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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 18930-2020

Replacing GB/T 18930-2002

Terminology for refractories

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Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009.

This standard replaces GB/T 18930-2002 "Terminology of Refractory Materials". Compared with GB/T 18930-2002, the main technical changes

It is as follows.

--- Increased from 142 terms to 290 terms;

---According to the raw materials, products, processes, construction, performance, equipment, the terms are classified and numbered;

--- Removed terms and definitions such as brick, large brick, slag ball content, silica refractories, slag, and total volume;

--- Revised the terms and definitions of aluminosilicate, refractory ceramic fiberboard, dry material, calcium oxide refractories, silica refractories;

--- Increased oxidation resistance, wear resistance, erosion resistance, refractory mud, particle size distribution, bursting, fluidity, high temperature torsional strength, high temperature resistance

Terms and definitions such as compressive strength and high-temperature tensile strength;

---The index part has been updated.

This standard uses the redrafting method to modify and adopt ISO 836.2001 "Terminology of Refractory Materials".

The technical differences between this standard and ISO 836.2001 and the reasons are as follows.

---Compared with ISO 836.2001, this standard structurally divides Chapter 2 into 6 (see 2.1~2.6); the Chinese and English indexes are added

section.

---Some terms that are not commonly used and do not meet the actual production situation in my country have been deleted, and refractory, brick, large brick, total volume,

Slag ball content, silica refractories, slag, a total of 7 terms and definitions;

---According to my country's basic use and technical conditions, the acid refractory materials, aluminosilicates, alkaline refractory materials, particle volume were modified

Density, refractory ceramic fiber, refractory ceramic fiber board, dead burning, firing, forsterite, spray material, hydration combination, press-in material, magnesium

Sand, no cement castable, obvious cracks, permanent heating line changes, refractory plastics, prefabricated parts, silicon refractory materials, mortar, gas-closed

A total of 21 terms and definitions;

---According to my country's basic usage and technical conditions, increased consistency, acid resistance, thermal expansion coefficient, waste rock, molten nugget, iron skin, iron core,

Coal coke pellets, double-screen refractory raw materials, single-screen refractory raw materials, brucite sand, dense silica, clinker, refractory clay powder, slag balls, alkaline earth silicic acid

Salt fiber, aluminum silicate fiber, polycrystalline fiber, refractory fiber shaped hard products, refractory fiber textiles, asphalt combined refractory products, leaching

Green combined heat treatment refractory products, resin combined refractory products, resin combined heat treatment refractory products, asphalt impregnated refractory products, resistant

Fire mud, clay refractory clay with clinker, raw clay mud, magnesium brick, magnesium aluminum brick, magnesium aluminum spinel brick, ordinary clay brick, dense sticky

Earth bricks, high chrome bricks, ordinary high aluminum bricks, aluminum chrome bricks, carbon refractory materials, ladle bricks, breathable bricks for ladle, skateboard bricks, long nozzles,

Body stopper rod, immersion nozzle, nozzle refractory, ingot refractory, electrofusion recombination refractory, silicon carbide refractory,

Stopper head, unfired brick, zircon refractory material, zirconia refractory material, carbon-containing refractory material, silicon-rich glass phase mullite, molten

Cast refractory materials, sample preparation, samples, test blocks, compression molding, integral refractory structures, rebound materials, masonry, wet building, dry building, pre-building, brick joints,

Horizontal joints, vertical joints, radial joints, transverse joints, circular joints, staggered

masonry, expansion joints, arches, vaults, curing, ovens, reverse arches, backstage, arches

Foot brick, door brick, sliding joint, wrong teeth, wrong platform, water absorption rate, erosion layer, penetration layer, erosion depth, penetration depth, sample slag corrosion rate,

Oxidation resistance, refractory ceramic fiber tensile strength, wear resistance, erosion resistance, bonding stability, bonding time, flexural bonding strength,

Particle size distribution, specific resistance, softening temperature, hemispherical temperature, flow temperature, ventilation, bursting, anti-cracking temperature, anti-melting cryolite electricity

Solution erosion, impurity content, fluidity, high temperature dynamic Young's modulus, high temperature torsional strength, torsion temperature, high temperature torsional creep,

Torsion angle, high temperature compressive strength, room temperature tensile strength, high temperature tensile strength, wedge difference, centerline deviation, refractory gas resistance

Corrosion, proportional limit, elastic modulus, homogeneity, isotropy, resonance frequency, bending vibration, node, anti-node, plane bending,

Vertical bending, angle of repose, hydration resistance, permeability of refractories, reburning test, setting time, shrinkage, fracture energy, long characteristic

Degree, fracture toughness, flexibility, residual strength, specific heat capacity, rate of change of fiber shrinkage line, Poisson's ratio, pore size distribution, resistance to glass melting

Liquid erosion, vacuum resistance, abrasion media, water content, jaw crusher, jet mill, vibrating screen, mixing mill, friction brick press, electric

Screw presses, hydraulic presses, isostatic presses, tunnel kilns, electric arc furnaces, a total of 157 terms and definitions.

This standard was proposed and managed by the National Technical Committee for Standardization of Refractory Materials (SAC/TC193).

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1 Scope

This standard defines the terms and definitions related to refractory materials, products, processes, construction, performance, and equipment.

This standard applies to refractory materials and related industries.

2.1 Raw materials

2.1.1

Aggregate; grain

The part of particles in the refractory component usually refers to coarse particles.

2.1.2

Alumino-silicate

Material with alumina and silica as main components.

2.1.3

Anti-oxidant

Metals or other substances added to improve the oxidation resistance of carbon-containing refractories.

2.1.4

Binder

It is added to non-plastic granules or fibrous materials to make it have workability and green strength or dry strength.

2.1.5

Chromite

The main component is a cubic crystal structure formed by chromium trioxide and divalent, ferric and other metal oxides and the chemical composition is suitable for

As a raw material for refractories.

2.1.6

Deflocculant; deflocculating agent

It can disperse the fine powder in the material and avoid agglomerated additives.

2.1.7

Dolomite clinker doloma