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Ferric ammonium sulphate in 0.05 M sulphuric
acid to 10 volumes with water. Contains iron
in ferric state.
Principle:
The test involves the chemical reaction between
ferrous iron and thioglycolic acid in the
presence of citoic acid and ommonical alkaline
medium. When a pale pink to deep reddish purple
colour is obtained. Ferric ison is reduced to
ferrous iron by the thingly collic acid and
ferrous thingly collate is produced. (it sie acid
forms a soluble complex with iron and
prevents its precipitation by ammonia as ferrous
hydroxide. Ferrous thiogly collate is colonaless
in newtoat or acid solutions. The colour due
to fersous thingly collate, compound gets destroyed
by oxidizing agents. To avoid the interference
of other Pons, 20% iron free citric acid is
used. Citric acid forms a complex with
other metal cations. The colour produced from
test substance is compared by viewing vertically
with standard solution (Ferric ammonic sulphate)
If the colour of test solution is less
dark than standard solution, then test sample
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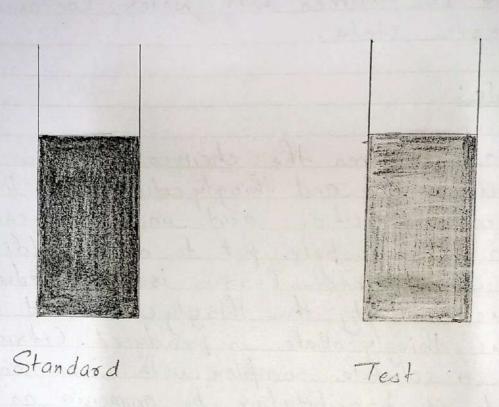


Fig: The intensity of the stour in STO is seen more than that if the Test.
Thus, the sample passes the limit test for iron.

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	Fe2+ + CH2SH	CH2SH OOC+2H+		
	2	COO HSH2C		
	Thiogly colic acid	Ferrolin thingly colate.		
		2 5 2 V 2		
Pa	ocedure!			
To	e as 'Test' and t	le v's cylinders. Label Re otherwas 'standard'.		
(A) Te	st Solution:			
1. D	ssolve the specified	I quantity of substance		
un	1. Dissolve the specified quantity of substance under examination in distilled water or			
pa	prépare a solution as directed in individual monograph and transfer to a Nesser's cylinder.			
me	nograph and trans	efer to a Nessler's cylinder.		
2. A	dd 2 ml of 20.	1. W/v solution of ison		
f	ree citric acid	and 0.1 ml of		
in	hioglycolic acid.	ond 0.1 ml of Mix, make alkaline with solution.		
3. Di	lute to some with	distilled water and		
al	low to stand for 5 m	rinutes.		
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Observation:

The purple colour produced in sample solution should not be greater than standard solution. If purple colour produced in sample solution is less than the standard solution, then sample will pass the limit test for iron and vice versa.

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(B) Standard Solution			
m soushilled water	Take 2 ml of Iron. Standard solution (20 ppm) in 20 ml distilled water and transfer to a Nessler's cylinder.		
2. Add 2 ml of 20.1. W/V Citric acid and 0.1 ml Mix, make alkaline with Solution.	of Things collic acid.		
3. Dilute to some with de to stand for s minutes	istilled water and allow		
Test Solution	Standard Solution		
Dissolve the specified quantity of substance under examination in distilled water and transfer in a Hessler's cylinder.	> Take 2 ml of Iron Standard Solution (20 ppm) in 20 ml water and transfer to a Nessler's Cylinder.		
Add 2 ml of 201. W/v Solution of iron free Citric acid and 0.1 ml Of Thiogly.collin acid.	Add 2 ml of 201. W/v solution of iron free Citric and 0.1 ml of Thiogly collic acid.		
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> Make alkaline with 100n free ammonia solution.	> Make alkaline with ison free aromonia solution.		
Dilute to some with distilled water and allow to stand for 5 minutes.	+ Dilute to 50 ml with distilled water and allow to stand for 5 minutes.		
Doserve the intensity of the purple, color developed by riewing vertically and compare with & of the Standard.	Doserve the intensity of the purple, colour developed by viewing vertically and compare with that of the sample.		
All the reagents used in the limit test for iron should themselves be iron-free. Hence, they themselves should conform to the limit.			
Result: Given sample passes the limit test for iron.			
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