

# CONTENTS

## VOLUME I

<b>Chapter 1. ACCURACY OF ANALYSIS</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Chapter 2. THE APPLICATION OF STATISTICAL METHODS TO CHEMICAL ANALYSIS</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>DEFINITIONS, SYMBOLS AND PRINCIPLES</b>	<b>6</b>
<i>Definitions (6). Illustration (9). The normal distribution (12). Estimation of mean and standard deviation (13). Accuracy of estimates (15). Significant figures (17). Practical relevance of bias (18)</i>	
<b>EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURE</b>	<b>19</b>
<i>Accuracy and precision under best possible conditions (19). Accuracy and precision under routine conditions (20)</i>	
<b>APPLICATIONS OF STATISTICAL METHODS</b>	<b>21</b>
<i>Replicate analyses (21). Comparative analyses (32)</i>	
<b>FURTHER STATISTICAL METHODS</b>	<b>36</b>
<i>Analysis of variance (36). Factorial experimentation (37). Number of observations needed in experiments (37)</i>	
<b>TABLES</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>REFERENCES</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>Chapter 3. SAMPLING</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>DEFINITIONS AND PRINCIPLES</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>PROCEDURE</b>	<b>49</b>
<i>General considerations (49). Gases (51). Liquefied gases (54). Liquids (55). Solids (57). Wet pastes and slurries (61). Filter cakes (63). Fibrous materials (63). Manufactured articles (66)</i>	
<b>SAFETY PRECAUTIONS IN SAMPLING</b>	<b>66</b>
<b>APPENDIX: SAMPLING APPLIANCES</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>REFERENCES</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>Chapter 4. SOME BASIC TOOLS AND OPERATIONS</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>MATERIALS</b>	<b>78</b>
<i>Glass, porcelain and silica vessels (78). Plastic materials (79). Platinum apparatus (81)</i>	
<b>NOTE ON REAGENTS</b>	<b>83</b>
<i>Analytical grade reagents (83). Water (84)</i>	

<b>PROCESSES</b>	84
<i>Dissolution of samples</i> (84). <i>Extraction</i> (86). <i>Evaporation</i> (93). <i>Removal of ammonium salts</i> (94). <i>Precipitation</i> . (94). <i>Filtration and washing</i> (97). <i>Separation by centrifugal means</i> (103). <i>Drying and ignition</i> (103). <i>The handling of sensitive or dangerous materials: glove boxes</i> (108)	
<b>REFERENCES</b>	109
<b>Chapter 5. WEIGHING</b>	110
<b>DEFINITIONS</b>	110
<b>ANALYTICAL BALANCES</b>	111
<i>Inspection of balances</i> (111). <i>Ratio of balance arms</i> (111). <i>Aperiodic balances</i> (112). <i>Single pan balances</i> (113). <i>Electrobalances</i> (114)	
<b>WEIGHTS</b>	114
<i>Standard weights</i> (114). <i>Calibration of weights</i> (115). <i>Analytical weights</i> (115). <i>Adjustment of screw-knob weights</i> (115). <i>Stability of analytical weights</i> (117)	
<b>WEIGHING</b>	118
<i>General technique</i> (118). <i>Preparation of substances</i> (120). <i>Weighing with aperiodic balances</i> (121). <i>High precision weighing with free-swinging balances</i> (121). <i>Weighing with free-swinging balances</i> (121). <i>Correction for air displacement</i> (123)	
<b>REFERENCES</b>	124
<b>Chapter 6. THE MEASUREMENT OF TEMPERATURE AND PRESSURE</b>	125
<b>MEASUREMENT OF TEMPERATURE</b>	125
<i>General remarks. Scales of temperature</i> (125). <i>Types of thermometer</i> (129). <i>Standardization</i> (140). <i>Thermostats</i> (146)	
<b>MEASUREMENT OF PRESSURE</b>	147
<i>Pressures less than one atmosphere</i> (147). <i>Atmospheric pressures</i> (150). <i>Pressures greater than one atmosphere</i> (156)	
<b>REFERENCES</b>	156
<b>Chapter 7. THE MEASUREMENT OF DENSITY AND SPECIFIC GRAVITY</b>	169
<b>REMARKS</b>	169
<b>DEFINITIONS AND UNITS</b>	159
<i>Volume</i> (159). <i>Density</i> (159). <i>Specific gravity</i> (159). <i>Apparent density and apparent specific gravity</i> (160). <i>Bulk density and packing density</i> (163). <i>Sedimentation volume</i> (164)	
<b>ACCURACY</b>	164
<b>DENSITY AND SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF LIQUIDS</b>	165
<i>Regnault density bottle type A</i> (165). <i>Sprengel's pycnometer</i> (167). <i>Hennion's pycnometer</i> (168). <i>Lipkin's pycnometer</i> (169). <i>Geissler's pycnometer</i> (171). <i>Density bottle with drilled stopper</i> (173). <i>The density hydrometer</i> (174). <i>The Twaddell hydrometer</i> (175). <i>Sikes's hydrometer</i> (176). <i>The Baumé hydrometer</i> (176). <i>The Westphal balance</i> (176)	

