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Dense shaped refractory products — Nomenclature of manufacturing processes

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FOREWORD

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Draft International Standards adopted by the Technical Committees are circulated to the Member Bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

International Standard ISO 2246 was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 33, *Refractories.*

It was approved in August 1971 by the Member Bodies of the following countries:

Australia	India	Spain
Canada	Ireland	Sweden
Czechoslovakia	Italy	Switzerland
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New Zealand

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Dense shaped refractory products — Nomenclature of manufacturing processes

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard gives the nomenclature of manufacturing processes of dense shaped refractory products (total porosity below 45 %).

The classification of dense shaped products[1] is based on the nature of their principal constituent (for example alumina, silica, magnesia). Details of the manufacturing process used may, in certain cases, provide supplementary information on the characteristics of the product manufactured, and consequently add information to the basic classification criteria.

The nomenclature of manufacturing processes given in this International Standard is based on two criteria:

- method of bonding the material;
- process of shaping the products.

2 REFERENCE

ISO/R 1109, *Classification of dense refractory products.*

3 NOMENCLATURE

3.1 Method of bonding

3.1.1 Bonding at a low temperature (below 150 °C) — unfired products — by:

a) a fireclay bond;

b) an inorganic chemical bond;

c) a hydraulic bond;

d) an organic bond.

3.1.2 Bonding at a moderate temperature (between 150 and 800 °C) — products which have been submitted to thermal treatment — by:

a) an inorganic chemical bond;

b) a hydraulic bond;

c) an organic bond.

3.1.3 Bonding at a high temperature (above 800 °C) — fired or fused products — by:

a) firing;

b) fusion and solidification.

3.2 Shaping process

3.2.1 Binding of a non-coherent mix.

3.2.2 Shaping of a plastic body.

3.2.3 Casting (at ambient temperature) of a fluid mass or casting slip.

3.2.4 Casting (at high temperature) of fused material.

3.2.5 Shaping by special processes.

1) See ISO/R 1109.