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Järnmalm för beskickning av masugn – Bestämning av reducerbarhet med reduktionindex (ISO 4695:2015, IDT)

Iron ores for blast furnace feedstocks – Determination of the reducibility by the rate of reduction index (ISO 4695:2015, IDT)

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Den internationella standarden ISO 4695:2015 gäller som svensk standard. Detta dokument innehåller den officiella engelska versionen av ISO 4695:2015.

Denna standard ersätter SS-ISO 4695:2007, utgåva 1.

The International Standard ISO 4695:2015 has the status of a Swedish Standard. This document contains the official version of ISO 4695:2015.

This standard supersedes the Swedish Standard SS-ISO 4695:2007, edition 1.

Upplysningar om sakinnehållet i standarden lämnas av SIS, Swedish Standards Institute, telefon 08-555 520 00. Standarder kan beställas hos SIS Förlag AB som även lämnar allmänna upplysningar om svensk och utländsk standard.

Information about the content of the standard is available from the Swedish Standards Institute (SIS), telephone +46 8 555 520 00. Standards may be ordered from SIS Förlag AB, who can also provide general information about Swedish and foreign standards.

Denna standard är framtagen av kommittén för Järnmalm, SIS/TK 149.

Har du synpunkter på innehållet i den här standarden, vill du delta i ett kommande revideringsarbete eller vara med och ta fram andra standarder inom området? Gå in på www.sis.se - där hittar du mer information.

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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).

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: Foreword - Supplementary information

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 102, *Iron ore and direct reduced iron*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Physical testing*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 4695:2007), of which it constitutes a minor revision to contemplate the outcomes of the studies on mass definition, as well as minor editorial improvements.

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 have to be considered in conjunction with other tests used to evaluate the quality of iron ores as feedstocks for blast furnace processes.

This International Standard 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.

Iron ores for blast furnace feedstocks — Determination of the reducibility by the rate of reduction index

CAUTION — This International Standard can involve hazardous operations and equipment. This International 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 and ease with 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 documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. 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 9035, *Iron ores — Determination of acid-soluble iron(II) content — 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.

4 Principle

The test portion is isothermally reduced in a fixed bed, at 950 °C, using a reducing gas consisting of CO and N_2, and the mass loss of the test portion is recorded continuously or at specified time intervals until its degree of reduction reaches 65 %. The rate of reduction is calculated at the oxygen/iron ratio of 0,9.

5 Sampling, sample preparation and preparation of test portions

5.1 Sampling and sample preparation

Sampling of a lot and preparation of a test sample shall be in accordance with ISO 3082.

The size range for pellets, sinters and lump ores shall be -12,5 mm + 10,0 mm.

A test sample of at least 2,5 kg, on a dry basis, of the sized material shall be obtained.

Oven-dry the test sample to constant mass at 105 °C ± 5 °C and cool it to room temperature before preparation of the test portions.

NOTE Constant mass is achieved when the difference in mass between two subsequent measurements becomes less than 0,05 % of the initial mass of the test sample.

5.2 Preparation of test portions

Collect each test portion by taking ore particles at random.

NOTE Manual methods of division recommended in ISO 3082, such as riffling, can be applied to obtain the test portions.

At least five test portions, each of approximately 500 g (± the mass of one particle) shall be prepared from the test sample: four test portions for testing and one for chemical analysis.

Weigh the test portions to the nearest 1 g and register the mass of each test portion on its recipient label.

6 Apparatus

6.1 General

The test apparatus shall comprise the following:

a) ordinary laboratory equipment, such as an oven, hand tools, a time-control device and safety equipment;

b) reduction tube assembly;

c) furnace, equipped with a balance for permitting the mass loss of the test portion to be read at any time during the test;

d) system to supply the gases and regulate the flow rates;

e) weighing device.

Figure 1 shows an example of the test apparatus.

6.2 Reduction tube, made of non-scaling, heat-resistant metal to withstand temperatures higher than 950 °C and resistant to deformation. The internal diameter shall be 75 mm ± 1 mm. A removable perforated plate, made of non-scaling, heat-resistant metal to withstand temperatures higher than 950 °C, shall be mounted in the reduction tube to support the test portion and to ensure uniform gas flow through it. The perforated plate shall be 4 mm thick, with its diameter 1 mm less than the internal diameter of the tube. The holes in the plate shall be 2 mm to 3 mm in diameter at a pitch centre distance of 4 mm to 5 m.

Figure 2 shows an example of a reduction tube.

6.3 Furnace, having a heating capacity and temperature control able to maintain the entire test portion, as well as the gas entering the bed, at 950 °C ± 10 °C.

6.4 Balance, capable of weighing the reduction tube assembly, including the test portion, to an accuracy of 1 g. The balance shall have an appropriate device to suspend the reduction tube assembly.

6.5 Gas-supply system, capable of supplying the gases and regulating gas flow rates. It shall be ensured that a frictionless connection between the gas-supply system and the reduction tube does not affect the weight loss determination during reduction.

6.6 Weighing device, capable of weighing the test sample and test portions to an accuracy of 1 g.

7 Test conditions

7.1 General

Volumes and flow rates of gases used are as measured at a reference temperature of 0 °C and at a reference atmospheric pressure of 101,325 kPa (1,013 25 bar).

7.2 Reducing gas

7.2.1 Composition

The reducing gas shall consist of

CO 40,0 % ± 0,5 % (volume fraction)

N_2 60,0 % ± 0,5 % (volume fraction)

7.2.2 Purity

Impurities in the reducing gas shall not exceed the following:

H_2 0,2 % (volume fraction)

CO_2 0,2 % (volume fraction)

O_2 0,1 % (volume fraction)

H_2O 0,2 % (volume fraction)

7.2.3 Flow rate

The flow rate of the reducing gas, during the entire reducing period, shall be maintained at 50 L/min ± 0,5 L/min.

7.3 Heating and cooling gas

Nitrogen (N_2) shall be used as the heating and cooling gas. Impurities shall not exceed 0,1 % (volume fraction).

The flow rate of N_2 shall be maintained at 25 L/min until the test portion reaches 950 °C, and at 50 L/min during the temperature-equilibration period. During cooling, it shall be maintained at 5 L/min.

7.4 Temperature of the test portion

The temperature of the entire test portion shall be maintained at 950 °C ± 10 °C during the entire reducing period and, as such, the reducing gas shall be preheated before entering the test portion.