



Standard Practice for Preparing Coke Samples for Microscopical Analysis by Reflected Light¹

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1. Scope

1.1 This practice covers laboratory procedures for the preparation of granular and lump coke into briquette and block samples for examination with a reflected light microscope. The samples prepared are used for examination and identification of the components in coke and the measurement of the reflectance of coke.

NOTE 1—Sieve size is identified by its standard designation in Specification E11. The alternative designation given in parentheses is for information only and does not represent a different standard sieve size

1.2 *Units*—The values stated in either SI units or inch-pound units are to be regarded separately as standard. The values stated in each system may not be exact equivalents; therefore, each system shall be used independently of the other. Combining values from the two systems may result in non-conformance with the standard.

1.3 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

[D121 Terminology of Coal and Coke](#)

[D346 Practice for Collection and Preparation of Coke Samples for Laboratory Analysis](#)

[D5061 Test Method for Microscopical Determination of the Textural Components of Metallurgical Coke](#)

[E11 Specification for Woven Wire Test Sieve Cloth and Test Sieves](#)

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D05 on Coal and Coke and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D05.28 on Petrographic Analysis of Coal and Coke.

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² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:*

3.1.1 For additional definitions of terms used in this practice, refer to Terminology D121.

3.1.2 *block, n*—piece of sectioned lump coke or coke drillcore embedded in sample binder.

3.1.3 *briquette, n*—cylindrical block composed of granulated coal or coke particles compressed and embedded with an epoxy binder.

4. Summary of Practice

4.1 A representative sample is crushed to a specified particle size, oven-dried or after air-drying, mixed with a binder, and formed into a block specimen referred to as a “briquette.”

4.2 Alternatively, a sectioned lump of coke, or coke drill core, oven-dried or after air-drying, is embedded in a suitable binder and formed into a block specimen referred to as a “block.”

4.3 The briquette or block is then polished to a flat, scratch-free surface for microscopical examination under reflected light.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 Briquettes and blocks of coke prepared in accordance with the laboratory procedures of this practice will have flat, scratch-free surfaces suitable for examination with a microscope using reflected light illumination. The polished surface of the samples prepared using this practice will contain particles representative of the original gross sample. Polished blocks of coke will preserve the porosity and undisturbed distributions of carbon forms required in the production of sequences of stitched and tiled image mosaics. Such images are required for microscopic porosity measurement.

5.2 Samples prepared by this practice are used for microscopical determination of the textural components in coke (see Test Method D5061) and the measurement of coke reflectance.

6. Apparatus

6.1 *Grinder, Pulverizer, Mill, or Jaw Crusher*, or other suitable equipment for final crushing of the sample to pass a 2.36-mm (No. 8) U.S. Standard Sieve.

6.2 *Coarse Riffle Sampler*, with at least twelve divisions of not less than 12.7 mm [$\frac{1}{2}$ in.] and not greater than 19.1 mm [$\frac{3}{4}$ in.].

6.3 *Medium Riffle Sampler*, with at least twelve divisions of not less than 6.4 mm [$\frac{1}{4}$ in.] and not greater than 12.7 mm [$\frac{1}{2}$ in.].

6.4 *Circular Sample Saw*, with a diamond blade at least 240 mm [10 in.] in diameter, capable of cutting a large piece of coke perpendicular to growth lines in one pass.

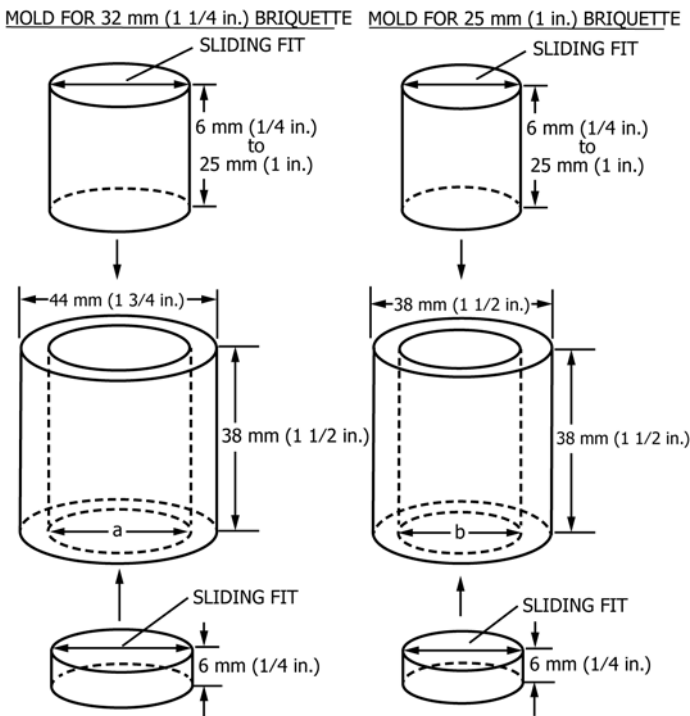
6.5 *Drill Press*, with a hollow diamond drill bit with an internal diameter capable of producing cored samples of coke, perpendicular to growth lines.

