

Australian Standard[®]

Ferroalloys—Chemical analysis

**Part 4: Determination of carbon
content—Infrared method**

This Australian Standard was prepared by Committee MN/6, Ferroalloys. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 17 November 1997 and published on 5 January 1998.

The following interests are represented on Committee MN/6:

Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy

Australian Foundry Institute

Bureau of Steel Manufacturers of Australia

The Royal Australian Chemical Institute

Steel Reinforcement Institute of Australia

Review of Australian Standards. *To keep abreast of progress in industry, Australian Standards are subject to periodic review and are kept up to date by the issue of amendments or new editions as necessary. It is important therefore that Standards users ensure that they are in possession of the latest edition, and any amendments thereto.*

Full details of all Australian Standards and related publications will be found in the Standards Australia Catalogue of Publications; this information is supplemented each month by the magazine 'The Australian Standard', which subscribing members receive, and which gives details of new publications, new editions and amendments, and of withdrawn Standards.

Suggestions for improvements to Australian Standards, addressed to the head office of Standards Australia, are welcomed. Notification of any inaccuracy or ambiguity found in an Australian Standard should be made without delay in order that the matter may be investigated and appropriate action taken.

This Standard was issued in draft form for comment as DR 96334.

AS 3587.4—1998

Australian Standard[®]

Ferrous alloys—Chemical analysis

**Part 4: Determination of carbon
content—Infrared method**

First published as AS 3587.4—1998.

PUBLISHED BY STANDARDS AUSTRALIA
(STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA)
1 THE CRESCENT, HOMEBUSH, NSW 2140

ISBN 0 7337 1697 0

PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee MN/6, Ferroalloys, as an extension of the AS 3587 series of Standards for the chemical analysis of ferroalloys.

The method is based on that given in ISO 9556:1989, *Steel and iron—Determination of total carbon content—Infrared absorption method after combustion in an induction furnace.*

To make the method applicable to all ferroalloys traded in Australia, the Committee organized an interlaboratory test program to obtain information on the repeatability and reproducibility of the method.

The objective of this Standard is to provide a standardized procedure for determining the carbon content of ferroalloys.

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
1 SCOPE	3
2 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS	3
3 PRINCIPLE	3
4 SAFETY	3
5 REAGENTS	3
6 APPARATUS	4
7 SAMPLING	4
8 PROCEDURE	4
9 CALCULATION	6
10 ACCEPTANCE OF RESULTS	6
11 PRECISION OF THE DETERMINATION	6
12 TEST REPORT	6

© Copyright — STANDARDS AUSTRALIA

Users of Standards are reminded that copyright subsists in all Standards Australia publications and software. Except where the Copyright Act allows and except where provided for below no publications or software produced by Standards Australia may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system in any form or transmitted by any means without prior permission in writing from Standards Australia. Permission may be conditional on an appropriate royalty payment. Requests for permission and information on commercial software royalties should be directed to the head office of Standards Australia.

Standards Australia will permit up to 10 percent of the technical content pages of a Standard to be copied for use exclusively in-house by purchasers of the Standard without payment of a royalty or advice to Standards Australia.

Standards Australia will also permit the inclusion of its copyright material in computer software programs for no royalty payment provided such programs are used exclusively in-house by the creators of the programs.

Care should be taken to ensure that material used is from the current edition of the Standard and that it is updated whenever the Standard is amended or revised. The number and date of the Standard should therefore be clearly identified.

The use of material in print form or in computer software programs to be used commercially, with or without payment, or in commercial contracts is subject to the payment of a royalty. This policy may be varied by Standards Australia at any time.