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**Coal — Methods for evaluating  
flocculants for use in coal  
preparation —**

**Part 1:  
Basic parameters**

**iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW**  
*Charbon — Méthodes d'évaluation des flocculants utilisés dans la  
préparation des charbons —  
Partie 1: Paramètres de base*  
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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html). (standards.iteh.ai)

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This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 10086-1:2000), of which it constitutes a minor revision. <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/1ea5ad29-6865-4cd7-836b-32472161f15c/iso-10086-1-2019>

A list of all parts in the ISO 10086 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at [www.iso.org/members.html](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

# Coal — Methods for evaluating flocculants for use in coal preparation —

## Part 1: Basic parameters

### 1 Scope

This document specifies a method for the comparative evaluation of the performances of flocculants for clarification, thickening and sedimentation applications on a given slurry. This performance can be evaluated by

- a) the settling velocity in the initial period,
- b) the sediment volume after compaction and consolidation, and
- c) the clarity of the supernatant liquid.

### 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 1171, *Solid mineral fuels — Determination of ash*

ISO 1953, *Hard coal — Size analysis by sieving*

### 3 Terms and definitions

No terms and definitions are listed in this document.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

### 4 Principle

The performance of different flocculants on a given slurry is determined by measuring the relative settling rates.

A flocculant solution is added to an aliquot of the slurry in a measuring cylinder and the formation of an interface between the supernatant liquid and the suspension is observed. An initial settling rate is calculated and is plotted against flocculant dosage to evaluate the performance of the flocculant.

### 5 Apparatus

Usual laboratory apparatus, and

5.1 **Stirrers**, two variable-speed motorized stirrers capable of 1 000 r/min (one for flocculant preparation and one for sample homogenization).

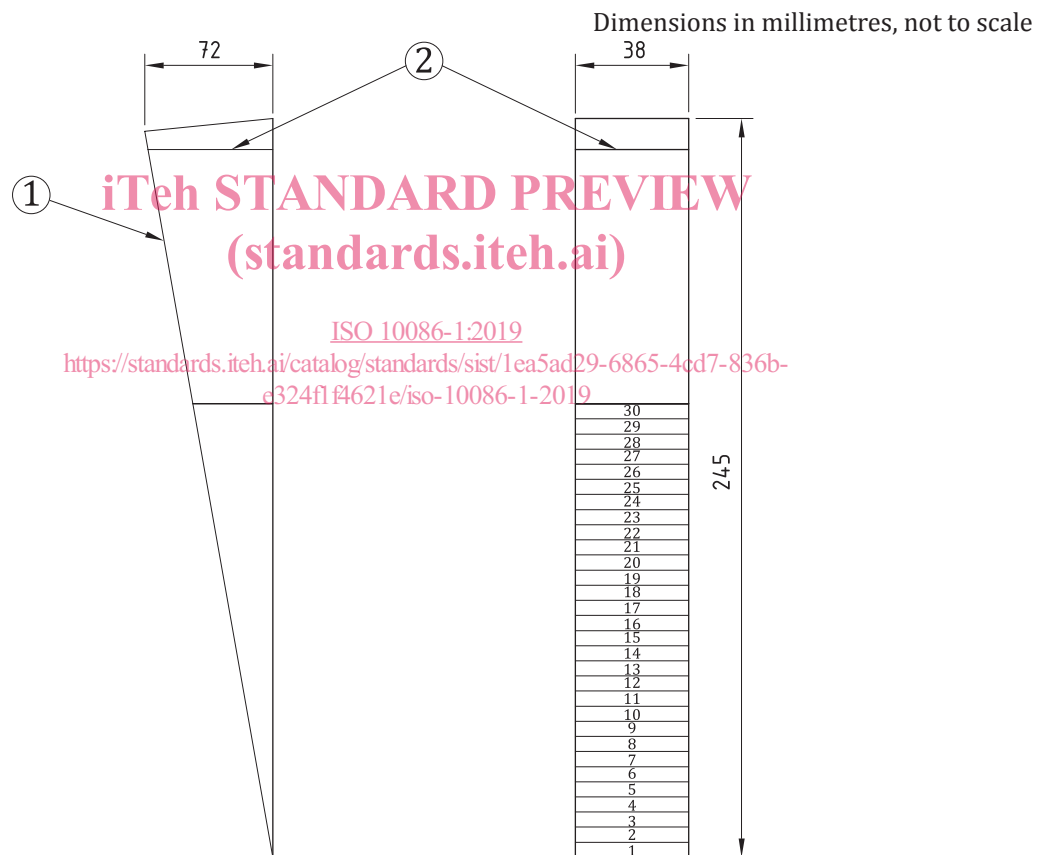
5.2 **Plastic moulded cylinders**, of capacity 500 ml, graduated in 5 ml scale divisions and having rubber stoppers. Where these are not available, glass cylinders, of capacity 500 ml ± 2 ml, graduated in 5 ml scale divisions and having ground-glass stoppers, may be a satisfactory alternative. However, differences in settling rates may result, because of differences in the graduated height.

