

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

SN/T 1083.4-2012

Determination of total moisture in coke

焦炭中全水分的测定方法

(English Translation)

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Table of Contents

Foreword	
1 Scope	
2 Normative references	
3 Method summary	
4 Instrument	
5 Sample	
6 Step, Analysis	

Foreword

SN/T 1083 series of standards is divided into four parts.

- Part 1. Coke analytical sample moisture, rapid determination of ash;
- Part 2. Determination of the phosphorus content of coke;
- Part 3. Determination of sulfur content in coke instrumental method;
- Part 4. Determination of total moisture of coke.

This section SN/T 1083 Part 4.

This section drafted in accordance with the rules of GB/T 1.1-2009 and GB/T 20001.4-2001 given.

This part identical with ISO 579:1999 (E) "Determination of total moisture in coke." for ease of use, this part of ISO 579:1999 (E) made the following editorial changes.

- "This International Standard" be replaced by "this standard";
- "." --- With a decimal point instead of a comma as the decimal point, "";
- Delete foreword international standards;
- Normative reference document, with the GB/T 1997-2008 instead of ISO 9411-2 and ISO 13909-6.

This section proposed and managed by the National Certification and Accreditation Administration Committee.

1 Scope

SN/T 1083 provisions of this section for the determination of total moisture in coke.

This section applies to the blast furnace coke, foundry coke and other high temperature coking products in the determination of total moisture.

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 1997-2008 and preparation of coke samples

3 Method summary

The sample is heated in air to 120 °C ~ 200 °C and maintained at that temperature until sample constant weight, by the mass loss of the sample to calculate the moisture Mass fraction.

4 Instrument

4.1

oven, the temperature can be controlled within a range of 120 °C ~ 200 °C, and there is sufficient air exchange rate.

4.2

platter, an area of about 0.1m², a depth of about 25mm, made of corrosion-resistant materials such as stainless steel, galvanized iron or aluminum.

4.3

balance, a sense of the amount of 1g.

5 Sample

Test samples of total moisture in accordance with GB/T 1997-2008 were taken and prepared and stored in a sealed container. All samples Jaw crusher to 16mm or less, reduced from minutes to obtain laboratory samples. During the operation it should be noted that water is not a result of ventilation and loss Loss, or fly ash sample should not have lost.

Obviously wet sample and is expected to more than 15% of water samples prior to crushing and pre-drying should be reduced points. Air drying step, see GB/T 1997-2008. Obviously moist air dried sample and measuring the residual moisture should be carried out in the

same laboratory.

6 Step, Analysis

Weighing platter clean, dry air (4.2), accurate to 1g. Add about 1kg laboratory samples, spread evenly and weighed, accurate to 1g.

The trays containing the sample (4.2) into the oven 120 °C ~ 200 °C for (4.1) inside. After the drying process, come loaded from oven There are dried immediately weighed sample trays, to prevent the absorption of moisture during the cooling process.

If you are unsure whether the drying process is complete, at 120 °C ~ 200 °C drying continues until the change in mass of not more than 0.1%.

Specific oven, quality time constant weight should be experimentally determined.

NOTE: If available, drying can be conducted at a lower temperature, such as hard coal with 105 °C ~ 110 °C.