
**Iron ores — Determination of sulfur
content —**

**Part 2:
Combustion/titration method**

Minerais de fer — Dosage du soufre —

Partie 2: Méthode par combustion et titration

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Contents

Page

Foreword	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Principle	1
5 Reagents	2
6 Apparatus	2
7 Sampling and samples	5
7.1 Laboratory sample	5
7.2 Preparation of predried test samples	5
8 Procedure	5
8.1 Number of determinations	5
8.2 Test portion	5
8.3 Blank test and check test	5
8.4 Determination	6
9 Expression of results	7
9.1 Calculation of sulfur content	7
9.2 General treatment of results	7
9.2.1 Repeatability and permissible tolerance	7
9.2.2 Determination of analytical result	8
9.2.3 Between-laboratories precision	8
9.2.4 Check for trueness	8
9.2.5 Calculation of final result	9
10 Test report	9
Annex A (normative) Flowsheet of the procedure for the acceptance of analytical values for test samples	11
Annex B (informative) Derivation of repeatability and permissible tolerance equations	12
Annex C (informative) Precision data obtained by international analytical trial	13
Bibliography	14

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).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

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 third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 4689-2:2015), which constitutes a minor revision with the following changes:

- 6.7: first line, after “approximately”, insert “10 g”;
- 9.2.4: modify [Formula \(7\)](#) and the relevant descriptions, to harmonize this subclause across all standards for which ISO/TC 102/SC 2 is responsible.

A list of all parts in the ISO 4689 series can be found on the ISO website.

Introduction

This document was originally published as ISO 4690:1986. Under a policy of rationalization of the numbering system used in ISO/TC 102, it has been decided to re-designate this document as ISO 4689-2. It was further decided to introduce a combustion/infrared method, numbered ISO 4689-3.

When next revised, ISO 4689:1986 will be re-designated as ISO 4689-1.

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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 and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

1 Scope

This document specifies a combustion/titration method for the determination of the sulfur content of iron ores.

This method is applicable to sulfur contents between 0,002 % (mass fraction) and 0,25 % (mass fraction) in natural iron ores, iron ore concentrates, and agglomerates, including sinter products. The results are not affected by the presence of fluoride.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 385, *Laboratory glassware — Burettes*

ISO 648, *Laboratory glassware — Single-volume pipettes*

ISO 1042, *Laboratory glassware — One-mark volumetric flasks*

ISO 2596, *Iron ores — Determination of hygroscopic moisture in analytical samples — Gravimetric, Karl Fischer and mass-loss methods*

ISO 3082, *Iron ores — Sampling and sample preparation procedures*

ISO 7764, *Iron ores — Preparation of predried test samples for chemical analysis*

ISO Guide 35, *Reference materials — General and statistical principles for certification*

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 sample is mixed with tungsten(VI) oxide and heated at 1 200 °C in a resistance furnace, using nitrogen as a carrier gas.