BS ISO 11257:2022

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BSI Standards Publication

Iron ores for shaft direct-reduction feedstocks — Determination of the low-temperature reductiondisintegration index and degree of metallization



National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of ISO 11257:2022. It supersedes BS ISO 11257:2015, which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee ISE/58, Iron ores.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its committee manager.

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ISU

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Minerais de fer pour charges utilisées dans les procédés par réduction directe — Détermination de l'indice de désintégration par réduction à basse température et du degré de métallisation



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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 liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see <u>www.iso.</u> <u>org/iso/foreword.html</u>.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 102, *Iron ore and direct reduced iron*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Physical testing*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 11257:2015), which has been technically revised to include ISO 16878 as a reference for the metallic iron determination.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at <u>www.iso.org/members.html</u>.

Introduction

This document 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 have to be considered in conjunction with other tests used to evaluate the quality of iron ores as feedstocks for direct reduction processes.

This document can 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 document can involve hazardous operations and equipment. document does not purport to address all of the safety issues associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this document to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to its use.

1 Scope

This document specifies a method to provide a relative measure for evaluating the degree of size degradation and degree of metallization of iron ores, when reduced under conditions resembling those prevailing in shaft direct-reduction processes.

This document is applicable to lump ores and hot-bonded pellets.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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, Iron ores — Determination of total iron content — Part 1: Titrimetric method after tin(II) chloride reduction

ISO 2597-2, Iron ores — Determination of total iron content — Part 2: Titrimetric methods after titanium(III) chloride reduction

ISO 3082, Iron ores — Sampling and sample preparation procedures

ISO 3310-1, Test sieves — Technical requirements and testing — Part 1: Test sieves of metal wire cloth

ISO 3310-2, Test sieves — Technical requirements and testing — Part 2: Test sieves of perforated metal plate

ISO 5416, Direct reduced iron — Determination of metallic iron — Bromine-methanol titrimetric method

ISO 16878, Iron ores — Determination of metallic iron content — Iron(III) chloride titrimetric method

ISO 11323, 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.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp
- IEC Electropedia: available at <u>https://www.electropedia.org/</u>