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

GB/T 26297.6-2010

**Sampling of carbonaceous materials used for aluminium
production -- Part 6: Cokes for electrodes**

铝用炭素材料取样方法 第6部分：煅后石油焦

(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 626,297.

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

This section uses the translation method identical with ISO 6375. 1980 "carbonaceous materials used in aluminum electrode coke sampling." This section ISO 6375. 1980 carried the following editorial changes.

- Remove the ISO 6375. 1980 Foreword;
- Standard name in accordance with the requirements of the standard in this series have been modified;
- Increasing the normative references of Lead;
- In order to prevent the suspension segment, the ISO 6375. 1980 in the first paragraph of 6.2 as 6.2.1, 6.2.1 and 6.2.2 the serial number of the original Shun Extension of the first paragraph as 7.2 7.2.1, 7.2.1 and 7.2.2 the serial number of the original postponed;

--- For ease of reference, the ISO 6375. 1980 in accordance with paragraph 7.1 in order as three narrative (7.1.1 - 7.1.3).

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.

1 Scope

This section GB/T 26297 specifies the sampling and sample preparation calcined petroleum coke methods.

This section applies to asphalt or oil obtained from sampling and sample preparation coke, this coke is mainly used for aluminum electrolytic electrode.

This section includes some sample provisions similar product, these provisions mainly related to physical performance tests and particle size analysis. take Kind of theory and practice, is described in detail in the ISO 1988 and ISO 2309.

Taking into account the process, it is necessary to require products with the same chemical composition. Thus, the sampling must be carried out twice. first sampling means when the load is provided to verify the quality of the product. Subsampling the user to check whether during transport pollution.

2 Normative references

The following documents for the application of this document is essential. For dated references, only the dated version suitable for use herein Member. For undated references, the latest edition (including any amendments) applies to this document.

ISO 1988 hard coal sampling ISO 2309 coke sampling ISO 6206 Sampling of chemical products for industrial use vocabulary

3.1 Sampler (see ISO 2309)

You should use the automatic sampler for sampling. With the manual sampling mode, the sampling tool should be a certain width, size of at least 2.5 times the largest dimension of the largest particles, and to ensure that the sample taken to 1kg ~ 2kg. Vessel will be less than the amount of sample volume 9/10.

3.2 Sampling special circumstances

Under certain circumstances (conveyor belts, different types of trucks, ships, etc.) of the sampling procedure see ISO 2309.

Shall, when loading and unloading the sample delivery, to avoid a large number of samples on a static product. Shall during the initial loading, material from the top 0.20m outer full-volume sampling.

3.3 Sample Preparation

Samples should be mixed. Broken equipment should be made of a hard material, to avoid the introduction of impurities in the crushing process. Using a sample sealed and dividing the sample splitter. In all operations, the loss of fine particles should be avoided.

4 Definitions

The following definitions apply to this document.

Increment

By sampling equipment, disposable sample obtained from a sample point (see ISO 6206).