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Hard coal and coke — Mechanical sampling —

Part 4:

Coal — Preparation of test samples

Houille et coke — Échantillonnage mécanique —

Partie 4: Charbon — Préparation des échantillons pour essai



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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this part of ISO 13909 may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard ISO 13909-4 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 27, *Solid mineral fuels*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Sampling*.

ISO 13909 cancels and replaces ISO 9411-1:1994, *Solid mineral fuels* — *Mechanical sampling from moving streams* — *Part 1: Coal* and ISO 9411-2:1993, *Solid mineral fuels* — *Mechanical sampling from moving streams* — *Part 2: Coke*, of which it constitutes a technical revision. It also supersedes the methods of mechanical sampling of coal and coke given in ISO 1988:1975, *Hard coal* — *Sampling* and ISO 2309:1980, *Coke* — *Sampling*.

ISO 13909 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Hard coal and coke — Mechanical sampling*:

- Part 1: General introduction
- Part 2: Coal Sampling from moving streams
- Part 3: Coal Sampling from stationary lots
- Part 4: Coal Preparation of test samples
- Part 5: Coke Sampling from moving streams
- Part 6: Coke Preparation of test samples
- Part 7: Methods for determining the precision of sampling, sample preparation and testing
- Part 8: Methods of testing for bias

Introduction

The objective of sample preparation is to prepare one or more test samples from the primary increments for subsequent analysis. The requisite mass and particle size of the test sample depend on the test to be carried out.

The process of sample preparation may involve constitution of samples, reduction, division, mixing and drying, or all or a combination of these.

Primary increments may be prepared individually as test samples or combined to constitute samples either as taken or after having been prepared by reduction and/or division. Samples may either be prepared individually as test samples or combined on a weighted basis to constitute a further sample.

When difficulty in handling the coal or coals being sampled is expected at a particular stage in sample preparation, or if there is a likelihood of losing moisture by evaporation, it is necessary to withdraw the sample or increment from the on-line system at the stage immediately prior to the point of difficulty and proceed off-line.