6.6 *Sieves*—A 6.4 mm [$\frac{1}{4}$ in.] and 2.36 mm (No. 8) U.S. Standard Sieve (see Specification E11).

6.7 *Molds*—Containers to hold the coke/binder mixture while the binder hardens. These may be steel cylindrical molds, or reusable plastic or silicone-rubber molds (see Fig. 1). Molds made of other materials are acceptable, providing that briquettes and blocks can be successfully polished.

6.7.1 The mold shall be so designed that the briquette or block can be ejected after the briquette or block has hardened.

6.7.2 The mold shall be large enough to provide a plane area of 4 cm² or more on one side of the briquette. (Designs of suitable 25- and 32 mm [1 and 1¼ in.] inside-diameter molds are shown in Fig. 1). Molds of 50 mm [2 in.] × 90 mm [3.5 in.] × 35 mm [1.4 in.] are suitable for blocks.



NOTE 1—Material: cold rolled or stainless steel. Dimensions *a* and *b* (inside diameters) are nominally 32 and 25 mm. If an automatic polishing attachment is to be used, these dimensions should be specified to yield a briquette fitting snugly in the briquette holder.

FIG. 1 Molds Suitable for Briquetting Coke Samples

6.8 *Hydraulic Press*, capable of producing a pressure up to 28 MPa [4000 psi] on the briquette with an attachment to eject the briquette after hardening of the binder.

6.9 *Grinding and Polishing Equipment*, having one or several laps on which the coke briquette can be ground and polished to a flat, scratch-free surface. Laps may be made of iron, brass, or bronze. Equipment that has 203 or 305 mm [8 or 12 in.] diameter disk laps, gear-driven at 160 to 170 r/min, and has an automatic sample holder attachment is recommended.

6.10 *Sample Cleaner*, essential for cleaning coke briquettes between the different grinding or polishing stages. This may be a simple stream of water or an airjet, but an ultrasonic cleaner is recommended.

6.11 *Containers*—If samples are to be transported or stored before briquettes are prepared, a suitable container should be selected to keep the sample safe from contamination or degradation.

7. Materials

7.1 *Binder*—Any binding material, such as epoxy, polyester resin, or polymethacrylate (PMMA), fulfilling the following requirements may be used for preparing the coke briquette or block:

7.1.1 The binder shall hold all coke particles securely during grinding, polishing, and observation.

7.1.2 The binder shall not react with the coke or the atmosphere.

7.1.3 Under the microscope, the binder shall contrast markedly with the coke being observed when immersed in oil.

7.1.4 The binder shall be such that a substantially flat and scratch-free surface can be obtained as a result of the grinding and polishing procedure.

NOTE 2—Relief, or difference in level, particularly between the coke and the binder, is undesirable for microscopic observation. Relief depends a great deal on the polishing technique.

7.2 *Release Agent*—Any preparation that does not damage the molds or adversely affect the coke or mounting medium may be used to coat the inside of the mold and facilitate ejection of the briquette.

7.3 *Grinding Abrasives*—Water-resistant, adhesive-backed silicon carbide papers of size 120 μm (Grit No. 120), 54 μm (Grit No. 240), 24 μm (Grit No. 400), and 16 μm (Grit No. 600). The grinding and polishing sequences recommended are listed in Table 1.

NOTE 3—It is acceptable to use commercially available diamond-impregnated wheels as substitutes, particularly for the coarse grinding abrasive papers if the same polish quality requirements are met as specified in Section 10.

7.4 *Polishing Abrasives*—Aluminum oxide slurries or diamond suspensions in 0.3 μm [1×10^{-5} in.] and 0.05 [2×10^{-6} in.] grain sizes. The grinding and polishing sequences recommended are listed in Table 1.

NOTE 4—It is acceptable to use commercially available colloidal silica as a substitute for aluminum oxide if the same polish quality requirements are met as specified in Section 10.

TABLE 1 Suggested Abrasive Sequences for Grinding and Polishing Coke Briquettes^A

NOTE 1—Alternative abrasives and techniques are permissible if the same polish quality requirements are met as specified in Section 10. For advertising purposes, most manufacturers specify polishing compounds in SI units.

