

**SRI LANKA STANDARD 673:1984**  
**UDC 622.349.42**

**SPECIFICATION FOR**  
**ILMENITE**

**SRI LANKA STANDARDS INSTITUTION**

Gr. 4

SRI LANKA STANDARD  
SPECIFICATION FOR ILMENITE

**FOREWORD**

This Sri Lanka Standard was authorized for adoption and publication by the Council of the Sri Lanka Standards Institution on 1984-12-20, after the draft, finalized by the Drafting Committee on Mineral Sands, had been approved by the Chemicals Divisional Committee.

The most common source of ilmenite is the natural beach sand, rich in heavy minerals. In addition to ilmenite, the heavy mineral fraction of beach sand may contain rutile, garnet, zircon, monazite, sillimanite and baddeleyite. The theoretical formula of ilmenite is  $\text{FeO.TiO}_2$ . Minor amounts of chromium and manganese occur within the ilmenite grain. However, part of the iron (II) is oxidized to iron (III) in the naturally occurring ilmenite.

It is difficult to specify the exact chemical constituents of naturally occurring ilmenite as it can vary due to the intergrowth of magnetite and haematite. However, percentile range of the constituents within which they usually vary, and a typical composition is given in Appendix A. The composition of a specific sample of naturally occurring ilmenite in respect of its suitability for use, is left to be decided between the buyer and the seller.

All the standard values given in this specification are in SI units.

For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this specification is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the result of a test or analysis, shall be rounded off in accordance with CS 102. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value shall be the same as that of the specified value in this specification.

In the preparation of this specification, valuable assistance derived from the relevant publications of the Indian Standards Institution is gratefully acknowledged.

**1 SCOPE**

1.1 This specification prescribes the requirements and methods of sampling and test for ilmenite.

## 2 REFERENCES

- CS 102 Presentation of numerical values  
 SLS 676 Methods of test for heavy minerals  
 SLS 677 Methods for sampling of heavy minerals

## 3 REQUIREMENTS

### 3.1 Composition

3.1.1 The composition of ilmenite shall be as agreed to between the purchaser and the supplier. The methods of test for the constituents shall be as given in Table 1.

TABLE 1 - Methods of test for the constituents

| Sl. No. | Constituent                                      | Method of test, Ref. to Clause No. of SLS 676 |
|---------|--|---|
| i       | Titania ( $\text{TiO}_2$ )                       | 5   |
| ii      | Silica ( $\text{SiO}_2$ )                        | 6   |
| iii     | Iron (II) oxide ( $\text{FeO}$ )                 | 8   |
| iv      | Total iron                                       | 9   |
| v       | Zirconia ( $\text{ZrO}_2$ )                      | 10  |
| vi      | Alumina ( $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ )              | 11  |
| vii     | Phosphorous pentoxide ( $\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$ ) | 12  |
| viii    | Chromium oxide ( $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$ )       | 13  |
| ix      | Vanadium oxide ( $\text{V}_2\text{O}_5$ )        | 14  |

NOTE - Apart from the analytical procedures described for the constituents, the use of instrumental test methods such as emission spectrography and atomic absorption spectrophotometry etc., may be employed as agreed to between the purchaser and the supplier.

### 3.2 Moisture content

3.2.1 The moisture content of ilmenite shall be not more than two per cent by mass when tested by the method prescribed in Clause 15 of SLS 676.

### 3.3 Grain size

3.3.1 The grain size distribution of ilmenite shall be as agreed to between the purchaser and the supplier and shall be tested by the method prescribed in Clause 16 of SLS 676.

### 3.4 Purity

3.4.1 Purity of ilmenite shall be as agreed to between the purchaser and the supplier and shall be tested by an appropriate method as agreed to between the purchaser and the supplier.

## 4 PACKAGING

4.1 Unless otherwise agreed to between the buyer and the seller, ilmenite shall be packed in 6-ply paper sacks made from kraft paper of substance not less than 80 g/m<sup>2</sup>.

## 5 MARKING

5.1 If ilmenite is packed in paper sacks or any other packages, the following information shall be legibly and indelibly marked.

- a) Name of the material;
- b) Name and address of the manufacturer/supplier;
- c) Registered trade mark/trade name (if any); and
- d) Net mass in kg.

## 6 SAMPLING

6.1 The method of drawing representative samples of the material for ascertaining conformity to the requirements, of this specification shall be as prescribed in Clause 5.5 of SLS 677.

### 6.2 Number of tests

6.2.1 Each package selected as in Clause 5.5 of SLS 677 shall be examined for packaging (4) and marking (5) requirements. (This may be done at the place of inspection).

6.2.2 The composite sample obtained as in Clause 7.1 of SLS 677 shall be tested for composition (3.1), grain size (3.3) and purity (3.4).

6.2.3 Each individual sample selected as in Clause 7.2 of SLS 677 shall be tested for moisture content (3.2)

## 7 METHODS OF TEST

7.1 Tests for the requirements laid down in 3, shall be carried out, by the relevant method prescribed in SLS 676.

## 8 CONFORMITY TO STANDARD

8.1 A lot shall be declared as conforming to the requirements of this specification if the following conditions are satisfied:

8.1.1 Each package examined as in 6.2.1 satisfies the relevant requirements.

8.1.2 The composite sample tested as in 6.2.2 satisfies the relevant requirements.

8.1.3 The value of the calculated expression  $\bar{X} + 0.4R$  for moisture content is less than or equal to the limit given in 3.2.

## NOTES

1 Average ( $\bar{X}$ ) - The value obtained by adding together all the test results and dividing the sum by the number of test results.

2 Range (R) - The difference between the maximum and minimum values of the test results.

APPENDIX A  
COMPOSITION OF ILMENITE

| Constituents   | Limits within which the constituents usually vary, per cent by mass                            | Typical composition per cent by mass |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| Titania (TiO <sub>2</sub> )                            | Variation is very wide and depends on the location of the deposit and the method of processing | 53.69                                |
| Total iron   |  | 30.10                                |
| Iron (II) oxide (FeO)                                  |  | 17.03                                |
| Silica (SiO <sub>2</sub> )                             | Up to 2  | 1.26                                 |
| Zirconia (ZrO <sub>2</sub> )                           | Up to 2  | 0.66                                 |
| Alumina (Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> )              | Up to 1  | 0.68                                 |
| Phosphorous pentoxide (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> ) | Up to 0.1  | 0.084                                |
| Chromium oxide (Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> )       | Up to 0.1  | 0.07                                 |
| Vanadium oxide (V <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )        | Up to 0.1  | 0.09                                 |

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*Further particulars of the terms and conditions of the permit may be obtained from the Sri Lanka Standards Institution, 17, Victoria Place, Elvitigala Mawatha, Colombo 08.*



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The principal objects of the Institution as set out in the Act are to prepare standards and promote their adoption, to provide facilities for examination and testing of products, to operate a Certification Marks Scheme, to certify the quality of products meant for local consumption or exports and to promote standardization and quality control by educational, consultancy and research activity.

The Institution is financed by Government grants, and by the income from the sale of its publications and other services offered for Industry and Business Sector. Financial and administrative control is vested in a Council appointed in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

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