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NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

GB/T 22459.8-2021

Refractory mortars - Part 8: Determination of bleeding

耐火泥浆 第8部分：泌水性试验方法

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Foreword

This document is in accordance with the provisions of GB/T 1.1-2020 "Guidelines for Standardization Work Part

1.Structure and Drafting Rules of Standardization Documents" Drafting. This document is part 8 of GB/T 22459 "Refractory Mud". GB/T 22459 has released the following parts.

1.Consistency test method (cone penetration method);

2.Consistency test method (jumping table method);

3.Bonding time test method;

4.Test method for flexural bonding strength at room temperature;

5.Particle size distribution (sieve analysis) test method;

6.Test method for water content of pre-mixed mud;

7.Other performance test methods;

8.Test method for bleeding. Please note that some of the contents of this document may involve patents. The issuing agency of this document is not responsible for identifying patents. This document was proposed and managed by the National Refractory Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC193). This document was drafted by: Sinosteel Luoyang Refractory Research Institute Co., Ltd., and Jiangsu Ceramic Refractory Product Quality Supervision and Inspection Center, Ruitai Maanshan Steel New Material Technology Co., Ltd., Wuhan Sunda Chemical Co., Ltd. The main drafters of this document. Zhang Yanjie, Chen Wei, Li Longfei, Wang Xiufang, Yang Jinsong, Yang Wenbo, Liu Yunzheng, Zhu Huiliang, Gao Jianrong, Xu Chengfeng, Hu Zhengyang, Zhang Yi, Huang Kai.

Refractory mud is generally used as the joint material of refractory masonry to make the

masonry form a tight whole to resist external damage and prevent gas, The intrusion of molten liquid. Masonry joints are usually the weak link of the masonry, in most cases it is damaged before the masonry, so the quality of the refractory mud It is closely related to the overall life of the masonry. The bleeding of refractory mud is an indicator of its stability. At present, only qualitative analysis is usually carried out in the refractory industry. Effective measurement methods are used to quantitatively analyze bleeding phenomena, and it is urgent to develop a test method to realize and standardize the quantitative analysis of bleeding phenomena. The standard The quasi-test method is simple, fast, effective, and accurate. It can quantitatively analyze the bleeding phenomenon through the size of the bleeding rate, filling the refractory material. Gaps in the material industry. GB/T 22459 "Refractory Mud" was released in.2008 in 6 parts, all of which are equivalent to ISO 13765-1~6.2004, the international standard It is led by our country, including consistency (cone penetration method and jumping table method), bonding time, normal temperature flexural bonding strength, and particle size distribution (screening Analysis), moisture content and other conventional performance test methods; Part 7 other performance test methods will be released in.2019, including refractoriness, high temperature flexural bonding Test methods for strength, flexural strength at room temperature, thermal expansion, thermal conductivity, etc. This part is the eighth part, and the first seven parts belong to the refractory mud test method, which together constitute the refractory mud test method system. Refractory mud Part

1 Scope

GB/T 22459.8-2021 is the Chinese national standard on refractory mortars - part 8: determination of bleeding, in the field of glass and ceramics industries. The /T suffix marks it as a recommended standard: it is not compulsory by itself, but it becomes binding as soon as a contract, a tender or a customer specification calls it up - which in practice is how most foreign buyers meet it. It was issued on 21 May 2021 by the State Administration for Market Regulation; Standardization Administration of China, and has been in force since 1 December 2021. Classification: ICS 81.080, CCS Q46. This page is published from the official record of the standard held by the Chinese standards administration: the identification, the dates, the classification and the issuing body are taken from there. The clause text, the tables and the numeric limits are in the document itself, which is delivered complete in English translation.

This document specifies the terms and definitions, principles, equipment, sampling, test procedures, calculation of results, and test Inspection report. This document applies to refractory slurries, as well as press-in slurries and buffer slurries.

2 Normative references

The contents of the following documents constitute the indispensable clauses of this

document through normative references in the text. Among them, dated quotations Only the version corresponding to that date is applicable to this document; for undated reference documents, the latest version (including all amendments) is applicable to This document.

GB/T 4513.2 Unshaped refractory materials Part

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

3.1 Bleeding Refractory mud has the performance of slurry seepage in a static state or under a certain load.

3.2 Bleeding rate The percentage of the mass of the refractory slurry secreted by the refractory slurry within the specified time and the mass of the refractory slurry used in the test.

4 Principle

Put the evenly stirred refractory mud in the bleeding device, and apply a certain load within the specified time, and there will be slurry secretion in the refractory mud. The percentage of the mass of the secreted slurry to the mass of the refractory slurry is the bleeding rate. The bleeding rate is used to characterize the bleeding rate of refractory mud.

5 Equipment

5.1 Blender Use the mixer specified in GB/T 22459.1 or GB/T 22459.2.