

Compressed air —

Part 6: Test methods for gaseous contaminant content

ICS 71.100.20

National foreword

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Summary of pages

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*Partie 6: Méthodes d'essai pour la détermination de la teneur en
polluants gazeux*



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Documents

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Contents

Page

Foreword.....	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope.....	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms, definitions, units and symbols	1
4 Selection guide and available methods.....	2
5 Sampling techniques	3
6 Measurement methods	5
7 Reference conditions.....	5
8 Evaluation of test result	5
9 Uncertainty.....	5
10 Test report.....	6
Annex A (informative) Compressed air contaminant concentration report — Example.....	7
Annex B (informative) Measurement and sampling procedures on site and analysis in laboratory	8
Annex C (informative) Analytical and on-line sampling systems.....	9
Annex D (informative) Equipment for on-site measurement — Sampling and measurement procedures — Sampling in gas detector tube	11
Bibliography	12

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.

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ISO 8573-6 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 118, *Compressors, pneumatic tools and pneumatic machines*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Quality of compressed air*.

ISO 8573 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Compressed air*:

- *Part 1: Contaminants and purity classes*
- *Part 2: Test methods for aerosol oil content*
- *Part 3: Test methods for measurement of humidity*
- *Part 4: Test methods for solid particle content*
- *Part 5: Test methods for oil vapour and organic solvent content*
- *Part 6: Test methods for gaseous contaminant content*
- *Part 7: Test method for viable microbiological contaminant content*
- *Part 8: Test methods for solid particle content by mass concentration*
- *Part 9: Test methods for liquid water content*

Introduction

This part of ISO 8573 is one in a series of standards (planned or published) with the ambition of harmonizing air contamination measurements. It is also intended to be used for reference when stating purity classes according to ISO 8573-1.

In this part of ISO 8573, *gaseous contamination of compressed air* means that a sample of compressed air could contain small quantities of carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), sulphur dioxide (SO₂), hydrocarbons and oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) — the latter being a mixture of nitric oxide (NO) and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), without a specified ratio between the two components. It is possible to obtain separate concentration values for NO and NO₂ using either the laboratory equipment recommended here or on-site equipment, while under the recommended laboratory analytical procedure, hydrocarbons are the sum of a variety of species assuming a ratio of C₁H_{1,85}.