



Designation: **D1412—07 D1412/D1412M – 15**

Standard Test Method for Equilibrium Moisture of Coal at 96 to 97 Percent Relative Humidity and 30°C¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation **D1412/D1412M**; 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 reappraisal. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reappraisal.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers determination of the equilibrium moisture of coal in an atmosphere over a saturated solution of potassium sulfate at 30°C.

NOTE 1—For information concerning the experimental work on which this test method is based, see (1-5).²

1.2 The values stated in either SI units or inch-pound units are to be regarded separately as standard. The values ~~given in parentheses are for information only~~ stated in each system may not be exact equivalents; therefore, each system shall be used independently of the other. Combining values from the two systems may result in non-conformance with the 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:*³

D121 Terminology of Coal and Coke

D388 Classification of Coals by Rank

D2013 Practice for Preparing Coal Samples for Analysis

D2234/D2234M Practice for Collection of a Gross Sample of Coal

D3172 Practice for Proximate Analysis of Coal and Coke

D3173 Test Method for Moisture in the Analysis Sample of Coal and Coke

D3302 Test Method for Total Moisture in Coal

D4596 Practice for Collection of Channel Samples of Coal in a Mine

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/ca7f638d-e06d-46f0-a4ef-2cecd0945ba9/astm-d1412-d1412m-15>

3. Significance and Use

3.1 This test method affords a means of estimating the bed moisture of either coal that is wet and shows visible surface moisture or coal that may have lost some moisture. It may be used for estimating the surface, or extraneous moisture of wet coal, such moisture being the difference between the total moisture as determined by Test Method **D3302** and the equilibrium moisture.

3.2 When samples are collected in conformity with Classification **D388**, the equilibrium moisture is considered to be equal to bed moisture with the exception of some low rank coals that yield equilibrium moisture values below bed moisture.

3.3 The results obtained by this test method are sensitive to many influences, and therefore, raw (uncorrected) equilibrium moisture data may be of limited value in and of themselves. When working with low rank coals, the results yielded by this test method require critical assessments. It is recommended that the procedure outlined in the **Appendix X1** be applied, and the results corrected before use in situations where a more reliable estimation inherent or bed moisture for low rank coals is required. The Appendix also provides useful quality assurance information which is applicable to coals of all ranks.

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee **D05** on Coal and Coke and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee **D05.21** on Methods of Analysis. Current edition approved Oct. 1, 2007; Sept. 1, 2015. Published October 2007; September 2015. Originally approved in 1956. Last previous edition approved in 2004/2007 as **D1412—04/D1412—07**. DOI: 10.1520/D1412-07-10.1520/D1412_D1412M-15.

² The boldface numbers in parentheses refer to a list of references at the end of this standard.

³ 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.

4. Apparatus

4.1 *Water Bath or Insulated Air Cabinet*—The bath or cabinet shall be of sufficient size to accommodate several vacuum-type desiccators, and shall be provided with a temperature regulator to maintain a uniform temperature of $30.0 \pm 0.2^\circ\text{C}$.

4.2 *Moisture Oven*—The oven shall be so constructed as to have a uniform temperature in all parts and a minimum of air space. It may be of the type shown in the Apparatus section of Test Method D3173. Provision shall be made for renewing the air (or, if desired, dry oxygen-free nitrogen for subbituminous and lignitic coals) in the oven at a rate of two times per minute, with the air dried as defined in 5.1.

4.3 *Mechanical Vacuum Pump*.

4.4 *Crusher*, laboratory, coffee-mill type.

4.5 *Sieve*, 203-mm (8-in.) diameter, with 1.18-mm (No. 16) openings.

4.6 *Shaking Machine*.

4.7 *Desiccator*—Small vacuum-type desiccator, 160 mm in diameter (see Fig. 1).

4.8 *Weighing Bottles*, glass, low-form, flat-bottom, cylindrical, 70 mm in diameter, with well-fitting covers.

4.9 *Filter Pump*, aspirator.

4.10 *Buchner-Type Funnel*, approximately 64 mm (2½ in.) in diameter.

5. Reagents

5.1 *Dry air*—Air used to purge the drying oven should be dried to a moisture content of 1.9 mg/L or less. (Dew point of -10°C or less.) Any desiccant or drying method capable of achieving this degree of dryness is suitable.

5.2 *Desiccants*—Materials suitable for use in the desiccator may be chosen from the following:

5.2.1 *Anhydrous Calcium Sulfate* (0.004 mg/L).

5.2.2 *Silica Gel*.

5.2.3 *Magnesium Perchlorate* (0.0005 mg/L).

5.2.4 *Sulfuric Acid, Concentrated* (0.003 mg/L).

5.2.5 The desiccant must be kept fresh enough to assure that the air in the desiccator is dry as defined in 5.1. Values in parentheses () are literature values for the residual amount of moisture in air at equilibrium with these desiccants. (**Warning:** Sulfuric acid is corrosive and can cause severe damage to eyes, skin, and clothing. Magnesium perchlorate is a strong oxidant and can react violently with organic materials.)