| |
|---|
| Sequence I—Grinding with silicon carbide paper: |
| 1.) 120 μm (Grit No. 120) |
| 2.) 54 μm (Grit No. 240) |
| 3.) 24 μm (Grit No. 400) |
| 4.) 16 μm (Grit No. 600) |
| Sequence II—Polishing with alumina on cloths: |
| 1.) 0.3 μm [1×10^{-5} in.] slurry on chemotextile |
| 2.) 0.05 μm [2×10^{-6} in.] slurry on chemotextile |
| Automated Polishing Techniques |
| Sequence I—Grinding with a diamond grinding disk |
| 1.) 160 μm [6×10^{-3} in.] diamond grinding disk 4 min, with 200 kPa [30 psi] |
| 2.) 70 μm [3×10^{-3} in.] diamond grinding disk 4 min, 100 kPa [15 psi] |
| 3.) 15 μm [6×10^{-4} in.] diamond grinding disk 6 min, 100 kPa [15 psi] |
| 4.) 3 μm [1×10^{-4} in.] diamond grinding disk 6 min, 100 kPa [15 psi] |
| 5.) 0.5 μm [2×10^{-5} in.] diamond grinding disk 6 min, 100 kPa [15 psi] |
| Sequence II - Polishing with Alumina Slurry (automated system) |
| 1.) 0.3 μm [1×10^{-5} in.] slurry on chemotextile 2 min, 100 kPa [15 psi] |
| 2.) 0.05 μm [2×10^{-6} in.] slurry on chemotextile 2 min, 100 kPa [15 psi] |

7.5 *Lap Coverings*—Nap-free cloths or chemotextile material backed with water-resistant adhesive.

7.6 *Detergent*—Any nonoxidizing detergent may be used for cleaning briquettes after each grinding or polishing stage. Care shall be given to selection of the detergent to ensure that no residual stains remain on coke surfaces.

8. Sampling

8.1 Obtain gross samples of coke in accordance with Test Method D346, when appropriate.

8.2 If the coke appears wet, oven-dry the coke until no surface moisture is evident.

8.3 Crush and divide the gross sample in accordance with Test Method D346 to obtain a subsample of 500 g [18 oz] of -2.36 mm (No. 8) sieve size. Particle size reduction is done in such a manner that the production of fines is minimized.

8.4 Pass the dried, sieved coke through the medium riffle sampler (see 6.3) to obtain a sample of about 50 g [1.8 oz] for a set of two briquettes about 25 mm [1 in.] in diameter.

8.5 A reserve coke sample should be stored as described in 6.11.

9. Preparation of Coke Briquettes

9.1 Prepare a coke briquette using a binder that meets the requirements of 7.1 in such a manner that, when polished, at least 60 % of the cross-sectional area will be coke. A suitable procedure for use with epoxy resin is as follows:

9.1.1 Add activator or hardener, in the amount recommended by the supplier, to about 4 g [0.14 oz] of epoxy resin for each 10 g [0.35 oz] of coke. Mix thoroughly with a spatula or disposable wooden stirring stick. Place the riffled coke sample in a suitable small disposable container. Thoroughly stir a few drops of resin into the coke sample. Continue to add resin, a few drops at a time, and stir until all coke particles are wetted and the coke-resin mixture coheres when pressed to the side of the container with the spatula.

9.1.2 Coat the internal surfaces of a mold (including plungers if applicable) with a release agent and insert the lower plunger. Fill the mold with the coke-resin mixture. Insert the upper plunger, place the mold in the hydraulic press, and apply pressure on the briquette for 3 to 5 s. Pressures of less than 28 MPa [4000 psi] have been found to be adequate. Release and reapply the pressure; repeat this cycle three times to expel air bubbles.

9.1.3 Allow the briquette(s) to harden overnight at room temperature or apply heat to harden as recommended by the manufacturer of the epoxy.

9.1.4 Eject the coke briquette from the mold using the special attachment on the press and label the briquette.

NOTE 5—It is acceptable to use 32 or 38 mm [$1\frac{1}{4}$ or $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.] preformed one-piece molds that do not include separable parts and do not require pressure during the coke-briquetting procedure. This type of briquette is commonly referred to as a loose mount. It is also acceptable to use other types of binding material other than the commonly used activator/resin-based epoxy. Binding powders used in the proper ratio of coke to binder with proper heat treatment have also been found acceptable.

10. Preparation of Briquette Surface

10.1 Grind and polish one of the flat surfaces of the briquette on a lap to obtain a surface suitable for microscopical examination. Grinding and polishing can be done either by hand manipulation or with an automatic attachment. Use a series of abrasives of decreasing particle size according to a plan such as the one described in Table 1. The surface so obtained shall meet the following requirements:

10.1.1 Enough material shall be removed from the briquette to produce a flat surface over the entire area.

10.1.2 The surface shall be free of pits caused by loss of grains of coke or mineral matter.

10.1.3 The surface shall be reasonably free of scratches when examined at a magnification of $\times 500$ or more under oil immersion.

10.1.4 The surface shall be reasonably free of relief.

10.1.5 The surface shall be free of grinding and polishing compounds.

10.2 After each grinding or polishing step, clean the briquette(s) to remove all abrasive and dislodged coke and mineral cuttings. Use of an ultrasonic cleaner filled with water and detergent is recommended.

11. Keywords

11.1 briquettes; coke; microscopy



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