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CCS G76



**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 16881-2008

Replacing GB/T 16881-1997

Coagulation-Deposition jar test of water

水的混凝、沉淀试杯试验方法

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Foreword

This standard replaces GB/T 16881-1997 "coagulation, flocculation jar test of water." This standard and GB/T 16881-1997 compared to the main changes are as follows:

--- The standard name was changed to "water coagulation, sedimentation test cup test method";

--- This standard adds support for high speed gradient (G value) test requirements. The standard proposed by the People's Republic of China Petroleum and Chemical Industry Association. This standard by the National Standardization Technical Committee of Chemical Water Treatment Chemicals Branch (SAC/TC63/SC5) centralized. This standard is drafted by: Guangming Chemical Research and Design Institute, Tongji University, Tianjin Chemical Engineering Research and Design Institute. The main drafters of this standard. Abolished Guoxi Min, Guo Fengxiang, Li Fengting, Bai Ying. This standard was first published in 1997. Water coagulation, sedimentation test cup test method

1 Scope

GB/T 16881-2008 is the Chinese national standard on coagulation-deposition jar test of water, in the field of chemical technology. The /T suffix marks it as a recommended standard: it is not compulsory by itself, but it becomes binding as soon as a contract, a tender or a customer specification calls it up - which in practice is how most foreign buyers meet it. It was issued on 4 June 2008 by the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China; Standardization Administration of China, and has been in force since 1 December 2008. Classification: ICS 71.100.40, CCS G76. This page is published from the official record of the standard held by the Chinese standards administration: the identification, the dates, the classification and the issuing body are taken from there. The clause text, the tables and the numeric limits are in the document itself, which is delivered complete in English translation.

This standard specifies the water coagulation, sedimentation test sample cup test apparatus, operating conditions and operating procedures. This standard applies to

determine the water coagulation, sedimentation process parameters, including. coagulants, flocculants species, the amount of water pH Value, temperature, and various drug dosing sequence and so on.

2 Normative references

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this standard and become the standard terms. For dated references, subsequent Amendments (not including errata content) or revisions do not apply to this standard, however, encourage the parties to the agreement are based on research Whether the latest versions of these documents. For undated reference documents, the latest versions apply to this standard.

GB/T 605 chemical reagent Chroma General method (GB/T 605-2006 ISO 6353-1. 1982, NEQ)

GB/T 5750 drinking water standards test

GB/T 9724 General rule for determination of pH chemical reagent (GB/T 9724-2007, ISO 6353-1. 1982, NEQ)

GB/T 15724.1 laboratory glassware beaker (GB/T 15724.1-1995, ISO 3819. 1985, NEQ)

3 Method summary

Water coagulation, sedimentation cuvette tests include rapid stirring, stirring slowly and still subsidence three steps. Dosing of coagulant, flocculant After rapid stirring rapidly dispersed particles in contact with the water samples, particles started to gather produce micro floc. By slow stirring, into a micro floc Step into contact with each other to grow into larger particles. After the stirring was stopped, the formation of micelle aggregate by gravity settling to the bottom of the container. By measuring water samples after the test turbidity, color, you can determine the coagulant properties.

4 Device

4.1 United stirrer Speed can be infinitely adjusted between 20r/min ~ 150r/min. Stirring blades made of lightweight corrosion-resistant material, paddle size 60mm x 40mm x 2mm, a rectangular shape. In front of the base or the inside of the multi-joint stirrer illumination device, it can be observed by Flakes formation. Multi-joint stirrer and paddle sizes, submerged position diagram shown in Figure 1.

1 stirring paddle size and location of the schematic