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Designation: E 367 – 02

Standard Methods for Chemical Analysis of Ferroniobium[1]

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E 367; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ε) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 These methods cover the chemical analysis of ferrocolumbium having chemical compositions within the following limits:

Element	Concentration, %
Aluminum	2.00 max
Carbon	0.30 max
Chromium	2.00 max
Cobalt	0.25 max
Niobium	40.00 to 75.00
Lead	0.01 max
Manganese	3.00 max
Phosphorus	0.05 max
Silicon	4.00 max
Sulfur	0.03 max
Tantalum	7.00 max
Tin	0.15 max
Titanium	5.00 max
Tungsten	0.50 max

1.2 The methods appear in the following order:

	Sections
Niobium, Tantalum, and Titanium by the Ion-Exchange Method	9-30

1.3 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of whoever uses this standard to consult and establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.* Specific precautionary statements are given in Section 5.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*

A 550 Specification for Ferrocolumbium[2]

E 29 Practice for Using Significant Digits in Test Data to Determine Conformance with Specifications[3]

E 32 Practices for Sampling Ferroalloys and Steel Additives for Determination of Chemical Composition[4]

E 50 Practices for Apparatus, Reagents, and Safety Precautions for Chemical Analysis of Metals[4]

E 60 Practice for Photometric and Spectrophotometric Methods for Chemical Analysis of Metals[4]

E 173 Practice for Conducting Interlaboratory Studies ofMethods for Chemical Analysis of Metals[5]

3. Significance and Use

3.1 These methods for the chemical analysis of metals and alloys are primarily intended to test such materials for compliance with compositional specifications. It is assumed that all who use these methods will be trained analysts capable of performing common laboratory procedures skillfully and safely. It is expected that work will be performed in a properly equipped laboratory.

4. Apparatus, Reagents, and Photometric Practice

4.1 Apparatus and reagents required for each determination are listed in separate sections preceding the procedure. The apparatus, standard solutions, and other reagents used in more than one procedure are referred to by number and shall conform to the requirements prescribed in Practices E 50. Photometers shall conform to the requirements prescribed in Practice E 60.

4.2 Photometric practice prescribed in these methods shall conform to Practice E 60.

5. Safety Precautions

5.1 For precautions to be observed in the use of certain reagents in these methods, refer to Practices E 50.

6. Sampling

6.1 For procedures for sampling the material, and for particle size of the sample for chemical analysis, refer to Practices E 32.

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[1] These methods are under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee E01 on Analytical Chemistry for Metals, Ores, and Related Materials and are the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E01.01 on Iron, Steel, and Ferroalloys.

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[2] *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 01.02.

[3] *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 14.02.

[4] *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 03.05.

[5] Withdrawn from publication, see 1997 *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 03.05.

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