

ISO

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION

ISO RECOMMENDATION R 1213

27

VOCABULARY OF TERMS RELATING TO SOLID MINERAL FUELS

PART II

TERMS RELATING TO COAL SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS

1st EDITION

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BRIEF HISTORY

The ISO Recommendation R 1213/II, *Vocabulary of terms relating to solid mineral fuels – Part II – Terms relating to coal sampling and analysis*, was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 27, *Solid mineral fuels*, the Secretariat of which is held by the British Standards Institution (BSI).

Work on this question led to the adoption of Draft ISO Recommendation No. 1882, which was circulated to all the ISO Member Bodies for enquiry in May 1970.

The Draft was approved, subject to a few modifications of an editorial nature, by the following Member Bodies :

Australia	India	Spain
Belgium	Iran	Sweden
Canada	Italy	Switzerland
Chile	Netherlands	Thailand
Denmark	New Zealand	Turkey
France	Poland	U.A.R.
Germany	Portugal	United Kingdom
Greece	South Africa, Rep. of	U.S.A.

No Member Body opposed the approval of the Draft.

This Draft ISO Recommendation was then submitted by correspondence to the ISO Council, which decided to accept it as an ISO RECOMMENDATION.

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VOCABULARY OF TERMS RELATING TO SOLID MINERAL FUELS

PART II

TERMS RELATING TO COAL SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION

Part II of this ISO Recommendation consists of a systematic list of terms commonly employed in coal sampling and analysis. Definitions are given for those terms whose meaning is not self-evident and an alphabetical index is also provided, with a numerical cross-reference. Terms already defined in ISO Recommendation R 1213, *Vocabulary of terms relating to solid mineral fuels – Part I : Terms relating to coal preparation*, are not included.

The use of the terms printed in italics is deprecated.

1. GENERAL

1-01 commodity

No definition

1-02 consignment

A quantity of some commodity delivered at one time. The consignment may be composed of one or more batches.

1-03 isolated consignment

A consignment that is to be sampled without knowledge of its sampling characteristics, for example, standard deviation, obtained from previous sampling of the same product.

1-04 batch

A quantity of some commodity produced at one time under relatively uniform conditions.

1-05 unit (of a commodity)

The total quantity of a commodity is frequently regarded as being made up of a number of discrete units (wagons, sections of belt, daily production) for the purpose of sampling. Each sample relates to a particular unit.

1-06 order

(a) **Command.** A quantity of a commodity ordered at the same time from the supplier, which may consist of one or more consignments.

(b) **Sequence.** The arrangement of a number of observations in a particular manner.

- 1-07 run-of-mine coal**
through-and-through coal
Coal produced by mining operations, before preparation.
- 1-08 raw coal**
uncleaned coal
Coal which has received no preparation other than possibly screening.
- 1-09 cleaned coal**
Coal which has been treated by a wet or dry cleaning process.
- 1-10 washed coal**
Coal which has been treated by a wet cleaning process.
- 1-11 large coal**
lump coal
Coal above an agreed size, without any upper size limit.
- 1-12 sized coal**
graded coal
Coal screened between specified size limits.
- 1-13 through coal**
Coal with a specified top size, usually above 50 mm and below 150 mm, and having no lower size limit.
- 1-14 smalls**
slack
Coal with a specified top size, usually below 50 mm, and no lower size limit. Sold as washed, cleaned or untreated smalls.
- 1-15 coking smalls**
Coal of a specified top size, usually 10 mm, used for coke production.
- 1-16 fines**
Coal having a maximum particle size usually less than 1.5 mm and rarely above 3 mm.
- 1-17 granular material**
No definition
- 1-18 high-rank coal**
- 1-19 low-rank coal**
The rank of coal is its position relative to other coals in the coalification series from brown coal (low rank) to anthracite (high rank), indicating its maturity in terms of its general chemical and physical properties.
- 1-20 shale**
One of the impurities associated with coal seams; this term should *not* be used as a general term for washery rejects.
- 1-21 dirt band**
shale band
A layer of mineral matter lying parallel to the bedding plane in a seam of coal and thicker than a parting.
- 1-22 parting**
A lamina, for example, of ankerite or fusain, occurring on or at an angle to the bedding plane of a seam of coal; usually less than 3 mm thick.

1-23 homogeneity

A material is said to be homogeneous if particles having different values of a certain characteristic are distributed evenly through it.

1-24 heterogeneity

A material is said to be heterogeneous if particles having different values of a certain characteristic are distributed unevenly through it.

1-25 uniformity

A material is said to be uniform with regard to a certain characteristic if all the particles have identical values for that characteristic.

1-26 non-uniformity

A material is said to be non-uniform with regard to a certain characteristic if the particles have different values for that characteristic. The material may be *homogeneous* or *heterogenous*.

1-27 trend

A material is said to show trend if the average value of the characteristic varies unidirectionally over some interval of time, mass or space in the material.

1-28 variability

No definition

1-29 segregation

The unintended separation and redistribution of particles within a bulk material as a result of different physical characteristics.

1-30 variation

No definition

1-31 standard

standard specification

No definition

1-32 purchasing specification

No definition

1-33 sampling specification

A sampling specification indicates the way in which the sample must be taken (including number and size of increments) and how it must be dealt with (method of storing, preparation, labelling, etc.).

1-34 conveyor

Equipment on which coal is transported by means of an endless belt, overlapping hinged steel plates, or similar device. The apparatus as a whole may be fixed or movable.

1-35 discharge point

The position where the coal leaves a conveyor or bunker.

1-36 falling stream

No definition.

1-37 chute

An inclined trough for conveying coal to a lower level.

1-38 thickness of layer

No definition.

1-39 stratum

No definition.

2. SAMPLING AND SAMPLE PREPARATION

2-01 to sample (a commodity)

No definition.

2-02 sampler (person)

No definition.

2-03 sampling

The collection of a representative portion of coal for analysis and testing.

2-04 sampling point

No definition.

2-05 regular sampling

The sampling of the same commodity received regularly at a given point.

2-06 continuous sampling

The taking of a gross sample from every unit of a commodity.

2-07 intermittent sampling

The taking of gross samples only from certain definite units of the commodity, for example, from one shift's production each week.

2-08 replicate sampling

The taking of increments from the consignment (batch, unit) at equal intervals of time, mass or space. The increments are combined in rotation to give several replicate samples of approximately equal mass. By the procedure of replicate sampling it is possible to estimate the precision of sampling, for example, for isolated consignments.

2-09 duplicate sampling

A particular case of replicate sampling (with only two replicate samples), for the purpose of estimating the average precision of sampling from a number of consignments (units).

2-10 frequency of sampling

No definition.

2-11 sample (noun)

A part of a population collected with the object of estimating some characteristic. It is a portion extracted from a consignment, batch or unit as being representative of it with regard to the characteristic to be investigated.