CONTENTS	xiii
<b>DENSITY AND SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF SOLIDS</b>	<b>177</b>
<i>Displacement methods</i> (177). <i>Flotation methods</i> (185)	
<b>REFERENCES</b>	<b>.186</b>
<b>Chapter 8. THE CALIBRATION AND USE OF VOLUMETRIC APPARATUS</b>	<b>188</b>
<b>UNITS OF VOLUME</b>	<b>188</b>
<b>REDUCTION OF WEIGHT TO VOLUME</b>	<b>189</b>
<b>PRECISION</b>	<b>190</b>
<b>PREPARATION OF VESSELS FOR STANDARDIZATION</b>	<b>190</b>
<i>Inspection</i> (190). <i>Cleaning</i> (190). <i>Drying</i> (190)	
<b>FLASKS</b>	<b>191</b>
<i>Standardization</i> (191). <i>Method of use</i> (191). <i>Inspection and verification of new flasks</i> (192)	
<b>BURETTES</b>	<b>193</b>
<i>Standardization</i> (193). <i>Method of use</i> (194). <i>Inspection and verification of new burettes</i> (194)	
<b>PIPETTES</b>	<b>195</b>
<i>Standardization</i> (195). <i>Method of use</i> (195). <i>Inspection and verification of new pipettes</i> (195)	
<b>CYLINDERS</b>	<b>195</b>
<i>Inspection and verification of new apparatus</i> (195)	
<b>GAS BURETTES AND NITROMETERS</b>	<b>196</b>
<b>REFERENCES</b>	<b>197</b>
<b>Chapter 9. THE STANDARDIZATION OF VOLUMETRIC SOLUTIONS</b>	<b>199</b>
<b>SYSTEM OF STANDARDIZATION</b>	<b>199</b>
<b>ULTIMATE STANDARDS</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>WORKING STANDARDS</b>	<b>200</b>
<i>Sodium carbonate</i> (200). <i>Iodine</i> (203). <i>Sodium chloride</i> (206)	
<b>SECONDARY WORKING STANDARDS</b>	<b>209</b>
<i>Arsenious oxide</i> (209). <i>Potassium dichromate</i> (210). <i>Corrections for air displacement</i> (213)	
<b>STANDARD SOLUTIONS</b>	<b>214</b>
<i>Normal solution</i> (214). <i>Factor of a standard solution</i> (214). <i>Storage and protection of solutions</i> (215). <i>Standard temperature</i> (215)	
<b>STANDARDIZATION OF SOLUTIONS</b>	<b>215</b>
<i>Acidimetry and alkalimetry</i> (215). <i>Oxidimetry</i> (223). <i>Precipitation reactions</i> (241)	
<b>THE DETERMINATION OF WATER</b>	<b>244</b>
<b>DISODIUM DIHYDROGEN ETRYLENEDIAMINE TETRA-AOETATE (EDTA)</b>	<b>247</b>
<i>Remarks</i> (247). <i>Reagents</i> (247). <i>Standardization</i> (248)	
<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>248</b>
<b>REFERENCES</b>	<b>262</b>

