
**Solid mineral fuels — Determination
of chlorine using Eschka mixture**

*Combustibles minéraux solides — Dosage du chlore au moyen
du mélange Eschka*



Foreword

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International Standard ISO 587 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 587:1981), which has been technically revised.

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Solid mineral fuels — Determination of chlorine using Eschka mixture

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method of determining the chlorine content of hard coal, brown coals and lignite, and coke using Eschka mixture.

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 ignited in intimate contact with Eschka mixture in an oxidizing atmosphere to remove combustible matter and to convert the chlorine to alkaline chlorides. These are extracted with nitric acid or water and determined by either the Volhard or the Mohr method, or by potentiometric titration using an Ion Selective Electrode (ISE).