A vertical scale may be attached to or mounted beside the cylinder, with the zero point coinciding with the 5 ml mark of the cylinder.

5.3 **Syringes**, having nominal capacities of 1 ml, 2 ml, 5 ml, 10 ml and 50 ml.

5.4 **Timer**, capable of reading 0,1 s to a total of 10 000 s.

5.5 **Clarity wedge**, as shown in [Figure 1](#), having a scale in black numbers on a white background (or vice versa) printed inside the back.



**Key**

- 1 transparent plastic sides and front wall thickness: 4 mm
- 2 suspension level

**Figure 1 — Clarity wedge**

## 6 Materials

### 6.1 Slurry

Flocculant evaluation shall be carried out on a slurry collected from the coal preparation plant and free from flocculant contamination. The sample shall be collected in at least 10 increments over a minimum of 2 h of stable operating conditions, to give a total sample volume of 50 l or more.

The sample shall be collected in a container that is inert to the slurry and stored in a suitable environment that maintains a temperature of  $20\text{ °C} \pm 2\text{ °C}$ . Storage may affect the characteristics of the sample and, hence, affect the relative performance of the flocculants. Therefore, the sample shall be used as soon as possible, but not later than 24 h after collection.

A size analysis and ash determination shall be performed on the solids in the sample using the methods given in and respectively.

The concentration of solids in the slurry, in grams per litre on a dry basis, shall also be determined, by drying the sample in an oven at  $105\text{ °C}$  to constant mass, which is defined as the point at which two consecutive weighings do not differ by more than 5 % after 1 h intervals in the oven.

The collected sample is divided into representative 500 ml subsamples as follows.

- a) Mix the slurry using a motorized stirrer (5.1) to ensure homogeneity of the sample.
- b) While the sample is being stirred, dip a beaker of capacity 50 ml into the slurry and fill it. Pour this sample into the first cylinder (5.2). Repeat the procedure, adding to each cylinder in a cyclic pattern, until sufficient test cylinders for complete test work are filled to the 500 ml mark.

### 6.2 Water

Prepare the flocculant solution using water that is used in the plant, where this is available.

Where plant water is not available, use potable or fresh water. Collect sufficient water for all of the flocculants being tested.

If flocculants are not currently being used by the plant, careful consideration should be given to a suitable source of water.

## 7 Sampling

Flocculants are available in the forms of powder, emulsion, dispersion or solution. In this document, emulsion, dispersion and solution flocculants are referred to as liquid flocculants. Recommendations are as follows:

- a) Flocculants should be obtained as fresh samples and should be discarded after six months.
- b) Store all flocculant samples at ambient temperature, away from direct sunlight and heat, and keep solid flocculant samples away from moisture.
- c) Avoid unnecessarily opening and closing of the sample container.
- d) Take a sufficient quantity of flocculant sample for all of the tests to be carried out.

## 8 Preparation of flocculant solutions

### 8.1 Powder flocculants

Homogenize the bulk portion of the flocculant by mixing. Using a scooped spatula, transfer a subsample of approximately 1 g of the flocculant, 0,1 g to 0,2 g at a time, into a weighing bottle.

Place 250 g ± 0,5 g of water (6.2) in a 500 ml beaker and stir the water at a speed that is sufficient to create a vortex.

Sprinkle a preweighed amount of powder (0,25 g ± 0,01 g) from the 1 g subsample onto the surface of the vortex and stir the resulting dispersion slowly until dissolution is complete, and for not less than 2 h.

