



Designation: D 1857 – 87 (Reapproved 2000)

Standard Test Method for Fusibility of Coal and Coke Ash¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 1857; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the observation of the temperatures at which triangular pyramids (cones) prepared from coal and coke ash attain and pass through certain defined stages of fusing and flow when heated at a specified rate in controlled, mildly reducing, and where desired, oxidizing atmospheres.

1.2 The test method is empirical, and strict observance of the requirements and conditions is necessary to obtain reproducible temperatures and enable different laboratories to obtain concordant results.

1.3 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as the standard.

1.4 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

D 2013 Method of Preparing Coal Samples for Analysis²

D 3174 Test Method for Ash in the Analysis Sample of Coal and Coke from Coal²

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.1.1 The critical temperature points to be observed are as follows, denoting the atmosphere used:

3.1.2 *fluid temperature, FT*—the temperature at which the fused mass has spread out in a nearly flat layer with a maximum height of $\frac{1}{16}$ in. (1.6 mm) as shown by the fifth cone, FT, in Fig. 1.

3.1.3 *hemispherical temperature, HT*—the temperature at which the cone has fused down to a hemispherical lump at which point the height is one half the width of the base as shown by the fourth cone, HT, in Fig. 1.

3.1.4 *initial deformation temperature, IT*—the temperature at which the first rounding of the apex of the cone occurs. Shrinkage or warping of the cone ignored if the tip remains

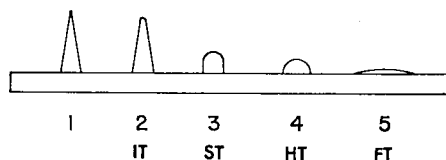


FIG. 1 Critical Temperature Points

sharp. In Fig. 1, the first cone shown is an unheated one; the second cone IT is a typical cone at the initial deformation stage.

3.1.5 *softening temperature, ST*—the temperature at which the cone has fused down to a spherical lump in which the height is equal to the width at the base as shown by the third cone, ST, in Fig. 1.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 Design of most coal combustion and coal conversion equipment anticipates that the ash either remain solid or assume some degree of fluidity, depending on the particular design. Ash fusibility temperatures predict whether the ash will perform properly in the process for which the coal was chosen.

5. Apparatus and Materials

5.1 *Furnace*—Any gas-fired or electric furnace conforming to the following requirements may be used: d1857-872000

5.1.1 Capable of maintaining a uniform temperature zone in which to heat the ash cones. This zone shall be such that the difference in the melting point of $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. (12.7-mm) pieces of pure gold wire when mounted in place of the ash cones on the cone support shall be not greater than 20°F (11°C) in a reducing atmosphere test run.

5.1.2 Capable of maintaining the desired atmosphere surrounding the cones during heating. The composition of the atmosphere, reducing or oxidizing, shall be maintained within the limits specified in Section 6. The desired atmosphere in the gas-fired furnace surrounding the cones shall be obtained by regulation of the ratio of gas to air in the combustion mixture. The desired atmosphere in the electric furnace shall be obtained by means of gases introduced into the heating chamber. The muffle shall be gas impervious, free from cracks, and the closure plug tight fitting. The gas supply tube shall be sealed to the back wall of the preheating chamber and shall not extend to the front of the preheating chamber against the perforated baffle.

5.1.3 Capable of regulation so that the rate of temperature rise shall be $15 \pm 5^\circ\text{F}$ ($8 \pm 3^\circ\text{C}$)/min.

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D05 on Coal and Coke, and is the direct responsibility of D05.21 on Methods of Analysis.

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² *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 05.06.

5.1.4 Providing means of observing the ash cones during the heating. Observation on the same horizontal plane as the cone-support surface shall be possible.

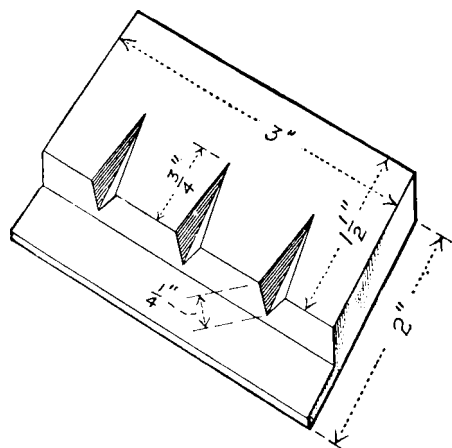
5.2 *Cone Mold*—A commercially available cone mold as shown in Fig. 2. The cone shall be $\frac{3}{4}$ in. (19 mm) in height and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. (6.4 mm) in width at each side of the base which is an equilateral triangle. A steel spatula with a pointed tip, ground off to fit the cone depression in the mold, is suitable for removal of the ash cone.

