INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 10058-2

First edition 2008-12-01

Chemical analysis of magnesite and dolomite refractory products (alternative to the X-ray fluorescence method) —

Part 2:

Wet chemical analysis

Analyse chimique des produits de magnésie et de dolomie (méthode alternative à la méthode par fluorescence de rayons X) —

Partie 2: Méthodes d'analyse chimique par voie humide

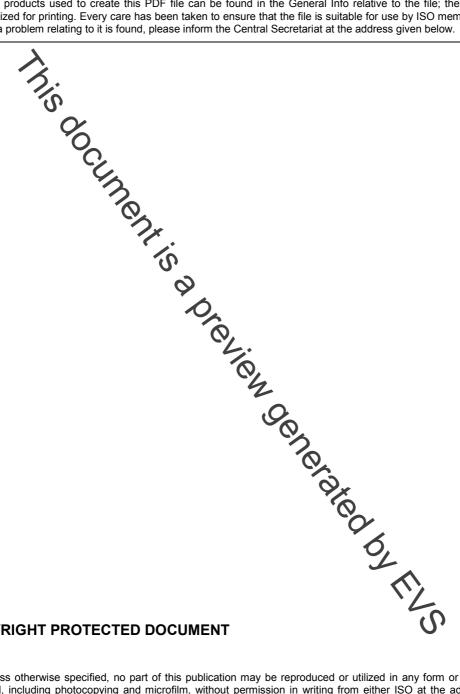


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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in Maison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical confinitees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires applying by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 10058-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 33, Refractories.

This first edition of ISO 10058-2, together with ISO 10058-1 and ISO 10058-3, cancels and replaces ISO 10058:1992 which has been technically revised to include the increasing use of flame atomic absorption spectrophotometry (FAAS) and inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometry (ICP-AES) methods as well some improvements in the wet chemical analyses procedures developed in Japan.

ISO 10058 consists of the following parts, under the general title Chemical analysis of magnesite and dolomite refractory products (alternative to the X-ray fluorescence method)

- Part 1: Apparatus, reagents, dissolution and determination of gravimetric silica
- Part 1: Apparatus, ...

 Part 2: Wet chemical analysis

 Part 3: Flame atomic absorption spectrophotometry (FAAS) and inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometry (ICP-AES)

Chemical analysis of magnesite and dolomite refractory products (alternative to the X-ray fluorescence method) —

Part 2:

Wet chemical analysis

1 Scope

This part of ISO 10058 specifies traditional ("wet process") methods for the chemical analysis of magnesite and dolomite refractory products and raw materials.

It is applicable to components within the ranges of determination given in Table 1.

Range Component Component Range MgO 30 to 99.9 SiO₂ Al_2O_3 0,05 to 16 Na₂O 0,01 to 1 0,01 to 10 K_2O 0,01 to 1 Fe_2O_3 TiO₂ 0,01 to 1 Cr_2O_3 0,01 to 3 MnO 0,01 to 1 ZrO_2 0,01 to 1 CaO 0.01 to 60 0.01 to 5 LOI 0.01 to 60 NOTE These values are after the loss on ignition (LOI) has been taken into account.

Table 1 — Range of determination (percentage by mass)

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 10058-1:2008, Chemical analysis of magnesite and dolomite refractory products (alternative to the X-ray fluorescence method) — Part 1: Apparatus, reagents, dissolution and determination of gravimetric silica

ISO 10058-3:2008, Chemical analysis of magnesite and dolomite refractory products (alternative to the X-ray fluorescence method) — Part 3: Flame atomic absorption spectrophotometry (FAAS) and inductively coupled atomic plasma emission spectrometry (ICP-AES)

ISO 26845, Chemical analysis of refractories — General requirements for wet chemical analysis, atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) and inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometry (ICP-AES) methods

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