SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN ISO 21663:2021

01-februar-2021

Nadomešča:
SIST EN 15407:2011

Trdna alternativna goriva - Metode za določevanje ogljika (C), vodika (H), dušika (N) in žvepla (S) z instrumentalno metodo (ISO 21663:2020)

Solid recovered fuels - Methods for the determination of carbon (C), hydrogen (H), nitrogen (N) and sulphur (S) by the instrumental method (ISO 21663:2020)

Feste Sekundärbrennstoffe - Verfahren zur instrumentellen Bestimmung des Gehaltes an Kohlenstoff (C), Wasserstoff (H), Stickstoff (N) und Schwefel (S) (ISO 21663:2020)

Combustibles solides de récupération - Méthodes de détermination de la teneur en carbone (C), hydrogène (H), azote (N) et soufre (S) par la méthode instrumentale (ISO 21663:2020)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN ISO 21663:2020**

ICS:

75.160.10	Trda goriva	Solid fuels

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 21663

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English Version

Solid recovered fuels - Methods for the determination of carbon (C), hydrogen (H), nitrogen (N) and sulphur (S) by the instrumental method (ISO 21663:2020)

Combustibles solides de récupération - Méthodes de détermination de la teneur en carbone (C), hydrogène (H), azote (N) et soufre (S) par la méthode instrumentale (ISO 21663:2020)

Feste Sekundärbrennstoffe - Verfahren zur instrumentellen Bestimmung von Kohlenstoff (C), Wasserstoff (H), Stickstoff (N) und Schwefel (S) (ISO 21663:2020)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 10 November 2020.

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

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European foreword

This document (EN ISO 21663:2020) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 300 "Solid Recovered Fuels" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 343 “Solid Recovered Fuels” the secretariat of which is held by SFS.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 2021, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2021.

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

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 21663:2020 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 21663:2020 without any modification.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 21663

First edition
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Solid recovered fuels — Methods for the determination of carbon (C), hydrogen (H), nitrogen (N) and sulphur (S) by the instrumental method

Combustibles solides de récupération — Méthodes de détermination de la teneur en carbone (C), hydrogène (H), azote (N) et soufre (S) par la méthode instrumentale

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Foreword

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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 of 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 www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 300 *Solid recovered fuels*.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

The determination of total content of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen and sulfur is usually performed using instrumental methods. Depending on the amount of test portion used two different types of instrumental methods can be used: micro methods require few milligrams of sample; macro methods use grams of sample. Micro methods require a very careful preparation of the test sample for Solid Recovered Fuel (SRF) analysis.