
Coal — Ultimate analysis

Charbon — Analyse élémentaire



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ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

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Contents

	Page
Foreword	iv
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Principle	2
5 Preparation of sample	2
6 Test methods	2
7 Expression of results	2
8 Test report	4
Annex A (informative) Ultimate analysis example	5

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

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 17247:2005), of which it constitutes a minor revision. It also incorporates the Technical Corrigendum ISO 17247:2005/Cor. 1:2006.

Coal — Ultimate analysis

1 Scope

This International Standard establishes a practice for the ultimate analysis of coal and is intended for general utilization by the coal industry to provide a basis for comparison of coals.

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 334, *Solid mineral fuels — Determination of total sulfur — Eschka method*

ISO 351, *Solid mineral fuels — Determination of total sulfur — High temperature combustion method*

ISO 589, *Hard coal — Determination of total moisture*

ISO 609, *Solid mineral fuels — Determination of carbon and hydrogen — High temperature combustion method*

ISO 625, *Solid mineral fuels — Determination of carbon and hydrogen — Liebig method*

ISO 1171, *Solid mineral fuels — Determination of ash*

ISO 1213-2, *Solid mineral fuels — Vocabulary — Part 2: Terms relating to sampling, testing and analysis*

ISO 11722, *Solid mineral fuels — Hard coal — Determination of moisture in the general analysis test sample by drying in nitrogen*

ISO 19579, *Solid mineral fuels — Determination of sulfur by IR spectrometry*

ISO 29541, *Solid mineral fuels — Determination of total carbon, hydrogen and nitrogen content — Instrumental method*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions and those given in ISO 1213-2 apply with one exception: the definition of “ultimate analysis” applicable is that specified below.

3.1

ultimate analysis

analysis of a solid mineral fuel reported in terms of its carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, sulfur, ash, moisture, and oxygen by difference

Note 1 to entry: This definition includes hydrogen and oxygen present in the water of constitution of the mineral matter associated with the coal substance and carbon and oxygen present in mineral carbonates.

3.2

oxygen by difference

sum of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, sulfur, ash, and moisture of a solid mineral fuel, expressed as percent mass fraction, subtracted from 100