

SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN ISO 13900:2003

01-april-2003

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Steel - Determination of boron content - Curcumin spectrophotometric method after distillation (ISO 13900:1997)

Stahl - Bestimmung des Borgehaltes - Curcumin-Verfahren - Fotometrische Bestimmung nach Destillation (ISO 13900:1997) AND ARD PREVIEW

Aciers - Dosage du bore - Méthode spectrophotométrique à la curcumine apres distillation (ISO 13900:1997)

SIST EN ISO 13900:2003

https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/6b13f6e9-ed6b-4489-a610-

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 13900-2003

ICS:

77.040.30 Kemijska analiza kovin Chemical analysis of metals

77.080.20 Jekla Steels

SIST EN ISO 13900:2003 en

SIST EN ISO 13900:2003

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EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM **EN ISO 13900**

July 2002

ICS 77.080.20

English version

Steel - Determination of boron content - Curcumin spectrophotometric method after distillation (ISO 13900:1997)

Aciers - Dosage du bore - Méthode spectrophotométrique à la curcumine après distillation (ISO 13900:1997)

Stahl - Bestimmung des Borgehaltes - Curcumin-Verfahren - Fotometrische Bestimmung nach Destillation (ISO 13900:1997)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 26 May 2002.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

<u>SIST EN ISO 13900:2003</u> https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/6b13f6e9-ed6b-4489-a610-803a33c0819c/sist-en-iso-13900-2003



EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Management Centre: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

EN ISO 13900:2002 (E)

Foreword

The text of the International Standard from Technical Committee ISO/TC 17 "Steel" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) has been taken over as a European Standard by Technical Committee ECISS/TC 20 "Methods of chemical analysis of ferrous products", the secretariat of which is held by SIS.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by January 2003, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by January 2003.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard ISO 13900:1997 has been approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modifications.

NOTE Normative references to International Standards are listed in annex ZA (normative). (standards.iteh.ai)

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EN ISO 13900:2002 (E)

Annex ZA (normative)

Normative references to international publications with their relevant European publications

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies (including amendments).

NOTE Where an International Publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod.), the relevant EN/HD applies.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u> <u>E</u>	<u>EN</u>	<u>Year</u>
ISO 1042	1998 iT	Laboratory glassware - One-mark volumetric E		1999
ISO 3696	1987	Water for paralytical slaboratory use - E	EN ISO 3696	1995

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 13900

> First edition 1997-08-15

Steel — Determination of boron content — Curcumin spectrophotometric method after distillation

Aciers — Dosage du bore — Méthode spectrophotométrique à la curcumine après distillation

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ISO 13900:1997(E)

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.

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.

International Standard ISO 13900 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 17, Steel, Subcommittee SC 1, Methods of determination of chemical composition.

Annexes A to C of this International Standard are for information only.

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Printed in Switzerland

ISO 13900:1997(E)

Steel — Determination of boron content — Curcumin spectrophotometric method after distillation

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of the boron content in steel using a curcumin spectrophotometric method after distillation.

The method is applicable to a boron content of between 0,000 05 % (m/m) and 0,001 0 % (m/m).

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this international Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards. N ISO 13900:2003

https://standards.itch.aj/catalog/standards/sist/6b13f6c9-ed6b-4489-a610-ISO 385-1:1984, Laboratory glassware 80 Burjettes — Part 1: General requirements.

ISO 648:1977, Laboratory glassware — One-mark pipettes.

ISO 1042:—1), Laboratory glassware — One-mark volumetric flasks.

ISO 3696:1987, Water for analytical laboratory use — Specification and test methods.

ISO 5725-1:1994, Accuracy (trueness and precision) of measurement methods and results — Part 1: General principles and definitions.

ISO 5725-2:1994, Accuracy (trueness and precision) of measurement methods and results — Part 2: Basic method for the determination of repeatability and reproducibility of a standard measurement method.

ISO 5725-3:1994, Accuracy (trueness and precision) of measurement methods and results — Part 3: Intermediate measures of the precision of a standard measurement method.

ISO 14284:1996, Steel and iron — Sampling and preparation of samples for the determination of chemical composition.

3 Principle

Dissolution of a test portion in hydrochloric and nitric acids.

¹⁾ To be published. (Revision of ISO 1042:1983)