



Designation: D4164 – 13 (Reapproved 2018)

Standard Test Method for Mechanically Tapped Packing Density of Formed Catalyst and Catalyst Carriers¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D4164; 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 reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the determination of the mechanically tapped density of formed catalyst and catalyst carriers. For the purpose of this test method, catalyst particles are defined as extrudates, spheres, or formed pellets of 0.8 to 4.8-mm ($1/32$ to $3/16$ -in.) nominal diameter.

1.2 *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.*

1.3 *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

D3766 Terminology Relating to Catalysts and Catalysis

E177 Practice for Use of the Terms Precision and Bias in ASTM Test Methods

E456 Terminology Relating to Quality and Statistics

E691 Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Study to Determine the Precision of a Test Method

E1272 Specification for Laboratory Glass Graduated Cylinders

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—See Terminology D3766.

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D32 on Catalysts and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D32.02 on Physical-Mechanical Properties.

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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.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 A preconditioned sample of formed catalyst or catalyst carrier is tapped in a graduated cylinder. The mechanically tapped packing density is determined from the known mass and tapped volume.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 This test method is to be used for measuring the mechanically tapped packing density of formed particles that will not break up during sampling, filling, or tapping of the measuring cylinder under test conditions.

6. Apparatus

6.1 *Graduated Cylinder*, capacity 250 mL, conforming to Specification E1272, Class A, with a base designed to accommodate the cylinder holder.

6.2 *Cylinder Holder*, weighing approximately 1 lb (454 g).

6.3 *Tapping Device*, consisting of a base-plate with worm drive, reduction ratio 15:1, nominal cam shaft speed of 250 r/min, tapping stroke travel $1/8$ in. (3.2 mm).

6.4 *Four Digit Adjustable Counter*, which can be preset to deliver any number of taps between 1 and 9999.

6.5 *Desiccator*, with a desiccant grade molecular sieve such as No. 4A.

6.6 *Balance* having a sensitivity of 0.1 g.

6.7 *Drying Oven*.

7. Procedure

7.1 Heat an adequate sample(s) at $400 \pm 15^\circ\text{C}$ for not less than 3 h. Normally, this treatment can take place in air. However, in the case of materials that might react with air at elevated temperatures (such as prerduced catalysts) the heat treatment should take place in an inert atmosphere. After heating, cool the test sample(s) in a desiccator or other suitable container to eliminate the possibility of moisture adsorption prior to testing.

NOTE 1—These conditions may not be appropriate for all materials.

NOTE 2—Since many catalyst formulations are strong adsorbents, the use of No. 4A indicating (cobalt-treated) molecular sieves as a desiccating medium is suggested. The desiccant should be regenerated at 493 K