

Methods of sampling and test for

Carbonaceous materials used in aluminium manufacture —

Part 2: Electrode coke —

Section 2.7 Determination of the apparent oil content of calcined cokes (gravimetric method)

[ISO title: Carbonaceous materials for the production of
aluminium — Calcined coke — Determination of apparent oil
content — Heating method]

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Committees responsible for this British Standard

The preparation of this British Standard was entrusted by the Chemicals Standards Committee (CIC/-) to Technical Committee CIC/24 upon which the following bodies were represented:

- Aluminium Federation
- British Ceramic Research Association
- British Tar Industry Association
- Chemical Industries Association
- Institute of Petroleum
- Standardization of Tar Products Tests Committee

This British Standard, having been prepared under the direction of the Chemicals Standards Committee, was published under the authority of the Board of BSI and comes into effect on 28 February 1986

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The following BSI references relate to the work on this standard:
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National foreword

This British Standard has been prepared under the direction of the Chemicals Standards Committee to provide methods of sampling and test for carbonaceous materials used in the production of aluminium. The standard will be published in two Parts, each Part being divided into Sections. The two Parts are:

- *Part 1: Electrode pitch;*
- *Part 2: Electrode coke.*

Initially, it is proposed that Part 2 will comprise the following Sections applicable to green and/or calcined coke as indicated:

Section	Subject	Identical with
2.1	Sampling ^{ab}	ISO 6375
2.2	Ash content ^{ab}	ISO 8005
2.3	Ash analysis (AAS) ^{ab}	ISO ^c
2.4	Ash analysis (XRF) ^{ab}	ISO ^c
2.5	Apparent density and porosity ^{ab}	ISO ^c
2.6	Density (xylene method) ^b	ISO 8004
2.7	Oil content (gravimetric method) ^b	ISO 6997
2.8	Oil content (extraction method) ^b	ISO ^c
2.9	Sieve analysis ^b	ISO ^c
2.10	Electrical resistivity ^b	ISO ^c
2.11	Volatile matter content ^a	ISO ^c

^a Applicable to green coke.

^b Applicable to calcined coke.

^c In preparation.

Other international methods of test for electrode coke are under consideration and, subject to approval by the United Kingdom, will be published as they become available.

This Section is identical with ISO 6997:1985 “Carbonaceous materials for the production of aluminium — Calcined coke — Determination of apparent oil content — Heating method”, published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

Terminology and conventions. The text of the International Standard has been approved as suitable for publication as a British Standard without deviation. Some terminology and certain conventions are not identical with those used in British Standards; attention is drawn especially to the following.

The comma has been used as a decimal marker. In British Standards it is current practice to use a full point on the baseline as the decimal marker.

Wherever the words “International Standard” appear, referring to this standard, they should be read as “British Standard”.

In British Standards it is current practice to use the symbol “L” for litre (and its submultiples) rather than “l” and to use the spelling “sulphur”, etc., instead of “sulfur”, etc.

Cross-references

International Standard	Corresponding British Standard
ISO 6375:1980	BS 6043 <i>Methods of sampling and test for carbonaceous materials used in aluminium manufacture</i> Part 2: <i>Electrode coke</i> Section 2.1:1985 <i>Sampling</i> (Identical)