



Designation: ~~C385 – 58 (Reapproved 2014)~~ C385 – 58 (Reapproved 2018)

## Standard Test Method for Thermal Shock Resistance of Porcelain-Enameled Utensils<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C385; 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 ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

### 1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the determination of the resistance of porcelain-enameled utensils to thermal shock. This test method is adaptable to any porcelain-enamel utensil that can be filled with water to a depth of 1 in. (25 mm).

1.2 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered 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, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.4 *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. Apparatus

2.1 *Hot Plate*, capable of maintaining over its entire surface a uniform temperature, that is, less than 20°F (–6.7°C) variation over the entire surface. Surface temperature of the hot plate shall be capable of being adjusted from 475 to 825 ± 10°F (245 to 440 ± 5.5°C). The surface temperature of the hot plate, determined by any suitable surface temperature measuring device, may be varied by changing the wattage input to the hot plate. If the hot plate surface temperature be calibrated to wattage input, the desired temperature may then be set by adjusting wattage input. The wattage input or similar calibration shall be made for each surface temperature (see 6.2 and 6.3).

2.2 *Timing Device*, a clock or similar instrument having a sweep second hand and an integrating minute hand.

2.3 *Container*, suitable for holding approximately 4 gal of water.

2.4 *Container*, for pouring water into utensil.

2.5 *Sponge*, for wiping utensil dry.

### 3. Quenching Water

3.1 Either tap or distilled water shall be used.

NOTE 1—In areas where tap water is extremely hard, distilled water is recommended.

### 4. Test Specimens

4.1 The test specimens shall consist of five identical utensils.

NOTE 2—“Identical utensils” signifies utensils of the same size, shape, and finish.

### 5. Preparations for Test

5.1 Level the hot plate. Switch on the hot plate and adjust the surface temperature to 475 ± 10°F (245 ± 5.5°C). Allow the hot plate to preheat at this temperature for at least 1 h to obtain a uniform temperature over the entire heating surface.

5.2 Place the quenching water in a large container. Adjust the temperature of the water to 70 ± 2°F (21 ± 1°C). Measure out the amount of water required to fill a test utensil to a depth of 1 in. (25 mm); this amount of water shall be used for quenching.

<sup>1</sup> This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee B08 on Metallic and Inorganic Coatings and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee B08.12 on Materials for Porcelain Enamel and Ceramic-Metal Systems.

Current edition approved May 1, 2014/Oct. 1, 2018. Published May 2014/October 2018. Originally approved in 1956. Last previous edition approved in 2009/2014 as C385 – 58 (2009)/2014. DOI: 10.1520/C0385-58R14; 10.1520/C0385-58R18.