INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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Coal and coke — Calculation of analyses to different bases

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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.

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. www.iso.org/directives

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The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 27, *Solid mineral fuels*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Methods of analysis*.

Methods of analysis.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 1170:2008), of which it constitutes a minor revision.

Coal and coke — Calculation of analyses to different bases

1 Scope

This International Standard gives equations that allow analytical data relating to coal and coke to be expressed on the various different bases in common use. Consideration is given to corrections that can be applied to certain determined values for coal prior to their calculation to other bases.

Normatives references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 602, Coal — Determination of mineral matter

ISO 17247, Coal — Ultimate analysis

Principle

In order to convert an analytical result expressed on one basis to another basis, it is multiplied by a factor calculated from the appropriate formulae (see Table 1) after insertion of the requisite numerical values.

Symbols

The symbols employed in the subsequent clauses are as follows, with suffixes (separated by a dot) "ad" (air-dried), "ar" (as-received), "d" (dry), "daf" (dry, ash-free) or "dmmf" (dry, mineral-matter-free) where appropriate.

ash, expressed as percent mass fraction W_{A}

carbon content, expressed as percent mass fraction w_{C}

chlorine content, expressed as percent mass fraction W_{C1}

*w*Cl.inorg inorganic chlorine content, expressed as percent mass fraction

carbon dioxide content, expressed as percent mass fraction W_{CO2}

hydrogen content, excluding hydrogen in the moisture, but including the hydrogen from water $W_{\rm H}$

of hydration in minerals, expressed as percent mass fraction

moisture content, expressed as percent mass fraction WH20

water of hydration in the mineral matter, expressed as percent mass fraction $w_{\rm h}$

mineral matter content, expressed as percent mass fraction (see Annex A) $W_{\rm MM}$

nitrogen content, expressed as percent mass fraction w_N

oxygen content, excluding oxygen in the moisture but including the oxygen from water of w_0

hydration in minerals, expressed as percent mass fraction

organic sulfur content, expressed as percent mass fraction $W_{S,0}$