INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 2926

Second edition
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Aluminium oxide used for the production of primary aluminium — Particle size analysis for the range 45 µm to 150 µm — Method using electroformed sieves

Oxyde d'aluminium utilisé pour la production d'aluminium primaire — Analyse granulométrique dans la gamme 45 µm à 150 µm — Méthode par emploi de tamis électroformés

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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 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. 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 document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 2926 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 226, *Materials for the production of primary aluminium*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 2926:1974), which has been technically revised to reflect modern industry practice, and has substantially improved accuracy and precision over the first edition. The major changes are:

— the mandatory use of electroformed sieves instead of woven wire sieves;

— the mandatory use of a sieve shaker with a vertical hammer-drop action concurrent with the lateral sieving action;

— a different set of nominal aperture sizes to correspond to modern industry practice;

— weighing of fractions "on-sieve" rather than "off-sieve";

— changed sample preparation (no pre-drying);

— removal of the limit of 50 % atmospheric relative humidity;

— calculation of percentages using a "mass recovered" denominator rather than "original mass".