AS 1038.4—2006
Reconfirmed 2016

Australian Standard™

Coal and coke—Analysis and testing

Part 4: Coke—Proximate analysis

This Australian Standard was prepared by Committee MN-001, Coal and Coke. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 22 February 2006. This Standard was published on 15 March 2006.

The following are represented on Committee MN-001:

Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy
Australian Building Codes Board
Australian Coal Association
Australian Coal Preparation Society
Australian Institute of Energy
CSIRO Energy Technology
Coalfield Geology Council of NSW
Department of Natural Resources and Mines, Qld
Minerals Council of Australia
National Association of Testing Authorities Australia
National Generators Forum
The University of New South Wales
The University of Queensland
University of Newcastle

This Standard was issued in draft form for comment as DR 05572.

STANDARDS AUSTRALIA

RECONFIRMATION

OF
AS 1038.4—2006
Coal and coke—Analysis and testing
Part 4: Coke—Proximate analysis

RECONFIRMATION NOTICE

Technical Committee MN-001 has reviewed the content of this publication and in accordance with Standards Australia procedures for reconfirmation, it has been determined that the publication is still valid and does not require change.

Certain documents referenced in the publication may have been amended since the original date of publication. Users are advised to ensure that they are using the latest versions of such documents as appropriate, unless advised otherwise in this Reconfirmation Notice.

Approved for reconfirmation in accordance with Standards Australia procedures for reconfirmation on 5 October 2016.

The following are represented on Technical Committee MN-001:

Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy
Australian Coal Industry Reference Samples
Australian Coal Preparation Society
Australian Energy Council
Coalfield Geology Council of NSW
CSIRO
Department of Natural Resources and Mines (QLD)
Minerals Council of Australia
National Association of Testing Authorities Australia
The University of New South Wales
The University of Queensland
University of Newcastle

NOTES

Australian Standard™

Coal and coke—Analysis and testing

Part 4: Coke—Proximate analysis

Originated as part of CK2.3—1949.
Previous edition AS 1038.4—1995.
Third edition 2006.

Published by Standards Australia GPO Box 476, Sydney, NSW 2001, Australia

ISBN 0 7337 7319 2

PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee MN-001, Coal and Coke, as a revision of AS 1038.4—1995, *Coal and coke—Analysis and testing*, Part 4: *Coke—Proximate analysis.*

This revision has been editorially updated to bring this Standard into current style.

The objective of this Standard is to provide those responsible for the testing of coke with a standardized method for proximate analysis.

CONTENTS

Page

STANDARDS AUSTRALIA

Australian Standard
Coal and coke—Analysis and testing

Part 4: Coke—Proximate analysis

SECTION 1 SCOPE AND GENERAL

1.1 SCOPE

This Standard sets out methods for the determination of moisture, ash and volatile matter on the analysis sample of coke to obtain its proximate analysis. Residue is calculated by difference.

1.2 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

The following documents are referred to in this Standard:

AS	
1038	Coal and coke—Analysis and testing
1038.16	Part 16: Assessment and reporting of results
2418	Coal and coke—Glossary of terms
4264	Coal and coke—Sampling
4264.2	Part 2: Sampling procedures
2706	Numerical values—Rounding and interpretation of limiting values
AS/NZS	
2243	Safety in laboratories (series)

1.3 DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this Standard, the definitions given in AS 2418 apply.

1.4 SAFETY

For information on laboratory safety, reference should be made to the relevant parts of AS/NZS 2243.

1.5 SAMPLES

1.5.1 General

The sample shall be the analysis sample prepared to a nominal top size of 212 μm. Sample preparation procedures are described in AS 4264.2.

1.5.2 Equilibration

The moisture content of the sample shall be equilibrated with the laboratory atmosphere by exposure in a thin layer on a tray. Exposure time shall be kept to a minimum. The sample shall be thoroughly mixed immediately before analysis.

