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Coke — Determination of bulk density in a small container

Coke — Détermination de la masse volumique en vrac dans un récipient de petites dimensions

ICS: 75.160.10

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Foreword

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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).

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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.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 27, Coal and coke, Subcommittee SC 03, Coke.

This third edition cancels and/replaces the second edition (ISO 567:1995), which has been technically revised. 072b733fd671/iso-dis-567

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- General and technical revision
- The container to be used for determination of coke bulk density can either be cubical or cylindrical in shape with a capacity 0,2 m³

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 <u>www.iso.org/members.html</u>.

Introduction

The bulk density of coke depends on its physical characteristics, e.g. apparent relative density, shape and size of the coke particles, and on the dimensions of the container. The container specified in this International Standard has a capacity of $0,2 \text{ m}^3$. The determination of bulk density of coke in a large container is described in ISO 1013.

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Coke — Determination of bulk density in a small container

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of the bulk density of coke in a cubical or cylindrical container of small capacity ($0,2 \text{ m}^3$). It is applicable to coke with a nominal top size not greater than 125 mm.

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 579, Coke — Determination of total moisture

ISO 1013, Coke — Determination of bulk density in a large container

ISO 13909-5, Hard coal and coke — Mechanical sampling — Part 5: Coke — Sampling from moving streams

ISO 13909-6, Hard coal and coke – Mechanical sampling – Part 6: Coke – Preparation of test samples

ISO 18283, Hard Coal and Coke - Manual Sampling.iteh.ai)

ISO 728, Coke-Size analysis by sieving

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3 Terms and definitions 072b733fd671/iso-dis-567

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

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 <u>http://www.electropedia.org/</u>

3.1

Coke bulk density

The mass of a portion of coke divided by the volume of the container, which is filled by that portion under specified conditions outlined in the procedure.

4 Principle

A weighed container of known volume is filled with coke and the increase in mass is determined.

5 Apparatus

5.1 Cubical or cylindrical container, of small capacity (0,2 m³), with a smooth inner surface, and rigidly constructed. The exact volume of the small container shall be known. The container shall be waterproof and be resistant to deformation. A 200-litre container (44-gallon drum) or a 100 litre container is suitable for this purpose. A 44-gallon drum sliced to a height of 50.0% is also suitable for this purpose.

5.2 Weighing scale/machine, preferably of the platform type, of minimum capacity 200 kg and sufficiently accurate that the weighing error does not exceed 0,1 % of the maximum load or 250 g, whichever is the smaller.

6 Test sample

Take a representative sample in accordance with ISO 13909 Part 5 or ISO 18283. It is recommended that enough sample is taken to allow duplicate determinations and a reserve. Test samples of $3 \times 200 \text{ kg}$ for cokes $\leq 100 \text{ mm}$ and for cokes $125 \times 100 \text{ mm}$ sample masses of 1000 kg are recommended.

7 Procedure

Initially the mass of the container shall be determined. Weigh the container empty, clean and dry on the scale or weighing machine (5.2) and record its mass. (m_1). Fill the container with water of known density until maximum capacity then weigh again. Determine the weight of water and the exact volume of the container in cubic metres (V).

NOTE The initial determination of m_1 and the volume of the container need only be done in duplicate once during the first test. Thereafter these results are recorded and may be used for subsequent tests.

The container is emptied, cleaned and dried before proceeding with the test. It is recommended that the strip-mixing and splitting technique outlined in ISO 18283 be used to form the increments from the test sample that are charged to the container. Charge the coke slowly into the container until pieces of coke project above the top of the container across the whole surface. The height of drop of the coke shall not exceed 250 mm from the mouth of the implement being used to transfer the coke to the container, to the bottom of the container. **(standards.iteh.ai)**

Slide a straight bar across the top of the container and remove any pieces of coke, which obstruct its passage. Weigh the charged container (m_2) <u>ISO/DIS 567</u>

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Carry out a duplicate determination by repeating the procedure using a second portion of the test sample.

When the duplicate determinations are completed combine them and prepare the sample for total moisture in accordance with ISO 13909 or ISO 18283 Standard. The resultant total moisture test sample is analyzed in duplicate in accordance with ISO 579 (M).

8 Expression of results

The bulk density in a small container (ρ_s) of the coke, in kilograms per cubic metre, on a dry basis, is given by the following equation:

$$\rho_s = \frac{m_2 - m_1}{V} \times \frac{100 - M}{100}$$

where

- m_1 is the mass, in kilograms, of the empty container;
- m_2 is the mass, in kilograms, of the container plus coke;
- *V* is the capacity, in cubic metres, of the container;
- M is the total moisture content of the coke, expressed as a percentage by mass, determined in accordance with ISO 579.

Calculate the mean of the two determinations and report the result to three significant figures.