First edition
2008-03-01

Chemical analysis of refractories — General requirements for wet chemical analysis, atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) and inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometry (ICP-AES) methods

Analyse chimique des matériaux réfractaires — Exigences générales pour les méthodes d'analyse chimique par voie humide, par spectrométrie d'absorption atomique (AAS) et par spectrométrie d'émission atomique avec plasma induit par haute fréquence (ICP-AES)

Reference number
ISO 26845:2008(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.

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 26845 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 33, *Refractories*.

It is to be used in conjunction with ISO 10058-1, ISO 10058-2 and ISO 10058-3, ISO 20565-1, ISO 20565-2 and ISO 20565-3, ISO 21079-1, ISO 21079-2 and ISO 21079-3, and ISO 21587-1, ISO 21587-2 and ISO 21587-3.

Introduction

This International Standard gives the general requirements common to the standards used for the chemical analysis of refractories and refractory products, i.e.:

ISO 10058, *Chemical analysis of magnesite and dolomite refractory products (alternative to the X-ray fluorescence method):*
- *Part 1: Apparatus, reagents, dissolution and gravimetric silica*
- *Part 2: Wet chemical analysis*
- *Part 3: Flame atomic absorption spectrometry (FAAS) and inductively coupled plasma emission spectrometry (ICP-AES)*

ISO 20565 *Chemical analysis of chrome-bearing refractory products and chrome-bearing raw materials (alternative to the X-ray fluorescence method) —*
- *Part 1: Apparatus, reagents, dissolution and gravimetric silica*
- *Part 2: Wet chemical analysis*
- *Part 3: Flame atomic absorption spectrometry (FAAS) and inductively coupled plasma emission spectrometry (ICP-AES)*

ISO 21079 *Chemical analysis of refractories containing alumina, zirconia and silica — Refractories containing 5 % to 45 % of ZrO2 (alternative to the X-ray fluorescence method) —*
- *Part 1: Apparatus, reagents and dissolution*
- *Part 2: Wet chemical analysis*
- *Part 3: Flame atomic absorption spectrometry (FAAS) and inductively coupled plasma emission spectrometry (ICP-AES)*

ISO 21587 *Chemical analysis of aluminosilicate refractory products (alternative to the X-ray fluorescence method) —*
- *Part 1: Apparatus, reagents, dissolution and gravimetric silica*
- *Part 2: Wet chemical analysis*
- *Part 3: Inductively coupled plasma and atomic absorption spectrometry methods*

These International Standards give wet chemical, AAS and ICP methods for the analysis of refractory materials and products. They are to be used as an alternative to ISO 12677, when the laboratory does not have an XRF instrument or its instrument does not meet the requirements of ISO 12677: *Chemical analysis of refractory products by XRF — Fused cast bead method*.