International Standard

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Coal and coke — Vocabulary —

Part 2: Terms relating to sampling, testing and analysis

Charbon et coke — Vocabulaire —

Partie 2: Termes relatifs à l'échantillonnage, l'essai et l'analyse

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Foreword

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 27, *Coal and coke*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Coal preparation: Terminology and performance*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 1213-2:2016), of which it constitutes a minor revision. The changes are as follows:

— the title has been updated to specify coal and coke;

— solid mineral fuels have been replaced by either coal and coke or, in some cases, just coal or just coke.

A list of all parts in the ISO 1213 series can be found on the ISO website.

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Coal and coke — Vocabulary —

Part 2: Terms relating to sampling, testing and analysis

1 Scope

This document defines terms commonly employed in the sampling, testing and analysis of coal (3.39) and coke (3.42).

Alternative names are given for several terms. In some cases, the use of the alternative name is deprecated (as indicated).

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/

3.1
abrasion
loss of material from particle surfaces of a *coal* (3.39) or *coke* (3.42) sample, or from other surfaces in contact with the particles, caused by friction between contacting surfaces

3.2
abrasion index
total mass lost by the *abrasion* (3.1) of four carbon steel blades when rotated in a specified mass of *coal* (3.39) under specified conditions

Note 1 to entry: Expressed in milligrams of metal lost per kilogram of a coal and coke sample.

3.3
abrasion value
resistance to *abrasion* (3.1) of the *coke* (3.42) after reaction with carbon dioxide in the *CRI* (3.43) test, measured as the mass fraction expressed as a percentage of a sample passing through a 0,5 mm sieve after tumbling under conditions specified

3.4
adiabatic calorimeter
calorimeter that adjusts its jacket temperature constantly to be identical to bomb temperature, thereby preventing heat losses

Note 1 to entry: The inner calorimeter chamber and the jacket exchange no energy because the water temperature in both is identical during the test. The water in the external jacket is heated or cooled to match the temperature change in the calorimeter proper.

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