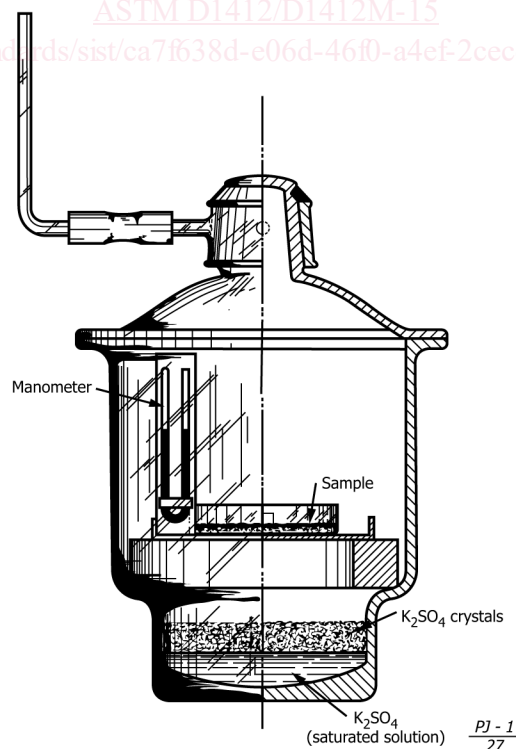


FIG. 1 Vacuum-Type Desiccator

5.3 K_2SO_4 —Crystalline Potassium Sulfate

6. Technical Hazards

6.1 In collecting, containing, handling, reducing, and dividing the gross moisture sample, all operations must be done expeditiously and in a manner that attempts to preserve the original sample moisture integrity.

6.2 If the gross sample is too wet to allow reduction and division, spread sample in a thin layer and expose to the air of the laboratory. Dry no more than necessary to enable satisfactory reduction and division of sample.

6.3 Take particular care not to overdry low rank coals, especially lignites. Drying will accelerate oxidation and can also result in shrinkage of pore size and volume which will affect the moisture-holding capacity.

7. Collection of Gross Samples

7.1 Samples shall not be taken from outcrop, weathered, or oxidized coal.

7.1.1 *Mine Samples*—Take mine samples in accordance with Practice [D4596](#).

7.1.2 *Tipple or Shipment Samples*—Collect a representative gross sample of coal in accordance with Practice [D2234/D2234M](#). If only the equilibrium moisture is desired, use the General Purpose Sampling Procedure. If the surface moisture of wet coal is to be determined, use the procedure for sampling the special total moisture subsample described in Practice [D2234/D2234M](#).

8. Preparation of Laboratory Samples

8.1 Crush the gross sample to ~~No. 4~~ No. 4 (4.75- μ m) sieve size in accordance with Practice [D2013](#); however, it is important to also observe the technical hazards stated in Section 6 of this test method.

8.1.1 Divide sample in accordance with Practice [D2013](#).

8.1.2 Rapidly stage crush the divided sample to pass a No. 16 (1.18-mm) sieve by means of a coffee-mill-type crusher. This stage crushing produces a minimum amount of fine material; however, it increases segregation so the crushed sample shall be thoroughly mixed.

8.1.3 Divide out the equilibration moisture subsample to be used for testing.

9. Procedure

9.1 Place 20 to 25 g of the crushed coal into a 250-mL Erlenmeyer flask and add 100 mL of recently boiled, cooled, distilled water ([Note 2](#)). Shake the flask mechanically for ~~30 min~~, 30 min, and then place it in the constant-temperature bath for 3 h at 30°C. At the end of the wetting period, remove the excess water from the coal by filtering on a Büchner-type funnel approximately 64 mm (~~2½ in.~~ in.) in diameter, using suction supplied by a water filter pump. Use a minimum amount of water to transfer the coal to the filter. After transfer of the coal, close the funnel with a rubber stopper fitted with a glass tube through which air saturated with water vapor is passed to prevent drying of the coal. Thoroughly mix the wet coal in the funnel with a spoon and place about 5.0 g in a uniform layer in a weighing bottle of known weight. Place the uncovered weighing bottle in the small vacuum-type desiccator containing a saturated solution of K_2SO_4 for maintaining the relative humidity of 96 to 97 %. An excess of crystalline K_2SO_4 shall extend above the solution level. Evacuate the desiccator to an absolute pressure equivalent to about 30 mm Hg by means of a mechanical vacuum pump and then totally immerse in a constant-temperature water bath or place in an insulated air cabinet maintained at $30 \pm 0.2^\circ\text{C}$ for 48 h for all coals higher in rank than lignite. Lignite will require 72 h to reach equilibrium for practical purposes.

NOTE 2—Mine samples and certain coals that deteriorate when treated with water may be equilibrated directly without wetting, provided the samples are collected and prepared with a minimum loss of moisture. Unwetted coals should be equilibrated for varying periods of time, in units of 24 h, in order that equilibrium may be attained.

9.2 After equilibration of the coal, restore the pressure in the desiccator to atmospheric, with the desiccator still in the bath, by slowly admitting dry air for a period of not less than 15 min. Admit the air to the inlet tube of the desiccator after passing it through a train consisting first of a bubbler containing H_2SO_4 (sp gr 1.84), then a capillary tube with one end drawn out to a tip having a suitable bore for regulating the rate of air flow, and finally a coiled copper tube placed in the constant-temperature bath. Remove the desiccator from the bath and open immediately. Quickly close the weighing bottle and weigh to the nearest 0.2 mg. Uncover the weighing bottle, place it in the moisture oven preheated to 105°C, and heat for 1½ h. Then remove the weighing bottle from the oven, cool for 30 min, over one of the desiccants specified in [5.2](#), in a desiccator, and weigh.

10. Calculation

10.1 Calculate the percent equilibrium moisture in the analysis sample as follows:

$$\text{Equilibrium Moisture in Analysis Sample, \%} = \frac{(B - C)}{(B - A)} \times 100$$

where:

A = weight of weighing bottle, grams,