

ICS 71.100.10
CCS Q 52



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

GB/T 26310.4-2010

**Carbonaceous materials used in the production of aluminium --
Calcined coke -- Part 4: Determination of oil content -- Method
by solvent extraction**

原铝生产用煅后石油焦检测方法 第4部分：油含量的测定 溶剂萃取法
(English Translation)

Issued on: January 14, 2011

Implemented on: November 1, 2011

Issued by: Standardization Administration of China

Table of Contents

Foreword
1 Scope
2 Normative references
3 PRINCIPLE OF THE METHOD
4 Solvent
5 Instruments and devices

Foreword

GB/T 26310 "primary aluminum production of calcined petroleum coke detection method," a total of five sections.

- Part 1. Determination of density in xylene Pyknometer;
- Part 2. Determination of trace elements by flame atomic absorption spectrometry;
- Part 3. Determination of apparent oil heating;
- Part 4. Determination of oil content by solvent extraction;
- Part 5. Determination of the residual hydrogen content.

This section GB/T Part of 426,310.

This part identical with ISO 8723. 1986 "after the production of aluminum - Determination of carbon materials calcined petroleum coke solvent extraction surface oil content Emulated. " This part identical with ISO 8723. 1986, in order to be consistent with our standard style, its preface and introduction to delete, and precision Terms of chapter separately.

This part is proposed by the China Nonferrous Metals Industry Association.

The non-ferrous metal part by the National Standardization Technical Committee.

This section is responsible for drafting unit. Cable-Development Co., Ltd., China Nonferrous Metals Industry Institute of Standards and Metrology and Quality.

Participated in the drafting of this section. Shandong Nanshan Aluminum Co., Ltd.

1 Scope

This section GB/T 26310 specifies the method for the production of primary aluminum measuring oil content in calcined petroleum coke is.

This section applies to primary aluminum production of calcined petroleum coke oil content measurement determined by solvent extraction.

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.

GB/T 26297.6 carbonaceous materials used in aluminum sampling methods - Part 6 calcined petroleum coke (GB/T 26297.6-2010, ISO 6375. 1980, IDT)

3 PRINCIPLE OF THE METHOD

Quality extraction vessel with methylene chloride extraction in a sample of oil in a sample is the loss of oil content.

NOTE: You may still exist a small amount of water dried in a sample, such a small amount of water is regarded as oil.

4 Solvent

Dichloromethane. AR (purity not less than 98%) having a boiling point of 39 °C ~ 40 °C.

Warning. The operation must be carried out in a fume hood to avoid skin contact and inhalation of the gas.

NOTE: methylene chloride can be used activated carbon filtration or distillation restored. If there exists the yellow indicates presence of hydrochloric acid after distillation, in this case Next, it can not be recycled.

5 Instruments and devices

5.1

Electric oven. Can temperature at 110 °C ± 2 °C.

5.2

Extraction apparatus. 1, and include the following components.

5.2.1

Round glass funnel. capacity 1000mL, equipped with an effective diameter of 45mm ~ 50mm sintered glass plate, a pore size of 160µm ~ 250µm. The sintered plate fitted inside the tube, allowing the gas discharge.

5.2.2

glass crucible extraction. vacuum-proof, effective internal diameter 45mm ~ 50mm, fitted with a sintered glass plate, a pore size of 1.6 μ m ~ 4 μ m.

5.2.3

Glass collector. There is a 4mm diameter polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) piston.

5.2.4

Brinell glass flask. capacity 2000mL.

5.3

jars. supporting glass extraction crucible (5.2.2) when dried and weighed.

5.4

PTFE envelope. closed interface.

5.5

vacuum.

5.6

dryer. Available activated alumina or silica gel desiccant do.