

## National Bureau of Standards

# Certificate of Analysis

## Standard Reference Material 1094

### Oxygen in Maraging Steel

This Standard Reference Material (SRM) is intended primarily for use in vacuum and inert gas fusion methods for the determination of oxygen. The material for this standard was furnished to NBS by the Applied Research Laboratory of the U.S. Steel Corp., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

SRM No.	Description	Oxygen, ppm by wt.)
1094	Maraging Steel	4.5 <sup>a</sup>

Results determined by vacuum fusion techniques on 1-gram sample. The value given is the grand mean based on 109 determinations on 32 samples. The values found ranged from 2.5 to 7.5 ppm. Determinations made a er a period of cera months indicate the existence of systematic errors of the older of 2 ppm. Examination of the data indicates that the material is homogeneous relative to the magnitude of the systematic errors in the method.

SRM 1094 is supplied as a rod 1/4 in (0.5 mm) in diameter and 4 in (8.2 cm) long.

<u>Caution:</u> Oxygen determinations should be made of thoroughly and freshly cleaned samples that represent the full cross-section of the rods.

Analyses were performed at VBS by J. T. Sterling, J. F. Martin, and O. Menis.

The overall direction and coordination of technical measurements leading to the certification were under the chairmanship of P. D. LaFleur.

The technical and support aspects oncerning the preparation, certification, and issuance of this Standard Reference Material were coordinated through the Office of Standard Reference Materials by R. E. Michaelis.

Gaithersburg, MD 20899 November 5, 1984 (Revision of certificates dated 3-4-69, and 6-12-69) Stanley D. Rasberry, Chief Office of Standard Reference Materials

(over)

### SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Although not certified, nitrogen was measured both by a pressure-bomb distillation-indophenol-photometric method (71 ppm) and by vacuum fusion (61 ppm).

### PREPARATION FOR THE DETERMINATION OF OXYGEN:

- (1) Samples should be cut from the original rod in such a manner as to minimize heating of the sample; i.e., by a hand hacksaw.
- (2) All surfaces of the cut sample should be thoroughly cleaned with a fine file.
- (3) Samples should be washed with ether, acetone, or other suitable solvent, dried in a stream of warm clean air, and then handled only with clean forceps.
- (4) Analyses should be made as soon after cleaning the sample as possible. cemperature
  ace pressure
  collection time
  Bath material
  Carbon monoxide determination

CONDITIONS FOR ANALYSIS AT NBS:

High-purity nickel

Inflared absorption