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**Hard coal and coke — Mechanical  
sampling —**

Part 6:  
**Coke — Preparation of test samples**

*Houille et coke — Échantillonnage mécanique —*

*Partie 6: Coke — Préparation des échantillons pour essai*



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# Contents

	Page
Foreword .....	v
Introduction .....	vi
<b>1 Scope .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2 Normative references .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>3 Terms and definitions .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>4 Precision of sample preparation .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>5 Constitution of a sample .....</b>	<b>2</b>
5.1 General .....	2
5.2 Combination of increments .....	2
5.3 Combination of samples .....	2
<b>6 Division .....</b>	<b>3</b>
6.1 General .....	3
6.2 Mechanical methods .....	9
6.2.1 General .....	9
6.2.2 Mass of cut .....	10
6.2.3 Interval between cuts .....	11
6.2.4 Division of individual increments .....	11
6.2.5 Minimum mass of divided increment .....	11
6.2.6 Division of samples .....	12
6.3 Manual methods .....	12
6.3.1 General .....	12
6.3.2 Riffle method .....	12
6.3.3 Flattened-heap method .....	13
6.3.4 Strip-mixing and splitting method .....	15
<b>7 Preparation of samples for specific tests .....</b>	<b>16</b>
7.1 Types of test sample .....	16
7.2 Preparation of samples for determining total moisture .....	18
7.2.1 General .....	18
7.2.2 Procedure .....	18
7.2.3 Wet samples .....	18
7.2.4 Reduction of total moisture test sample .....	19
7.2.5 Division .....	19
7.2.6 Determination of total moisture .....	19
7.2.7 Reserve sample .....	19
7.3 Preparation of sample for general analysis .....	19
7.3.1 General .....	19
7.3.2 Preparation errors .....	19
7.3.3 Reduction .....	20
7.3.4 Division .....	20
7.3.5 Preparation errors .....	20
7.4 Storage .....	20
7.5 Physical test sample .....	20
7.6 Samples for special properties .....	20
<b>8 Design of equipment for preparation .....</b>	<b>21</b>
8.1 Dividers .....	21
8.2 Design of cutters for falling-stream dividers .....	21
8.2.1 General .....	21
8.2.2 Cutter velocity .....	21
8.3 Crushers .....	22
8.3.1 General .....	22
8.3.2 Examples of crushers .....	22

8.4	Preparation systems.....	22
8.4.1	General.....	22
8.4.2	Design criteria.....	23
8.4.3	Normal operation.....	23
8.4.4	Abnormal operation.....	23
8.4.5	Provision for checking for precision.....	23
8.4.6	Provision for testing for bias.....	24
<b>Bibliography</b> .....		<b>25</b>

## 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 on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see the following URL: [Foreword - Supplementary information](#)

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 27, *Solid mineral fuels*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Sampling*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 13909-6:2001), which has been technically revised.

ISO 13909 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Hard coal and coke — Mechanical sampling*:

- *Part 1: General introduction*
- *Part 2: Coal — Sampling from moving streams*
- *Part 3: Coal — Sampling from stationary lots*
- *Part 4: Coal — Preparation of test samples*
- *Part 5: Coke — Sampling from moving streams*
- *Part 6: Coke — Preparation of test samples*
- *Part 7: Methods for determining the precision of sampling, sample preparation and testing*
- *Part 8: Methods of testing for bias*

## **Introduction**

The objective of sample preparation is to prepare one or more test samples from the primary increments for subsequent analysis. The requisite mass and particle size of the test samples depend on the test to be carried out.

Examples of tests which require different masses are Shatter Index (ISO 616), Micum and Irsid Index (ISO 556), reactivity tests (ISO 18894), density (ISO 567, ISO 1013) and size distribution (ISO 728, ISO 2325).

The process of sample preparation may involve constitution of samples, reduction, division, mixing and drying or all or a combination of these.

Primary increments may be prepared individually as test samples or combined to constitute samples either as taken or after having been prepared by reduction and/or division. Samples may either be prepared individually as test samples or combined on a weighted basis to constitute a further sample.

# Hard coal and coke — Mechanical sampling —

## Part 6: Coke — Preparation of test samples

### 1 Scope

This part of ISO 13909 describes the preparation of samples of coke from the combination of primary increments to the preparation of samples for specific tests.

### 2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. 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 687, *Solid mineral fuels — Coke — Determination of moisture in the general analysis test sample*

ISO 13909-1, *Hard coal and coke — Mechanical sampling — Part 1: General introduction*

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

ISO 13909-7, *Hard coal and coke — Mechanical sampling — Part 7: Methods for determining the precision of sampling, sample preparation and testing*

ISO 13909-8, *Hard coal and coke — Mechanical sampling — Part 8: Methods of testing for bias*

ISO 21398, *Hard coal and coke — Guidance to the inspection of mechanical sampling systems*

### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 13909-1 apply.

### 4 Precision of sample preparation

From the formulae given in ISO 13909-7, the estimated absolute value of the precision of the result obtained for the lot at the 95 % confidence level,  $P_L$ , for continuous sampling is given by [Formula \(1\)](#):

$$P_L = 2\sqrt{\frac{\frac{V_I}{n} + V_{PT}}{m}} \quad (1)$$

where