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Coke — Determination of shatter indices

Coke — Détermination des indices de chute



Reference number
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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.

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 616 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 27, *Solid mineral fuels*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Coke*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 616:1977), which has been technically revised.

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Introduction

The shatter index of coke can be determined for one test sieve or for each of a number of test sieves of different sizes of holes (e.g. 80 mm and 40 mm). The higher the shatter index, the greater the resistance of the coke to breakage into pieces which are smaller than the stated size.

The mean size of the coke before and after the shatter test may also be determined to give additional information about the strength of the coke.

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Coke — Determination of shatter indices

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method for determining the strength of coke by the shatter test.

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 579:1981, *Coke — Determination of total moisture content*.

ISO 728:1995, *Coke (nominal top size greater than 20 mm) — Size analysis by sieving*.

ISO 2309:1980, *Coke — Sampling*.

ISO 3310-2:1990, *Test sieves — Technical requirements and testing — Part 2: Test sieves of perforated metal plate*.

3 Definition

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following definition applies.

3.1 shatter index: Percentage of a specially prepared sample of coke remaining on a test sieve of stated size of openings after the sample has been subjected to a specified dropping test.

4 Principle

A test portion taken from the coke above a specified size is dropped under standard conditions. The mass of coke which is then retained on a test sieve, or on each of two or more test sieves of different sizes of holes, is determined.

5 Apparatus

5.1 Shatter test apparatus (see figure 1), mounted on a solid base and consisting of the following parts.

5.1.1 Base unit, comprising a steel base plate with further plates fitted on all sides to prevent loss of coke during the test. The base plate shall be not less than 12 mm thick, 1 220 mm long and 970 mm wide. Each of the other plates shall be not less than 200 mm high and 10 mm thick. The back plate (see note 1) and the side plates shall be rigidly fixed and the front plate shall be removable (see note 2), so as to facilitate shovelling the coke from the base unit into the box (5.1.4) after each drop.

NOTES

1 For the purposes of describing the apparatus, it is viewed from the "front" when the counterweight appears to the right (as depicted in figure 1).

2 For convenience, the front plate may be hinged and fitted with latches.