
International Standard



752

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ • ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

Zinc ingots

Zinc en lingots

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Descriptors : non-ferrous alloys, zinc alloys, ingots, designation, chemical composition, characteristics, marking.

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO member bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO technical committees. Every member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been set up has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

International Standard ISO 752 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 18, *Zinc and zinc alloys*, and was circulated to the member bodies in November 1979.

It has been approved by the member bodies of the following countries :

Belgium	India	Romania
Brazil	Italy	South Africa, Rep. of
Bulgaria	Korea, Rep. of	Spain
Canada	Norway	United Kingdom
China	Poland	USSR
Germany, F. R.	Portugal	Yugoslavia

The member bodies of the following countries expressed disapproval of the document on technical grounds :

Australia
France

This International Standard cancels and replaces ISO Recommendation R 752-1968, of which it constitutes a technical revision.

Zinc ingots

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies the designations and chemical compositions of qualities of zinc ingots with a minimum zinc content of 98,5 % (*m/m*), obtained by treatment of ores or of other zinc-bearing materials by a process of chemical or electrolytic reduction or by distillation.

2 Specifications

2.1 Maximum impurities

Designation	Maximum impurities % (<i>m/m</i>)						
	Pb	Cd	Fe	Sn	Cu	Al	Totals
Zn 99,995	0,003	0,003	0,002	0,001	0,001	0,005	0,005 0
Zn 99,99*	0,003	0,003	0,003	0,001	0,002	0,005	0,010
Zn 99,95	0,03	0,02	0,02	0,001	0,002	0,005	0,050
Zn 99,5	0,45	0,15	0,05	**		0,010†	0,50
Zn 98,5	1,4	0,20	0,05	**		0,020†	1,50

* If Zn 99,99 is not intended for production of an alloy for pressure casting, the maximum Pb content is 0,005 % (*m/m*).

** 0,003 % (*m/m*) for the "rolling" quality.

† 0,005 % (*m/m*) for the "rolling" quality.

2.2 Appearance

The surface of the ingots shall be free from oxide inclusions, slag or foreign matter.

No inclusion of foreign matter shall appear in the sections of breakage.

3 Characteristics

Ingots shall generally have a mass of 20 to 30 kg.

The thickness of ingots shall generally be between 25 and 50 mm.

Ingots shall have a shape which permits stacking.

Ingots may include notches which allow them to be broken up, if necessary, into approximately equal pieces.

Certain ingots may include cast-on feet, with a view to facilitating the handling of the stacks of ingots.

Ingots of other shape and mass may be supplied by agreement between the interested parties.

4 Marking

All zinc ingots shall permanently bear a producer's mark and the minimum zinc content.