5.3 *Optical Pyrometer or Thermocouple*, for temperature measurements, conforming to the following requirements:

5.3.1 *Optical Pyrometer*—An optical pyrometer of the disappearing filament type shall be used. The instrument shall have been calibrated to be accurate within 20°F (11°C) up to 2550°F (1400°C) and within 30°F (16°C) from 2550 to 2900°F (1400 to 1600°C) (Note 1). The pyrometer filament shall be sighted on the cones until the softening point temperature *C* (Fig. 1) has been passed, and then sighted on the cone support. The pyrometer shall have readable graduations not larger than 10°F (5.5°C).

NOTE 1—The pyrometer equipment shall be standardized periodically by a suitably equipped standardizing laboratory such as that of the National Bureau of Standards, or checked periodically against equipment certified by the Bureau of Standards.

5.3.2 *Thermocouple*—A thermocouple of platinum and platinum-rhodium, protected from the furnace gases by a glazed porcelain sheath, shall be used with a high-resistance millivoltmeter or potentiometer accurate and readable to within 10°F (5.5°C). The sheath shall be sealed to the furnace wall by alundum cement. The hot junction of the thermocouple shall touch the end of the sheath and shall be located in the center of the muffle and immediately to the rear of the cones. The thermocouple protective sheath shall be checked periodically for cracks. The thermocouple and its meter shall meet the



Inch-pound Units, in.	SI Units, mm
$\frac{1}{4}$	6.4
$\frac{3}{4}$	19.1
$1\frac{1}{2}$	38.1
2	50.2
3	76.2

FIG. 2 Brass Cone Mold

requirements of Section 9. The potentiometer or millivoltmeter shall be so located or adequately shielded as to prevent radiant and convection heating of the cold junction. The room temperature compensator shall be adjusted to the existing temperature.

5.4 *Ash-Cone Refractory Support*—The ash cones shall be mounted on a refractory base composed of a mixture of equal parts by weight of kaolin and alumina conforming to the following requirements:

5.4.1 *Kaolin*—NF-grade powder passing a No. 200 (75- μ m) sieve.

5.4.2 *Aluminum Oxide*—Reagent grade ignited powder passing a No. 100 (150- μ m) sieve.

5.5 *Refractory Support Mold*—A mold with flat top and bottom surfaces to provide a refractory support of suitable thickness to minimize warping. A sidemold not over $\frac{1}{4}$ in. (6.4 mm) high of any convenient shape, placed on an iron plate so that the top surface of the refractory mix can be struck off flat and parallel to the base by means of a straightedge, is satisfactory. For electric furnace use, legs not over $\frac{1}{8}$ in. (3 mm) long may be provided on the corners of the cone support by suitable holes bored in the iron base plate of the mold.

5.6 *Gold Wire*³—Twenty-four gage (0.51-mm diameter) or larger round wire of 99.98 % purity, but drawn from metal of 99.99 % purity, and having a melting point of 1945°F (1063°C).

5.7 *Nickel Wire*⁴—Twenty-four gage (0.51-mm diameter) or larger round wire of CP nickel, 99.98 % pure, fully annealed, and having a melting point of 2645°F (1452°C).

6. Test Atmosphere

6.1 *Gas-Fired Furnace:*

6.1.1 *Reducing Atmosphere Test*—A mildly reducing atmosphere surrounding the cones shall be maintained during the test in the gas-fired furnace. Hydrogen, hydrocarbons, and carbon monoxide shall be considered as reducing gases; oxygen, carbon dioxide, and water vapor shall be considered as oxidizing gases. Nitrogen is inert. The ratio by volume of reducing gases to oxidizing gases in the atmosphere shall be between the limits of 20 to 80 and 80 to 20,⁵ that is, on a nitrogen-free basis, the total amount of reducing gases present shall be between the limits of 20 and 80 volume %. A flame 6 to 8 in. (152 to 203 mm) in height and tinged with yellow above the furnace outlet has been found to provide an atmosphere within the specified limits.

6.1.2 *Oxidizing Atmosphere Test*—An atmosphere containing a minimum amount of reducing gases shall be maintained surrounding the cones during the test in the gas-fired furnace. On a nitrogen-free basis, the volume of reducing gases present in the atmosphere shall not exceed volume 10 %. Combustion with the maximum possible quantity of air with preservation of

³ Gold wire of this purity can be purchased from the Baker Dental Division of Engelhard Industries, Inc., 850 Passaic Ave., East Newark, NJ 07029 or from Leico Industries, Inc., 250 W. 57th St., New York, NY 10019.

⁴ Nickel wire of this purity can be purchased with the additional specification of having a minimum coefficient of resistance for 0 to 100°C of 0.006 73 $\Omega/\Omega\cdot^{\circ}\text{C}$, from Leico Industries, Inc., 250 W. 57th St., New York, NY 10019.

⁵ For information concerning the effect of various atmospheres, see U.S. Bureau of Mines *Bulletin 129*, 1918.