
**Solid mineral fuels — Vocabulary —
Part 2:
Terms relating to sampling, testing
and analysis**

Combustibles minéraux solides — Vocabulaire —

Partie 2: Termes relatifs à l'échantillonnage, l'essai et l'analyse





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ISO copyright office
Ch. de Blandonnet 8 • CP 401
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland
Tel. +41 22 749 01 11
Fax +41 22 749 09 47
copyright@iso.org
www.iso.org

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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).

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For an explanation on 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 the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 27, *Solid mineral fuels*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Coal preparation: Terminology and performance*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 1213-2:1992), which has been technically revised.

A list of all parts in the ISO 1213 series can be found on the ISO website.

Solid mineral fuels — Vocabulary —

Part 2:

Terms relating to sampling, testing and analysis

1 Scope

This document defines terms commonly employed in the sampling, testing and analysis of solid mineral fuels.

Alternative names are given for several terms. In some cases, however, the use of the alternative name is deprecated (as indicated).

An alphabetical index, with numerical cross reference is provided.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

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:

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

3.1

abrasion

loss of material from particle surfaces of a solid mineral fuel, or from other surfaces in contact with the particles, caused by friction between contacting surfaces

3.2

abrasion index

total mass lost by the *abrasion* (3.1) of four carbon steel blades when rotated in a specified mass of a solid mineral fuel under specified conditions

Note 1 to entry: Expressed in milligrams of metal lost per kilogram of solid mineral fuel.

3.3

abrasion value

resistance to *abrasion* (3.1) of the *coke* (3.42) after reaction with carbon dioxide in the CRI test, measured as the percentage of a sample passing through a 0,5 mm sieve after tumbling under conditions specified

3.4

adiabatic calorimeter

calorimeter that adjusts its jacket temperature constantly to be identical to bomb temperature, thereby preventing heat losses

Note 1 to entry: The inner calorimeter chamber and the jacket exchange no energy because the water temperature in both is identical during the test. The water in the external jacket is heated or cooled to match the temperature change in the calorimeter proper.