<b>Chapter 10. TITRATION IN NON-AQUEOUS SOLUTION</b>	<b>254</b>
<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>254</b>
<b>THEORETICAL CONSIDERATIONS</b>	<b>254</b>
<i>The levelling effect (255). Analysis of mixed acids or bases (256)</i>	
<b>PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS</b>	<b>256</b>
<i>End-point detection (266). Solvents (258)</i>	
<b>EXAMPLES</b>	<b>268</b>
<i>Determination of a weak base in glacial acetic acid (258). Mixtures of alkylamines (260). Determination of diphenylamine by high frequency titration (261)</i>	
<b>REFERENCES</b>	<b>262</b>
<b>Chapter 11. GAS ANALYSIS</b>	<b>264</b>
<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>264</b>
<i>Titration methods (264). Gravimetric methods (264). Physical methods (264). Gas volumetric methods (265)</i>	
<b>SAMPLING</b>	<b>265</b>
<i>General (265). Apparatus and confining liquids (266). Sampling under fluctuating conditions (271)</i>	
<b>REAGENTS</b>	<b>272</b>
<i>Gases (272). Aqueous reagents (272). Reagents for combustion analysis (274). Sources of error in use of reagents (274)</i>	
<b>OPERATIONS</b>	<b>276</b>
<b>APPARATUS</b>	<b>276</b>
<i>General remarks (276). Constant pressure apparatus (276). Bunte's apparatus (276). Haldane's apparatus (278). Ambler's apparatus (278). Gooderham's apparatus (278). Micro methods (278). Orsat apparatus. The 'long' Orsat (280). Constant volume apparatus, Bone &amp; Wheeler's apparatus, the Gas, Light and Coke Co.'s modification (290)</i>	
<b>NOTES ON DETERMINATION OF SOME INDIVIDUAL GASES</b>	<b>296</b>
<i>Acetylene (296). Ammonia (297). Argon (297). Benzene, &amp;c. (298). Carbon dioxide (298). Carbon monoxide (299). Carbon oxy sulphide (300). Chlorine (300). Ethylene, propylene, butylene, &amp;c. (301). Hydrochloric acid (301). Hydrogen (301). Hydrogen cyanide (302). Hydrogen sulphide (302). Nitrogen (302). Nitrous oxide (303). Oxides of nitrogen (303). Oxygen (304). Sulphur dioxide (306)</i>	
<b>REFERENCES</b>	<b>305</b>
<b>Chapter 12. VACUUM FUSION AND VACUUM EXTRACTION METHODS FOR THE DETERMINATION OF GASES IN METALS</b>	<b>307</b>
<b>GENERAL PRINCIPLES</b>	<b>307</b>
<b>THE VACUUM FUSION METHOD</b>	<b>308</b>
<i>Reaction conditions (308). Apparatus designs (308). Macro vacuum fusion apparatus (309). Determination of hydrogen by vacuum extraction unit (314). Semi-micro vacuum fusion apparatus (314)</i>	

