# **INTERNATIONAL STANDARD**

# ISO 21626-2

First edition 2020-12

# Bamboo charcoal —

# E B J Part 2: **Fuel applications**

Charbon de bambou — 



Reference number ISO 21626-2:2020(E)



© ISO 2020

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, or required in the context of its implementation, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8 CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva Phone: +41 22 749 01 11 Email: copyright@iso.org Website: www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

Page

## Contents

Fore	word		iv
Intr	oductio	n	v
1	Scop	ie	
2	Norn	native references	
3	Terms and definitions		
4	<b>Requ</b> 4.1 4.2 4.3	<b>urements</b> Sensory inspection Adhesives Requirements for fuel applications of bamboo charcoal	2 
5	Samp	pling	
6	<b>Analy</b> 6.1 6.2 6.3 6.4 6.5	ytical methods Visual inspection procedure Determination of moisture content Determination of ash content Determination of fixed carbon Determination of calorific value	3 3 3 3
7		king and labelling	
8	Pack	aging, transport and storage	4
	iogi apii		
0.100	12020 4		

## 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. <u>www.iso.org/directives</u>

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. <u>www.iso.org/patents</u>

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: <u>Foreword - Supplementary information</u>

This document is prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 296, Bamboo and Rattan.

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

Bamboo charcoal, which is a kind of fuel charcoal with a broad market prospect, is an excellent fuel for industrial and domestic use. Bamboo charcoal has a potential to be cleaner and more environment friendly than coal because of its extremely low content of sulphur and nitrogen. Using bamboo charcoal rad. Jeome J. Trements of b. as the substitute of traditional charcoal is a feasible way to protect timber resources. The reliability of quality regulation becomes the key to the development of growing bamboo charcoal industry. Therefore, the International Standard of bamboo charcoal is necessary for the development of international trade and quality requirements of bamboo charcoal products worldwide.

this document is a preview demendence of the document is a preview demendence of the document of the document

# Bamboo charcoal —

# Part 2: **Fuel applications**

#### 1 Scope

This document specifies the requirements and test methods of the raw and moulded bamboo charcoal for fuel applications.

#### Normative references 2

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 18122, Solid biofuels — Determination of ash content

ISO 18123, Solid biofuels — Determination of the content of volatile matter

ISO 18134-3, Solid biofuels — Determination of moisture content — Oven dry method — Part 3: Moisture *in general analysis sample* 

#### 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:

ISO Online browsing platform: available at <a href="https://www.iso.org/obp">https://www.iso.org/obp</a>

— IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/

#### 3.1 bamboo charcoal for fuel BCFF

bamboo charcoal used to provide calories from combustion

### 3.2

#### calorific value CV

energy amount per unit mass released on complete combustion

## 3.3

## moisture content

MC

water in the fuel removable under specific conditions

#### 3.4 ash content AC

mass of inorganic residue remaining after combustion of bamboo charcoal under specified conditions, typically expressed as a percentage of the mass of dry matter in fuel