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Solid mineral fuels — Determination of ash

Combustibles minéraux solides — Détermination des cendres



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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.

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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 562 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 27, *Solid mineral fuels*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Methods of analysis*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 1171:1997), of which it constitutes a minor revision. (It also incorporates the Technical corrigendum ISO 1171:1997/Cor.1:1998.)

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Introduction

The ash remaining after coal or coke has been incinerated in air is derived from inorganic complexes present in the original coal substance and from associated mineral matter. Therefore, the result of the determination is "ash" and not "ash content" as coal does not contain any ash.

The amount of sulfur retained in the ash is in part dependent on the conditions of ashing and, in order to obtain values for the ash on a comparable basis, it is necessary to adhere strictly to the conditions specified.