
**Iron ores for blast furnace feedstocks —
Determination of the reducibility by the
final degree of reduction index**

*Minerais de fer pour charges de hauts fourneaux — Détermination de la
réductibilité relative par le degré final de l'indice de réduction*



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Contents

Page

Foreword.....	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions.....	1
4 Principle.....	1
5 Sampling, sample preparation and preparation of test portions.....	2
6 Apparatus	2
7 Test conditions	3
8 Procedure	4
9 Expression of results	5
10 Test report	6
11 Verification	6
Annex A (normative) Flowsheet of the procedure for the acceptance of test results	9
Annex B (informative) Derivation of the equation for final degree of reduction	10

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 liaison 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 committees 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 approval 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 7215 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 102, *Iron ore and direct reduced iron*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Physical testing*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 7215:1995), which has been revised to homogenise with other physical test standards.

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Introduction

This International Standard concerns one of a number of physical test methods that have been developed to measure various physical parameters and to evaluate the behaviour of iron ores, including reducibility, disintegration, crushing strength, apparent density, etc. This method was developed to provide a uniform procedure, validated by collaborative testing, to facilitate comparisons of tests made in different laboratories.

The results of this test should be considered in conjunction with other tests used to evaluate the quality of iron ores as feedstocks for blast furnace processes.

This International Standard may be used to provide test results as part of a production quality control system, as a basis of a contract, or as part of a research project.

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CAUTION — This International Standard may involve hazardous materials, operations and equipment. This standard does not purport to address all of the safety issues associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this International Standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to its use.

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method to provide a relative measure for evaluating the extent to which oxygen can be removed from iron ores when reduced under conditions resembling those prevailing in the reduction zone of a blast furnace.

This International Standard is applicable to lump ores, sinters and hot-bonded pellets.

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 2597-1:2006, *Iron ores — Determination of total iron content — Part 1: Titrimetric method after tin(II) chloride reduction*

ISO 3082:2000 ¹⁾, *Iron ores — Sampling and sample preparation procedures*

ISO 9035:1989, *Iron ores — Determination of acid-soluble iron(II) content — Titrimetric method*

ISO 9507:1990, *Iron ores — Determination of total iron content — Titanium(III) chloride reduction methods*

ISO 11323:2002, *Iron ore and direct reduced iron — Vocabulary*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 11323 apply.

4 Principle

The test portion is isothermally reduced in a fixed bed, at 900 °C, using a reducing gas consisting of CO and N₂, for 180 min. The degree of reduction is calculated from the oxygen mass loss after 180 min.

1) Under revision to incorporate ISO 10836, *Iron ores — Method of sampling and sample preparation for physical testing*.