



Coke — Comparison of different tests used to assess the physical strength

Coke — Comparaison des différents essais pratiques pour déterminer la cohésion

0 Introduction

In the course of its work, the subcommittee ISO/TC 27/SC 3, *Coke*, received a considerable amount of experimental and other information relating the principal drum tests used in the assessment of the physical strength of coke and also the relevant strength indices. This Technical Report presents this information in a concise form.

1 Scope and field of application

This Technical Report describes the principal drum tests used to assess the physical strength of coke. These tests involve rotation of the coke in drums of different dimensions for different durations, and lead to the production of different indices. Additionally the available experimental evidence relating the various strength indices has been consulted. Such evidence relates the principal as well as secondary indices; in this Technical Report, all available statistical relationships between the principal strength indices have been listed and where possible illustrated graphically.

2 Definitions and symbols

For the purpose of this Report, the following definitions and symbols apply.

2.1 Drums

2.1.1 ISO drum : The drum described and defined in ISO 556^[1], and used in the determination of Micum and Irsid indices. The dimensions given are those of the half-drum specified in that International Standard.

2.1.2 JIS drum : The drum described and defined in JIS K 2151-1972^[2] and used in the determination of drum strength indices.

2.1.3 ASTM drum : The drum described and defined in ASTM D 3402-81^[3] and used in the determination of hardness factor and stability factor.

2.2 Indices

2.2.1 Micum index, M_{40} : The percentage of the test sample, originally of particle size + 60 mm, remaining on or over a 40 mm aperture test sieve after 100 revolutions in the ISO drum.

2.2.2 Micum index, M_{10} : The percentage of the test sample, originally of particle size + 60 mm, passing a 10 mm aperture test sieve after 100 revolutions in the ISO drum. A loss in mass may be added, and this index is thus the complement to 100 of the percentage of the test sample remaining on or over the 10 mm aperture test sieve.

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2.2.3 Irsid index, I_{20} : The percentage of the test sample, originally of particle size + 20 mm, remaining on or over a 20 mm aperture test sieve after 500 revolutions in the ISO drum.

2.2.4 Irsid index, I_{10} : A similar index to the Micum index M_{10} , but taken from the percentage of the test sample, originally of particle size + 20 mm, passing a 10 mm aperture test sieve after 500 revolutions in the ISO drum.

2.2.5 stability factor, S : The percentage of the test sample remaining on or over a 25 mm aperture test sieve after 1 400 revolutions in the ASTM drum.

2.2.6 hardness factor, H : The percentage of the test sample remaining on or over a 6,3 mm aperture test sieve after 1 400 revolutions in the ASTM drum.

2.2.7 JIS drum index, DI_{15}^{30} : The percentage of the test sample remaining on or over a 15 mm aperture test sieve after 30 revolutions in the JIS drum.

2.2.8 JIS drum index, DI_{15}^{150} : The percentage of the test sample remaining on or over a 15 mm aperture test sieve after 150 revolutions in the JIS drum.

3 Methods of test

The physical dimensions of the drums and the detailed procedures adopted are given in full in the national and International Standards to which reference has been made.

However, for convenience in this Technical Report, the main dimensional and procedural features of the various tests have been given in table 1. It is emphasised that this table gives only a summary of the relevant information, and the appropriate standard should be consulted for fuller details.

4 Relationships between indices

The available relationships between the principal strength indices are given in the form of statistical regression lines. In most cases this is the limit to which the evidence can be presented, because the full experimental data are not given in the documents to which reference has been made. In some instances a correlation coefficient has been quoted and this further information is given in this Technical Report.

For the purpose of graphical representation, a few of the equations have been inverted in order to effect a change of base. This operation can introduce a small uncertainty, because the regression of x upon y is not necessarily the same as the regression of y upon x . It is not considered that, in this context, the difference will be large, but the situation should be noted.

In the case of every relationship noted, the source of the information is given : the number given to each equation is the number of the appropriate source given in the Bibliography.

A summary of those pairs of indices between which relationships are noted is given in table 2.