Use this stock solution within 24 h.

## 8.2 7.2 Liquid flocculants

Homogenize the sample in its container, then fill a 2 ml syringe (5.3) with the liquid flocculant and weigh to the nearest 0,01 g. Place 200 g ± 5 g of water (6.2) in a 500 ml beaker and stir the water at a speed sufficient to create a vortex. Discharge the syringe into the vortex and reweigh the empty syringe. Continue to stir at this speed for 5 min, then stir for a further 2 h at a slower speed that is high enough to keep the solution agitated.

Use this stock solution within 24 h.

## 9 Procedure

### 9.1 Preparation of test sample

Prepare a test sample of slurry by filling the cylinder with slurry using the method described in 6.1. Stopper the cylinder and homogenize the slurry either by double-inverting the cylinder end over end for 1 min, or by mixing for 1 min with a stirrer.

When possible, use the same flocculant and the same proportional flocculant dosing as used by the plant. Using a syringe, add the appropriate quantity (e.g. 2 ml) of flocculant solution (see 8.1) to the surface of the slurry in the cylinder, stopper and mix well by double-inverting the cylinder or by stirring, until completely homogenized.

Excessive mixing should be avoided, to prevent degradation of the flocculant.

### 9.2 Determination of settling rate

#### 9.2.1 Free settling rate

Stand the cylinder upright. Observe the definite interface that forms between the clear supernatant liquid and the bulk of the flocculated suspension. Record the time ( $t$  s) for the interface to descend from the 450 ml mark to the 250 ml mark on the cylinder. Measure the distance ( $d$ ), in millimetres, between these two marks.

The free settling rate  $V_f$ , in metres per hour, is then calculated from the following equation:

$$V_f = \frac{d}{t} \times 3,6$$

where

$d$  is the distance between the marks, in millimetres;

$t$  is the time, in seconds, for the interface to descend from 450 ml to 250 ml.

Repeat the procedure using different volumes of the same flocculant solution.

Where it is required to compare flocculants, repeat the test(s) for each flocculant being evaluated.



### 9.2.2 Full settling curve

Where it is required to construct the full settling curve, it is necessary to monitor the position of the interface throughout its descent down the measuring cylinder. Start the timer immediately after the flocculant has been added to the slurry and position the cylinder upright after the agitation.

Record the time for the interface to pass each 25 ml subdivision.

From these measurements, calculate a series of settling rates, in metres per hour, and from them calculate the settling rates by the maximum average procedure (see the note).

**NOTE** The maximum average procedure averages the settling rates progressively and chooses the maximum average,  $A_{\max}$ . During the flocculation process, an induction period is usually observed which can cause the initial appearance of the interface between supernatant liquid and flocculated solids to be delayed. The induction period is followed by a period of free settling of solids and then by a period in which compaction takes place. The "maximum average procedure" takes into account this behaviour of the slurry. A worked example is given for information in [Annex A](#).

Repeat the procedure with different volumes of the same flocculant solution.

Where it is required to compare flocculants, the test should be repeated on each flocculant being evaluated.

### 9.3 Determination of sediment height and supernatant clarity

Thirty minutes after standing the cylinder upright, measure the settled volume of the sediment, in millilitres. Then fill the clarity wedge (5.5) with the supernatant liquid by decantation. Determine the clarity using the clarity wedge, by observing the highest value visible through the liquid.

## 10 Calculation of results

ISO 10086-1:2019

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/1ea5ad29-6865-4cd7-836b->

### 10.1 Flocculant dosage rate

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The concentration of the flocculant solution, in grams of flocculant per gram of solution, is given by [Formula \(1\)](#):

$$C = \frac{m_F}{m_W} \quad (1)$$

where

$m_W$  is the mass of water in the beaker;

$m_F$  is the mass of flocculant dissolved in the water.

For the purpose of this calculation, it is assumed that a volume of 1 ml of flocculant solution weighs 1 g.

The mass of the solids,  $m_S$ , in grams, in 500 ml of slurry is given by [Formula \(2\)](#):

$$m_S = 0,5 \times \rho_s \quad (2)$$

where  $\rho_s$  is the concentration of solids in the slurry, in grams per litre.