



Designation: C607 – 88 (Reapproved 2005)

Standard Practice for Coking Large Shapes of Carbon-Bearing Materials¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C607; 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 practice covers the preparation of coking of carbon-bearing material for subsequent testing such as modulus of rupture, slag testing, thermal conductivity, and thermal expansion. Test Methods C831 is the specified method for testing residual carbon.

1.2 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

1.3 *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:*²

C133 Test Methods for Cold Crushing Strength and Modulus of Rupture of Refractories

C767 Test Method for Thermal Conductivity of Carbon Refractories³

C768 Practice for Drip Slag Testing Refractory Materials at High Temperature

C831 Test Methods for Residual Carbon, Apparent Residual Carbon, and Apparent Carbon Yield in Coked Carbon-Containing Brick and Shapes

C832 Test Method of Measuring Thermal Expansion and Creep of Refractories Under Load

C874 Practice for Rotary Slag Testing of Refractory Materials

3. Significance and Use

3.1 This practice is useful for preparing coked specimens for subsequent testing where the shapes desired cannot be fitted into the coking box described in Test Methods C831.

3.2 This practice can be very sensitive to heating rates in coking. Thus, strict adherence to the coking procedure is necessary.

4. Apparatus

4.1 *Furnace*, gas-, oil-, or electric-fired, with heating chamber capable of receiving the coking box shown in Fig. 1.

4.2 *Box*, stainless steel, essentially as shown in Fig. 1.

5. Preparation of Samples

5.1 Refer to the appropriate test method(s) or practice (for example, Test Methods C133, Test Method C767, Practice C768, Test Methods C831, Test Method C832, or Practice C874) for sample requirements.

6. Procedure

6.1 Spread a 2-in. (51-mm) layer of dry metallurgical coke, passing a No. 12 (1.70-mm) sieve or a 10-mesh Tyler Standard Series, over the bottom of the coking box.

6.2 Push the sample tray through the coke until it rests on the bottom.

6.3 Set the specimens approximately 1 in. (25 mm) apart in the tray, and uniformly spaced from the box sides.

6.4 Place a protected thermocouple inside the box and near the center specimens for temperature control.

6.5 Secure the lid on the box to prevent excessive leakage.

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C08 on Refractories and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C08.04 on Chemical Behaviors. Current edition approved December 1, 2005. Published December 2005. Originally approved in 1967. Last previous edition approved in 2000 as C607 – 88 (2000). DOI: 10.1520/C0607-88R05.

² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

³ Withdrawn.