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

GB/T 26297.4-2010

**Sampling of carbonaceous materials used for aluminium
production -- Part 4: Cathodic pastes**

铝用炭素材料取样方法 第4部分：阴极糊

(English Translation)

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Foreword

GB/T 26297 "sampling method of carbon material with aluminum" is divided into six parts.

- Part 1. Bottom charcoal;
- Part 2. side carbon block;
- Part 3. prebaked anode;
- Part 4. cathode paste;
- Part 5. coal tar pitch;
- Part 6. calcined petroleum coke.

This section GB/T Part of 426,297.

This section drafted in accordance with GB/T 1.1-2009 given rules.

This section uses redrafted Law Amendment uses ISO 14422:1999 "carbonaceous materials used in aluminum cold ramming paste sampling method." This section Modify using ISO 14422:1999, it will be its catalog, foreword, normative references as well as terms and definitions to delete, and scope Ramming paste extended from the cold cathode paste for all. According to the domestic situation and the cathode paste was carried out in the specific application of technical repair the cell change. At the same time, to make it easier sampling operation, additions and modifications to some provisions that a single vertical line identifies the article to which they are involved Section of the page margin. To facilitate comparison, listed in Appendix A of this chapter and the corresponding part of the ISO 14422:1999 Cap Strips According to the table as well as the technical differences. Such modifications and provisions are.

--- According to the conditions to ISO 14422:1999 in 6.5.3.1 and 6.5.3.2 of this Part 4.5.3 merger.

The non-ferrous metal part by the National Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC243) centralized.

This section is responsible for drafting units. Aluminum Corporation of China Zhengzhou Research Institute, China Nonferrous Metals Industry Quality Standards and Metrology Institute the study.

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1 Scope

This section GB/T 26297 specifies the cathode paste sampling methods and conditions.

This section applies to the cathode paste sample.

2 General

2.1

Types of sampling devices, sample preparation and processing should not change the performance of the sample to be measured, and the supply and demand sides to this Agreement.

2.2

In the case of mobile sampling, also should not change the characteristics of the sample to be measured, such as shipping and delivery when handling, packaging (see 4.4.5).

2.3

In the sampling, reduction of sub-sample or preparation and storage process, to prevent any change in other factors to be measured sample performance.

2.4

If necessary, and agreed by both sides, to be divided into several independent inspection lot consignment separately sampled (for example, the when the consignment by different production batches and they constitute a clear separation between production batches, the consignment or different visual grounds, can be a single Only when the number of divisions composition).

2.5

A complete sampling process, all parts of the required samples distributed throughout the consignment, and shall be a fixed amount or fixed Sampling a given time interval, additionally, the entire delivery of quality or divided into a plurality of time intervals, samples were taken at intervals each, in the initial sample is first 1 randomly selected time interval to complete.

3 Equipment and tools

3.1

should ensure that containers containing samples, sampling devices and anything that might be taken with a sample contact auxiliary equipment clean and dry.

3.2

Bifurcation four. four blade rigid metallic material non-permeable material or between them at right angles to each other even in the center Together. Four each blade fork height ratio should be placed under the flat column-like height of the stack height (see 4.4.2), its length should Than flattened sample stack a large radius.

3.3

Sampling spoon. Take the product according to the size of the largest particles in the sample to determine the spoon in width, at least six times the maximum particle size, and can the minimum sample volume increment 1 as claimed in the following table was filled.

Table 1 Minimum sample volume increment

Maximum particle size/mm	minimum increment	sampling volume/g
20	2000 ± 200	10 500 ± 50
3	200 ± 20	1 50 ± 5

3.4

Sampling gun. Figures 1 and 2, the minimum inner diameter D should be taken six times the maximum product particle size, and can be filled in Table 1 below the minimum increment sample size required. Sampler length L should be about 10% longer than the depth of the product is taken.