



Designation: D2416 – 20

Standard Test Method for Coking Value of Tar and Pitch (Modified Conradson)¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D2416; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reappraisal. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reappraisal.

1. Scope*

1.1 This test method covers the determination of the coking value of tar and pitch having an ash content not over 0.5 % as determined by Test Method [D2415](#).

1.2 Coking values by this test method are practically the same as those obtained by Test Method [D189](#), but results are more reproducible. The apparatus used is identical, except that an electric furnace is substituted for the gas flame.

1.3 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.

1.4 *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, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.5 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

[D140 Practice for Sampling Asphalt Materials](#)

[D189 Test Method for Conradson Carbon Residue of Petroleum Products](#)

[D370 Practice for Dehydration of Oil-Type Preservatives](#)

[D2415 Test Method for Ash in Coal Tar and Pitch](#)

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

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee [D02](#) on Petroleum Products, Liquid Fuels, and Lubricants and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee [D02.05](#) on Properties of Fuels, Petroleum Coke and Carbon Material.

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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. Summary of Test Method

3.1 A sample of the tar or pitch is vaporized and pyrolyzed for a specified time at a specified temperature in special standardized equipment that limits the available oxygen supply. The percentage of residue is reported as the coking value.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 This test method is useful for indicating the relative coke-forming propensities and for evaluating and characterizing tars and pitches. This test method can also be used as one element in establishing the uniformity of shipments or sources of supply.

5. Apparatus (see [Fig. 1](#))

5.1 *Crucible*—Wide-form, *a*, either porcelain, glazed throughout, or silica, *a*; 29 mL to 31 mL capacity, 46 mm to 49 mm in rim diameter.

5.2 *Skidmore Crucible*—Iron crucible, *b*, flanged and ringed, 65 mL to 82 mL capacity, 53 mm to 57 mm inside and 60 mm to 67 mm outside diameter of flange, 37 mm to 39 mm in height, supplied with a cover without delivery tubes and having the vertical opening closed. The horizontal opening of about 6.5 mm shall be kept clean. The outside diameter of the flat bottom shall be 30 mm to 32 mm.

5.3 *Metal Crucible*—Spun sheet-iron or nickel crucible, *c*, with cover; 78 mm to 82 mm in outside diameter at the top, 58 mm to 60 mm in height, and approximately 0.8 mm in thickness. At the bottom of this crucible, and level before each test, shall be a layer of about 25 mL of sand, or enough to bring the Skidmore crucible, with cover on, nearly to the top of the sheet-iron crucible. The sand shall be dry and screened to pass through a 70 mesh (212 μ m) screen and to be retained on a 200 mesh (75 μ m) screen.

5.4 *Wire Support*—Triangle (65 mm) of bare Nichrome wire 1.5 mm to 2.0 mm in cross section, having an opening small enough to support the bottom of the metal crucible (see [5.3](#)). The triangle, *d*, shall have its arms bent to form a cradle that will support the metal crucible with its bottom level with the bottom of the insulator (see [5.6](#)).

5.5 *Hood*—Circular, sheet-iron, *e*, from 120 mm to 130 mm in diameter, the height of the lower perpendicular side to be from 50 mm to 53 mm; provided at the top with a chimney

*A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard