

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

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The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 29581-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 74, *Cement and lime*.

This first edition of ISO 29581 cancels and replaces ISO 680:1990, which has been technically revised as follows, based on comments received by the secretariat.

- a) The scope of the analyses has been extended to include determination of chloride, carbon dioxide and alkali.
- b) Calibration against internationally accepted reference materials is permitted.
- c) The number of tests carried out when the analysis is part of a series subject to statistical control has been reduced to one.
- d) A requirement for blank determinations has been included.
- e) Limiting ranges have been set for masses, volumes and temperatures wherever these are significant.
- f) The required accuracy of the balance is consistent with that of equipment traditionally used.
- g) A specification for a laboratory oven has been included.
- h) The calibration procedure for the standard silica solution has been simplified.
- i) Additional indicators have been included for the visual determination of EDTA titrations.
- j) An ignition temperature of $(950 \pm 25) ^\circ\text{C}$ has been set for the determination of loss on ignition and the ignition of barium sulfate and insoluble residues.
- k) Determination of sulfate before and after ignition in the determination of loss on ignition becomes the reference method when correcting for sulfide.
- l) Determination of silica by the double evaporation method becomes the reference method.
- m) Alternative ignition temperatures during the analysis for silica are permitted, where validated by the laboratory.

- n) An alternative method for the determination of chloride by potentiometric titration is included.
- o) An alternative method for the determination of acid-soluble alkali by atomic absorption spectroscopy is included.
- p) XRF and other instrumental methods, such as differential thermal analysis for determination of carbon dioxide, atomic absorption spectroscopy, etc. may be used as alternative methods provided they are calibrated against the reference methods, or against internationally accepted reference materials.

NOTE Analytical methods utilizing x-ray fluorescence (XRF) were considered during this revision but no published standardized method was considered sufficiently comprehensive to be included. A new Part 2 to ISO 29581 is under development in order to prepare a method based on XRF.

ISO 29581 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Cement — Test methods*:

- *Part 1: Analysis by wet chemistry*
- *Part 2: Analysis by x-ray fluorescence*