

First edition
2008-12-01

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 plasma atomic emission spectrometry (ICP-AES)

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

Partie 3: Méthodes par spectrométrie d'absorption atomique dans la flamme (FAAS) et spectrométrie d'émission atomique avec plasma induit par haute fréquence (ICP-AES)



Reference number
ISO 10058-3:2008(E)

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Published in Switzerland

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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.

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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 10058-3 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 33, *Refractories*.

This first edition of ISO 10058-3, together with ISO 10058-1 and ISO 10058-2, 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 2: Wet chemical analysis*
- *Part 3: Flame atomic absorption spectrophotometry (FAAS) and inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometry (ICP-AES)*