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Hard coal and coke — Determination of volatile matter

Houille et coke — Détermination des matières volatiles



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ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

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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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The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. 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 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 third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 562:1998), of which it constitutes a minor revision.

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Introduction

In this International Standard the volatile matter is determined as the loss in mass, less that due to moisture, when coal or coke is heated out of contact with air under standardized conditions. The test is empirical and, in order to ensure reproducible results, it is essential that the rate of heating, the final temperature and the overall duration of the test be carefully controlled. It is also essential to exclude air from the coal or coke during heating to prevent oxidation. The fit of the crucible lid is, therefore, critical. The moisture content of the sample is determined at the same time as the volatile matter so that the appropriate correction can be made.

Mineral matter associated with the sample can also lose mass under the conditions of the test, the magnitude of the loss being dependent on both the nature and the quantity of the minerals present.

NOTE When applying this International Standard for classification purposes, to samples obtained directly from coal seams, it is required to give special care to the ash.

The apparatus and procedure are specified so that one or more determinations can be performed simultaneously in the furnace.