

### SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN ISO 12676:2003

**01-november-2003** 

Ognjevzdržni izdelki – Ugotavljanje odpornosti proti ogljikovemu monoksidu (ISO 12676:2000)

Refractory products - Determination of resistance to carbon monoxide (ISO 12676:2000)

Feuerfeste Erzeugnisse - Bestimmung der Beständigkeit gegen Kohlenstoffmonooxid (ISO 12676:2000)

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Produits réfractaires - Détermination de la résistance au monoxyde de carbone (ISO 12676:2000)

SIST EN ISO 12676:2003

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ICS:

81.080 Ognjevzdržni materiali Refractories

SIST EN ISO 12676:2003 en

**SIST EN ISO 12676:2003** 

# iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE

**EUROPÄISCHE NORM** 

**EN ISO 12676** 

March 2003

ICS 81.080

#### English version

### Refractory products - Determination of resistance to carbon monoxide (ISO 12676:2000)

Produits réfractaires - Détermination de la résistance au monoxyde de carbone (ISO 12676:2000)

Feuerfeste Erzeugnisse - Bestimmung der Beständigkeit gegen Kohlenstoffmonooxid (ISO 12676:2000)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 9 January 2003.

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

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

EN ISO 12676:2003 (E)

#### **Foreword**

The text of ISO 12676:2000 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 33 "Refractories" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and has been taken over as EN ISO 12676:2003 by Technical Committee CEN/TC 187 "Refractory products and materials", the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by September 2003, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 2003.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, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

### iTeh STAEndorsement notice EVIEW

The text of ISO 12676:2000 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 12676:2003 without any modifications.

**SIST EN ISO 12676:2003** 

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 12676

First edition 2000-11-15

### Refractory products — Determination of resistance to carbon monoxide

Produits réfractaires — Détermination de la résistance au monoxyde de carbone

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ISO 12676:2000(E)

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ISO 12676:2000(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.

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

International Standard ISO 12676 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 33, Refractories.

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### Refractory products — Determination of resistance to carbon monoxide

#### 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method for determining the comparative resistance of refractory materials to carbon monoxide disintegration.

The test is intended to be more severe than conditions encountered in service in order to enable probable behaviour of refractory materials to be assessed in a relatively short time.

#### 2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 5022:1979, Shaped refractory products Sampling and acceptance testing.

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ISO 8656-1:1988, Refractory products 42Sampling/of-raw/materials/and unshaped products — Part 1: Sampling scheme.

#### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following terms and definitions apply.

#### 3.1

#### carbon monoxide disintegration

breakdown of a refractory product caused by the deposition of carbon resulting from the dissociation of carbon monoxide

#### 3.2

#### carbon monoxide resistance

resistance of a refractory product to carbon monoxide disintegration when exposed to carbon monoxide under specified conditions of atmosphere and temperature

#### 4 Principle

Test pieces are exposed to a specified carbon monoxide atmosphere at a controlled temperature for a specified time.

NOTE Carbon monoxide is toxic and suitable safety precautions should be observed when carrying out this test e.g. monitoring the atmosphere around the apparatus to detect leakage of carbon monoxide.

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