
**Brown coals and lignites —
Determination of moisture content —
Part 1:
Indirect gravimetric method for total
moisture**

*Charbons bruns et lignites — Détermination de l'humidité —
Partie 1: Méthode gravimétrique indirecte pour l'humidité totale*



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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.

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The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. 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.

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.

ISO 5068-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 27, *Solid mineral fuels*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Methods of analysis*.

This first edition of ISO 5068-1, together with ISO 5068-2, cancels and replaces ISO 5068:1983, which has been technically revised.

ISO 5068 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Brown coals and lignites — Determination of moisture content*:

- *Part 1: Indirect gravimetric method for total moisture*
- *Part 2: Indirect gravimetric method for moisture in the analysis sample*

Brown coals and lignites — Determination of moisture content —

Part 1: Indirect gravimetric method for total moisture

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies two methods for determination of the total moisture content of brown coals and lignites using an indirect gravimetric single-stage method and a two-stage method.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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 1213-2, *Solid mineral fuels — Vocabulary — Part 2: Terms relating to sampling, testing and analysis*

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

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this document, the definitions given in ISO 1213-2 apply.

4 Principle

4.1 Single-stage method

A sample, prepared using a closed mill, is dried to constant mass at a temperature of 105 °C to 110 °C in an atmosphere of nitrogen, and the total moisture content is calculated from the loss in mass of the sample.

4.2 Two-stage method

A sample is coarsely ground and is then allowed to dry, either at ambient temperature or at a higher temperature not exceeding 40 °C, to reach equilibrium with the atmosphere. The sample is further crushed and then dried to a constant mass at a temperature of 105 °C to 110 °C in an atmosphere of nitrogen. The total moisture content is calculated from the losses in mass during the two drying stages.