



BSI Standards Publication

**Direct reduced iron — Determination of carbon
and/or sulfur — High-frequency combustion
method with infrared measurement**

National foreword

This Published Document is the UK implementation of ISO/TR 9686:2017. It supersedes BS ISO 9686:2006, which is withdrawn.

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

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**Direct reduced iron — Determination
of carbon and/or sulfur — High-
frequency combustion method with
infrared measurement**

*Minerais de fer pré-réduits — Dosage du carbone et/ou du soufre —
Méthode par combustion haute fréquence et mesurage par infrarouge*





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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).

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For an explanation on 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 the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 102, *Iron ore and direct reduced iron*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Chemical analysis*.

This first edition Technical Report cancels and replaces the second edition International Standard (ISO 9686:2006), which has been technically revised and has been converted to a Technical Report because it is not suitable for determination of carbon or sulfur as a referee method.

Direct reduced iron — Determination of carbon and/or sulfur — High-frequency combustion method with infrared measurement

WARNING — This document may involve hazardous materials, operations and equipment. This document does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this document to establish appropriate health and safety practices.

1 Scope

This document specifies a method for the determination of the mass fraction of carbon and/or sulfur in direct reduced iron by infrared measurement after high-frequency combustion.

This method is applicable to mass fractions of carbon between 0,05 % and 2,5 %, and/or mass fractions of sulfur between 0,001 % and 0,05 % in direct reduced iron.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

No terms and definitions are listed in this document.

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

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

4 Principle

The test portion is combusted in a refractory crucible in a flow of oxygen in the presence of an accelerator, the crucible being inserted in the combustion tube of a high-frequency (HF) furnace.

The carbon present is converted into carbon dioxide and the sulfur into sulfur dioxide. Each gas is measured by infrared absorption, with calibration using barium carbonate and potassium sulfate.

5 Reagents

During analysis, use only reagents of recognized analytical grade and only distilled water or water of equivalent purity.

5.1 Oxygen, minimum purity 99,5 % (mass fraction).

The pressure in the furnace should be controlled by a pressure regulator designed especially for the purpose and complying with the manufacturer's specification.

5.2 Magnesium perchlorate, grain size 0,7 mm to 1,2 mm.