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Toormalmi määratlus ja liigitus

Definition and classification of pig-irons

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

<p>Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 10001:2000 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 10001:1990 ingliskeelset teksti.</p> <p>Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 11.01.2000 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes.</p> <p>Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.</p>	<p>This Estonian standard EVS-EN 10001:2000 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 10001:1990.</p> <p>This document is endorsed on 11.01.2000 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.</p> <p>The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.</p>
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<p>Käsitlusala: Standardi eesmärk on ühtlustada toormalmi definitsioon ning ühtlustada toormalmide jaotamine eri klassidesse.</p>	<p>Scope:</p>
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Võtmesõnad: keemiline koostis, liigitus, märgistus, proovivõtmine, raud- ja terastooted, toormetallivalu

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Descriptors: Iron and steel products, pig castings, designation, classification, chemical composition, sampling.

English version

Definition and classification of pig-irons⁺)

Définition et classification des fontes brutes

Begriffsbestimmung und Einteilung von
Roheisen

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CEN

European Committee for Standardization

Comité Européen de Normalisation

Europäisches Komitee für Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart 36, B-1050 Brussels

Brief history

This European Standard was prepared by the Technical Committee EC/SS/TC 5 'Definition, classification and conventional designation of pig iron and ferroalloys'. The Secretariat is held by DIN.

This European Standard replaces Euronorm EU 1-81 Definition and classification of pig-irons.

This European Standard was adopted by CEN on 1990-07-28.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

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1 Purpose

The purpose of this European Standard is to standardize the definition of pig-irons¹⁾ and to standardize the subdivision of pig-irons²⁾ into different classes.

dispute for deliveries of disputed chemical composition (see annex A).

3.3 The designations used in the different languages for the various classes of pig-iron are given in table 3.

2 Definition

A pig-iron is an iron-carbon alloy with more than 2 % C and with contents of other elements equal to or less than the limit values given for them in table 1. It is intended for further processing in the molten condition into steel or cast iron. Pig-iron is delivered either, in the molten state or in the solid state, in primary forms such as pigs or similar solid pieces, and granulates³⁾.

Table 1. Limits of the alloy contents for pig-iron

Element	Limit ¹⁾
Manganese	≤30,0 %
Silicon	≤8,0 %
Phosphorus	≤3,0 %
Chromium	≤10,0 %
Other alloying elements in total ²⁾	≤10,0 %

1) Materials with higher contents are ferroalloys.
 2) In cases of doubt, all elements for which a minimum content is specified or whose content exceeds the lower limit given in table 2, footnote 8, paragraph (d), are, in accordance with table 2, footnote 8, paragraph (c) and (d), regarded as 'Other alloying elements' with the exception of carbon, silicon, manganese, phosphorus and chromium.

3 Subdivision of pig-irons ¹⁾

3.1 Pig-iron is subdivided into the classes indicated in table 2 on the basis of its chemical composition.

3.2 In cases of doubt, the correct classification of the pig-iron into one of the classes indicated in table 2 is to be determined by check analysis. The conditions for sampling including the conditions for the number of the tests shall correspond to the conditions usually applied in cases of