

ICS 71.080

CCS G18



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

GB/T 2295-2008

Replacing GB/T 3069.1-1986

Determination of the ash content of coking solid products

焦化固体类产品灰分测定方法

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Foreword

The standard is "Determination of naphthalene party ash GB/T 2295-1980" Determination of ash bituminous coal "and GB/T 3069.1-1986 Integration on the basis of law "on. This standard replaces GB/T 2295-1980 "bituminous coal ash Determination", GB/T 3069.1-1986 "Determination of naphthalene ash." This standard and GB/T 2295-1980, the main changes compared to the GB/T 3069.1-1986 are as follows:

- Ignition temperature increased from $815^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 10^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $900^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 10^{\circ}\text{C}$;
- Bituminous coal instead of asphalt, solid coumarone - indene resin burning time was shortened to 1h;
- Modify the standard name;
- Instruments and equipment to increase gas lamp or heater. The standard proposed by China Iron and Steel Association. This standard is under the jurisdiction of the National Steel Standardization Technical Committee. This standard was drafted. Thermal Energy Research Institute in Anshan Steel Group, Angang New Steel Co., Ltd., Metallurgical Industry Information Standards Institute. The main drafters of this standard. in silver Ping, Sun Jin Duo, Wang Wei, Wang Xiong, Yang Jinxia, \u200b\u200bSun Wei. This standard replaces the previous standard published case.
- GB/T 2295-1980;
- GB/T 3069.1-1986. Solid products of coking method for determination of ash

1 Scope

GB/T 2295-2008 is the Chinese national standard on determination of the ash content of coking solid products, 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 19 August 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 April 2009.

Classification: ICS 71.080, CCS G18. 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 principles of coking products solid ash measurement, instruments, sample preparation, test procedures, the results of calculations. This standard applies to high-temperature coal tar processed products resulting solid coke -

Determination of ash in. NOTE. Solid products including coking coal bitumen, modified bitumen, refined naphthalene, industrial naphthalene, press naphthalene, solid coumarone - indene resin.

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 2000 coking products solid sampling methods

GB/T 2291 Bituminous coal laboratory sample preparation methods Principle

3 Weigh a certain amount of coke solid product samples, low heat heating after removal of most of the volatiles were placed in $900\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 10\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ muffle furnace The ash to constant weight accounts for its percentage of residual material sample quality as ash.

4 instruments and equipment

4.1 muffle furnace. with thermostat device, to keep the temperature $900\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 10\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. With thermocouple and pyrometer, the rear wall having an insertion hot stove Galvanic holes, holes should be positioned so that the thermal contact point thermocouple in the furnace can be maintained from the bottom 20mm ~ 30mm position. There are door A vent. Muffle furnace should have a proper temperature zone, the temperature fluctuations of no more than $900\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 10\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. Thermostatic temperature zone is close to the furnace Thermocouple measurements. Thermocouple protection tube with calibration once a year.

4.2 gas lamp or heater. gas lamp or adjustable electric furnace.

4.3 porcelain evaporating dish. volume 50mL.

4.4 dryer. built-in desiccant.

4.5 Analytical balance. dividing the value of 0.0001g.

5 samples and preparation

5.1 Solid samples were taken according to GB/T 2000 regulations.

5.2 Preparation of bituminous coal sample according to GB/T 2991 regulations.

6 Test procedure

6.1 Table 1 must be weighed sample mass (weighing accuracy of 0.0002g) on \u200bthe pre-ignition to $900\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 10\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and constant weight over porcelain evaporating dish in. Quality and burning at different times of the sample are shown in Table 1.

6.2 Sheng kind evaporating dish in the Gas lamp (adjustable or electric) low heat (do not smoke to date) was slowly heated to volatilize most of the volatiles Later, on heating to $900\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 10\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ muffle furnace door open, until complete evaporation of volatile compounds and then slowly advance furnace (or measurement Non-volatile residue after slowly advancing $900\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 10\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ muffle furnace), according to a predetermined time (see Table 1) burning, remove the check should be no black Particles, after cooling in air 5min, placed in a desiccator, cooled to room temperature, and weighed. Then a constant weight check every 15min, until