
**Hard coal — Determination of
moisture-holding capacity**

Houille — Détermination de la capacité de rétention d'humidité

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 27, *Solid mineral fuels*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Methods of analysis*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 1018:1975), which has been technically revised throughout.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

The moisture-holding capacity indicates the rank of hard coals and is used in coal classification for correcting the calorific value of the sample to the moist mineral matter-free basis. The full moisture-holding capacity is that of the coal in equilibrium with an atmosphere saturated with water vapour. Since there are impossible to overcome experimental difficulties in working with such an atmosphere, the determination is carried out at 96 % to 97 % relative humidity.

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Hard coal — Determination of moisture-holding capacity

1 Scope

This document gives reference to ASTM D1412 as a method of determining the moisture-holding capacity of hard coals.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ASTM D1412, *Standard Test Method for Equilibrium Moisture of Coal at 96 to 97 Percent Relative Humidity and 30°C*

3 Terms and definitions

No terms and definitions are listed in this document.

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 <http://www.electropedia.org/>

4 Sampling

Samples should be collected following the specifications given in ISO 13909, ISO 14180 or ISO 18283, as applicable.

5 Principle

The method is specified for wetted and unwetted coal. Coal is wetted by immersing in water and the subsequent removal of excess water.

The coal is brought to equilibrium over a saturated solution of potassium sulfate at 30 °C. The conditioning of the coal is carried out under reduced pressure. Afterwards, the sample is dried to constant mass at 105 °C.

The moisture-holding capacity is reported as per cent mass fraction of the conditioned moist coal.

All the related equipment requirements, sample preparation, test procedure and reporting shall be in accordance with ASTM D 1412.

Bibliography

- [1] ISO 13909, *Hard coal and coke — Mechanical sampling*
- [2] ISO 14180, *Solid mineral fuels — Guidance on the sampling of coal seams*
- [3] ISO 18283, *Hard coal and coke — Manual sampling*

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