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Carbonaceous materials used in the production of aluminium — Baked anodes and sidewall blocks — Determination of the reactivity to air —

Part 1: Loss in mass method

*Produits carbonés utilisés pour la production de l'aluminium — Anodes et
blocs de façade cuits — Détermination de la réactivité à l'air —*

Partie 1: Méthode par perte de masse



Reference number
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Foreword

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International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

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 part of ISO 12989 may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard ISO 12989-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 47, *Chemistry*, Subcommittee SC 7, *Aluminium, cryolite, aluminium fluoride, sodium fluoride, carbonaceous products for the aluminium industry*.

ISO 12989 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Carbonaceous materials used in the production of aluminium — Baked anodes and sidewall blocks — Determination of the reactivity to air*.

— *Part 1: Loss in mass method*

The thermogravimetric method will be the subject of a future part 2 to ISO 12989.

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Introduction

The combustion of carbonaceous materials in air leads to undesirable losses that should be minimized in many industrial processes.

The loss of carbonaceous anode material from burning with air is of importance in predicting the behaviour of the anodes during the aluminium reduction process.