
Jeklo in železo - Določevanje dušika - Termična konduktometriška metoda po stalitvi v toku inertnega plina (rutinska metoda) (ISO 15351:1999)

Steel and iron - Determination of nitrogen content - Thermal conductimetric method after fusion in a current of inert gas (Routine method) (ISO 15351:1999)

Stahl und Eisen - Bestimmung des Stickstoffgehalts - Messung der Wärmeleitfähigkeit nach Aufschmelzen in strömendem Inertgas (Routineverfahren) (ISO 15351:1999)

Aciers et fontes - Dosage de l'azote - Méthode par conductibilité thermique après fusion sous gaz inerte (Méthode pratique) (ISO 15351:1999)

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ICS:

77.080.01 Železne kovine na splošno Ferrous metals in general

SIST EN ISO 15351:2010**en**

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EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 15351

April 2010

ICS 77.080.01

English Version

**Steel and iron - Determination of nitrogen content - Thermal
conductimetric method after fusion in a current of inert gas
(Routine method) (ISO 15351:1999)**

Aciers et fontes - Dosage de l'azote - Méthode par
conductibilité thermique après fusion sous gaz inerte
(Méthode pratique) (ISO 15351:1999)

Stahl und Eisen - Bestimmung des Stickstoffgehaltes -
Messung der Wärmeleitfähigkeit nach Aufschmelzen in
strömendem Inertgas (Routineverfahren) (ISO 15351:1999)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 18 March 2010.

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Foreword

The text of ISO 15351:1999 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 17 “Steel” of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and has been taken over as EN ISO 15351:2010 by Technical Committee ECISS/TC 102 “Methods of chemical analysis for iron and steel” 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by October 2010, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 2010.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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Steel and iron — Determination of nitrogen content — Thermal conductimetric method after fusion in a current of inert gas (Routine method)

Aciers et fontes — Dosage de l'azote — Méthode par conductibilité thermique après fusion sous gaz inerte (Méthode pratique)

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ISO 15351:1999(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 15351 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 17, *Steel*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Methods of determination of chemical composition*.

Annexes A, B and C of this International Standard are for information only.

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Steel and iron — Determination of nitrogen content — Thermal conductimetric method after fusion in a current of inert gas (Routine method)

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a thermal conductimetric method after fusion under inert gas for the determination of nitrogen in steel and iron.

The method is applicable to nitrogen contents between 0,002 % (*m/m*) and 0,6 % (*m/m*).

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 Guide 31:1981, *Contents of certificates of reference materials*.
<https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#iso:code:31:1981:075-d2e4-476b-bffd-cd1d447b93ab/sist-en-iso-15351-2010>

ISO Guide 35:1989, *Certification of reference materials — General and statistical principles*.

ISO 385-1:1984, *Laboratory glassware — Burettes — Part 1: General requirements*.

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

ISO 1042:1998, *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 10702:1993, *Steel and iron — Determination of nitrogen content — Titrimetric method after distillation*.

ISO 10720:1997, *Steel and iron — Determination of nitrogen content — Thermal conductimetric method after fusion in a current of inert gas*.

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