

Australian Standard™

**Refractories and refractory materials—  
Glossary of terms**

This Australian Standard was prepared by Committee MN-007, Refractories and Refractory Materials. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 20 June 2003 and published on 11 August 2003.

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The following are represented on Committee MN-007:

Australasian Ceramic Society  
Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy  
Australian Aluminium Council  
Bureau of Steel Manufacturers of Australia  
CSIRO, Manufacturing and Infrastructure Technology  
Institute of Refractories Engineers  
Refractories Manufacturers Association of Australia

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Originated as AS R27—1965 (being endorsement of BS 3446—1962 with amendments).  
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## PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee MN-007, Refractories and Refractory Materials at the request of the refractories industry as a revision of AS 2780—1999.

The definitions given in this Standard are of a general nature and should not be interpreted as fully technical definitions. Where a more complete technical definition is sought, reference may need to be made to other Australian Standards such as the AS 1774 series of Standards relating to relevant specifications or sampling procedures. However, the definitions in this Standard are not in conflict with the technical definitions contained within, and specific to, those other Standards.

The source documents for this Standard include ISO 836:2001, *Terminology for refractories*, BS 3446:1990, *Glossary of terms associated with refractory materials*, Parts 1 to 3 and many industrial reference documents supplied by the industries, councils and associations of the ferrous, non-ferrous and refractories manufacturers and users within Australia.

This Standard differs from the 1999 edition in the inclusion of a number of international definitions, modification of some existing definitions and the referenced documents have been updated.

A list of referenced documents is presented in Appendix A.

Non-preferred terms are given in light type-face.

The particular discipline in which the term is used is presented in the column headed 'Used in'. The following legend applies to this column:

BRS	= Boilers
BSS	= Brick shapes
COV	= Coke ovens
FDN	= Furnace design
FMB	= Ferrous metallurgy, blast furnace
FMC	= Ferrous metallurgy, converters
FME	= Ferrous metallurgy, electric steel furnace
FMF	= Ferrous metallurgy, foundry and smelting of ores
FMH	= Ferrous metallurgy, heat-treatment and reheating furnaces
FML	= Ferrous metallurgy, hot-blast stoves
FMM	= Ferrous metallurgy, mixers and hot metal ladles
FMO	= Ferrous metallurgy, open-hearth furnace
FMS	= Ferrous metallurgy, steel casting
GIN	= Glass industry
GTR	= General term
MFD	= Manufacture, drying and firing
MFK	= Manufacture, kilns and kiln furniture
MFP	= Manufacture, preparation and shaping
NFA	= Non-ferrous metallurgy, aluminium industry

- NFC = Non-ferrous metallurgy, copper/nickel industry
- NFG = Non-ferrous metallurgy, general terms
- NFL = Non-ferrous metallurgy, lead industry
- NFT = Non-ferrous metallurgy, tin industry
- NFZ = Non-ferrous metallurgy, zinc industry
- PMT = Properties and methods of test
- RMM = Raw materials and minerals
- RMP = Raw materials processing—Rotary and shaft kilns (Cement, lime, magnesite, dolomite and alumina industries)
- RTM = Type of refractory material

Other abbreviations used in the descriptions of minerals have the following meanings:

- H = Hardness (Mohs scale)
- MP = Melting Point
- RD = Relative Density
- SG = Specific Gravity

The objective of this Standard is to provide users with an indication of what is generally understood, in an Australian context, by the terms that are commonly encountered in the refractories industry.

The term ‘normative’ has been used in this Standard to define the application of the Appendix to which it applies. A normative appendix is an integral part of the Standard.

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