



Designation: ~~D4715 – 98 (Reapproved 2012)~~ **D4715 – 98 (Reapproved 2017)**

## Standard Test Method for Coking Value of Tar and Pitch (Alcan)<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D4715; 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 ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

### 1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the determination of the coking value of tar and pitch having an ash content not over 0.5 %, as determined by Test Method **D2415**.

1.2 Coking values by this test method are higher than those obtained by Test Method **D2416**. See the bias statement in Section 13.

1.3 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this 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, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.5 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

### 2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*<sup>2</sup>

**D850** Test Method for Distillation of Industrial Aromatic Hydrocarbons and Related Materials

**D2415** Test Method for Ash in Coal Tar and Pitch

**D2416** Test Method for Coking Value of Tar and Pitch (Modified Conradson)

**D4296** Practice for Sampling Pitch

**E11** Specification for Woven Wire Test Sieve Cloth and Test Sieves

### 3. Summary of Test Method

3.1 A test portion of the tar or pitch is heated for a specified time at  $550 \pm 10^\circ\text{C}$  in an electric furnace. The percentage of residue is reported as the coking value.

### 4. Significance and Use

4.1 This test method is useful for indicating the relative coke-forming propensities and for evaluating and characterizing tars and pitches. The test method can also be used as one element in establishing the uniformity of shipments or sources of supply.

### 5. Apparatus

5.1 *Porcelain Crucible*, tall form, ~~30 mL~~ 30 mL capacity, height of ~~37 mm~~ 37 mm and diameter ~~43 mm~~ 43 mm, with lids of the overlapping type.

5.2 *Nickel Crucible*, ~~100 mL~~ 100 mL to ~~130 mL~~ 130 mL capacity, height of ~~64 mm~~ 64 mm and diameter of ~~60 mm~~ 60 mm, with lids.

5.3 *Wire Support*—Stainless steel wire support, fitting into the nickel crucible, used to keep the porcelain crucible (5.1) in place within the nickel crucible (5.2). This support shall allow a separation of ~~10 mm~~ 10 mm  $\pm$  ~~1 mm~~ 1 mm between the bases of the two crucibles (see Fig. 1).

<sup>1</sup> This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee **D02** on Petroleum Products, Liquid Fuels, and Lubricants and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee **D02.05** on Properties of Fuels, Petroleum Coke and Carbon Material.

Current edition approved Nov. 1, 2012; Oct. 1, 2017. Published November 2012; November 2017. Originally approved in 1987. Last previous edition approved in 2008; 2012 as ~~D4715-98(2008)~~ **D4715 – 98 (2012)**.<sup>1</sup>; DOI: ~~10.1520/D4715-98R12~~ 10.1520/D4715-98R17.

<sup>2</sup> 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.