INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 925

Third edition
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Solid mineral fuels — Determination of carbonate carbon content — Gravimetric method

Combustibles minéraux solides — Dosage du carbone sous forme de carbonate — Méthode gravimétrique

Reference number
ISO 925:1997(E)

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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 925 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 27, *Solid mineral fuels*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Methods of analysis*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 925:1980), which has been technically revised.

Annex A of this International Standard is for information only.

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Solid mineral fuels — Determination of carbonate carbon content — Gravimetric method

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a gravimetric method of determining the carbon in the mineral carbonates associated with solid mineral fuels.

NOTE — The result obtained will include any carbon from atmospheric carbon dioxide absorbed by the fuel.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 331:1983, *Coal — Determination of moisture in the analysis sample — Direct gravimetric method.*

ISO 687:1974, *Coke — Determination of moisture in the analysis sample.*

ISO 1015:1992, *Brown coals and lignites — Determination of moisture content — Direct volumetric method.*

ISO 1170:1977, *Coal and coke — Calculation of analyses to different bases.*

ISO 1988:1975, *Hard coal — Sampling.*

ISO 2309:1980, *Coke — Sampling.*

ISO 5068:1983, *Brown coals and lignites — Determination of moisture content — Indirect gravimetric method.*

ISO 5069-2:1983, *Brown coals and lignites — Principles of sampling — Part 2: Sample preparation for determination of moisture content and for general analysis.*

ISO 9411-1:1994, *Solid mineral fuels — Mechanical sampling from moving streams — Part 1: Coal.*

ISO 9411-2:1993, *Solid mineral fuels — Mechanical sampling from moving streams — Part 2: Coke.*

3 Principle

A known mass of sample is treated with hydrochloric acid, which reacts with the carbonates present to liberate carbon dioxide. The carbon dioxide resulting from the decomposition of the carbonates is absorbed and weighed.