## CONTENTS

xv

THE VACUUM EXTRACTION METHOD FOR DETERMINATION OF HYDROGEN	317
<i>Apparatus</i> (317). <i>Operation</i> (319)	
REFERENCES	320
<b>Chapter 13. FRACTIONAL DISTILLATION AND THE DETERMINATION OF DISTILLATION RANGE</b>	321
INTRODUCTION	321
THEORETICAL CONSIDERATIONS	321
<i>Completely miscible liquids</i> (321). <i>Fractionation</i> (323)	
DEFINITIONS	327
PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS	328
<i>General remarks</i> (328). <i>Types of column</i> (328)	
ASSEMBLY OF COLUMNS, GENERAL FACTORS	331
<i>Assembly</i> (331). <i>Distillate take-off</i> (331). <i>Distillation temperature</i> (332). <i>Evaluation of a column</i> (332)	
STEAM DISTILLATION	334
DISTILLATION UNDER REDUCED PRESSURE	337
MOLECULAR DISTILLATION	339
DETERMINATION OF DISTILLATION RANGE	341
WARNING—PEROXIDES	342
REFERENCES	342
<b>Chapter 14. THE DETERMINATION OF CRYSTALLIZING POINT AND MELTING POINT</b>	344
INTRODUCTION	344
CRYSTALLIZING POINT	346
<i>General remarks</i> (345). <i>Standard method</i> (346). <i>Alternative method</i> (348)	
MELTING POINT	349
<i>General remarks</i> (349). <i>Organic compounds solid at ordinary temperatures</i> (349). <i>Organic compounds liquid at ordinary temperatures</i> (364)	
REFERENCES	355
<b>Chapter 16. CHROMATOGRAPHY</b>	367
INTRODUCTION	367
LIQUID/SOLID CHROMATOGRAPHY IN COLUMNS	360
<i>Apparatus</i> (361). <i>Procedure</i> (361). <i>Examples</i> (366)	
LIQUID/LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY IN COLUMNS	367
<i>Apparatus</i> (367). <i>Procedure</i> (367). <i>Examples</i> (371). <i>Displacement development</i> (372)	
PAPER CHROMATOGRAPHY	372
<i>Apparatus</i> (373). <i>Procedure</i> (373). <i>Solvents</i> (374). <i>Location, identification and measurement of zones</i> (375). <i>Examples</i> (376)	

<b>GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY</b>	378
<i>Introduction</i> (378). <i>Gas/liquid chromatography</i> (380). <i>Principle</i> (380). <i>Apparatus</i> (380). <i>Procedure</i> (386). <i>Qualitative applications</i> (391). <i>Quantitative determinations</i> (393). <i>Examples</i> (395). <i>Further developments</i> (403). <i>Gas/solid chromatography</i> (404). <i>Apparatus</i> (404). <i>Sample injection and sample volume</i> (404). <i>Stationary phase</i> (405). <i>Carrier gases</i> (405). <i>Quantitative separations</i> (407)	
<b>ION EXCHANGE CHROMATOGRAPHY</b>	409
<i>Ion exchange materials</i> (409). <i>Rate of flow</i> (412). <i>Particle size</i> (412). <i>Temperature</i> (412). <i>Development</i> (412). <i>Applications</i> (413). <i>Cellulosic ion exchangers</i> (414)	
<b>GLOSSARY</b>	414
<b>REFERENCES</b>	418
<b>Chapter 16. MISCELLANEOUS TECHNIQUES</b>	422
<b>DETERMINATION OF REFRACTIVE INDEX</b>	422
<i>Definition</i> (422). <i>Basis of measurement</i> (423). <i>Types of refractometer</i> (424). <i>Abbe refractometer</i> (424). <i>Pulfrich refractometer</i> (428). <i>Dipping refractometer</i> (429). <i>Applications</i> (429). <i>Note. Equation for prism refractometry</i> (430)	
<b>DIFFERENTIAL REFRACTOMETRY</b>	431
<i>Principles</i> (431). <i>Instruments</i> (432). <i>Construction</i> (433). <i>Method of use</i> (435). <i>Applications</i> (435)	
<b>ISOTOPE DILUTION METHODS</b>	439
<i>Introduction</i> (439). <i>Principles</i> (439). <i>Use of stable isotopes</i> (440). <i>Use of radio-active isotopes</i> (441). <i>Practical aspects</i> (444). <i>Precautions</i> (444). <i>Materials</i> (445). <i>Examples</i> (446)	
<b>REFERENCES</b>	448
<b>MICROSCOPY</b>	450
<b>THE DETERMINATION OF VISCOSITY</b>	456
<b>CONTRIBUTORS</b>	457
<b>INDEX TO VOLUME I</b>	469