



Designation: **B329—14 B329 – 18**

Standard Test Method for Apparent Density of Metal Powders and Compounds Using the Scott Volumeter¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation B329; 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.

This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the U.S. Department of Defense.

1. Scope*

1.1 This test method covers determination of the apparent density of metal powders and related compounds using the Scott Volumeter, also known as the Paint Pigment Volumeter.

1.2 With the exception of the values for density and the mass used to determine density, for which the use of the gram per cubic centimetre (g/cm^3) and gram (g) units is the longstanding industry practice, the values stated in SI units are to be regarded as 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, 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. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

[B215 Practices for Sampling Metal Powders](#)

[B243 Terminology of Powder Metallurgy](#)

[B873 Test Method for Measuring Volume of Apparent Density Cup Used in Test Methods B212, B329, and B417](#)

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

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—For definitions of terms used in this test method, see Terminology [B243](#).

4. Significance and Use

4.1 This test method covers the evaluation of the apparent density physical characteristic of powders. The degree of correlation between the results of this test and the quality of powders in use will vary with each particular application and has not been fully determined.

4.2 The apparent density measured via this test method is often referred to as the “Scott Density.”

5. Apparatus

5.1 **Fig. 1** shows the Scott Volumeter consisting of the following parts:

5.1.1 *Top Funnels*—A large funnel with a ~~16-mesh screen~~ [No. 16](#) (1.18 mm) or a [No. 18](#) (1 mm) screen per Specification [E11](#), and a small conical funnel for directing the powder into the baffle box. Funnels and screen may be brass or stainless steel.

5.1.2 *Baffle Box*—A box with two glass sides and two wooden sides containing a series of four glass baffle plates.

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee [B09](#) on Metal Powders and Metal Powder Products and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee [B09.03](#) on Refractory Metal Powders.

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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.

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

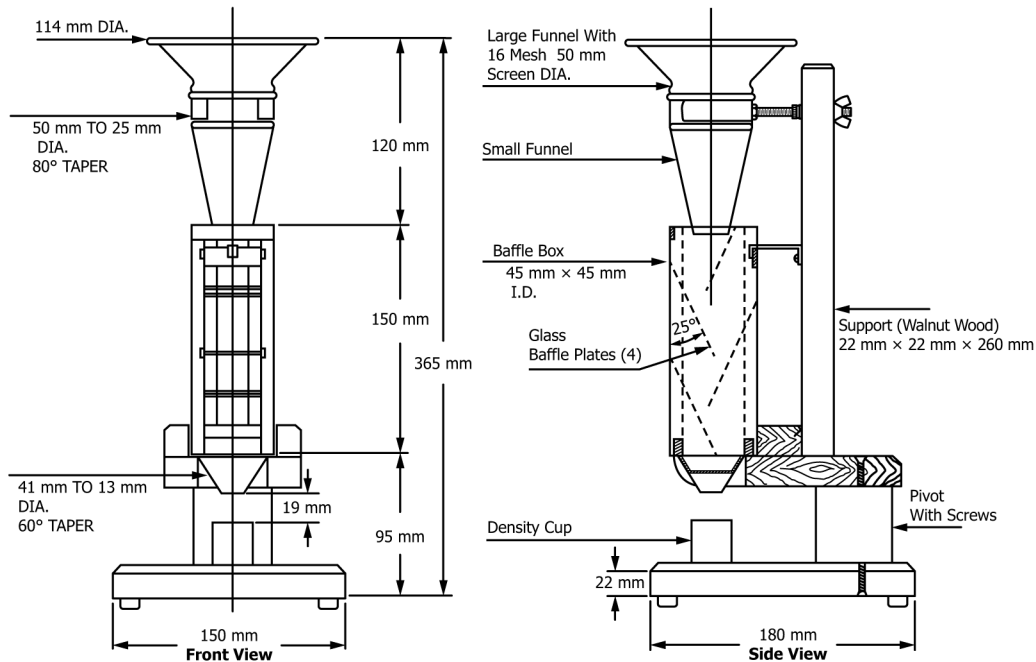


FIG. 1 Density Apparatus Assembly

The wooden baffle box may be substituted by a water-resistant material, such as stainless steel, if washing is more desirable than air cleaning.

5.1.3 *Bottom Funnel*—A small brass or stainless steel funnel directly beneath lower baffle box opening for directing the powder into the density cup.

5.1.4 *Density Cups*—A cylindrical cup having a capacity of $25.00 \pm 0.03 \text{ cm}^3$, with an inside diameter of $28.00 \pm 0.50 \text{ mm}$; $29.50 \pm 2.50 \text{ mm}$; or a square cup with a capacity of $16.39 \pm 0.05 \text{ cm}^3$ and $16.39 \pm 0.05 \text{ cm}^3$. Density cups may have an inside dimension of $25.40 \pm 0.02 \text{ mm}$. Density cups shall be either brass or non-magnetic stainless steel.

5.1.5 *Stand*—A 90° pivoting wooden or stainless steel stand to support the funnels and the baffle box concentric with the density cup so that the bottom funnel lower opening is 19 mm above the top of the density cup as shown in Fig. 1 when using the cylindrical cup. Fig. 2 shows some suggested modifications for use of the metric cylindrical cup. Modifications A and C of Fig. 2 are suggested when the metric cylindrical cup is to be used exclusively. Modification B of Fig. 2 is suggested when both cups are to be used interchangeably.

5.2 *Instrument Support*—A stand or bench surface, level and vibration free.

5.3 *Balance*—A balance, readable to 0.01 g with a capacity of at least 200 g, to determine the mass to the nearest 0.1 g.

5.4 *Brush*—A good quality, 25.4-mm wide brush, preferably nylon.

5.5 *Spatula*—A standard 12.7-mm wide stainless steel laboratory spatula.

6. Test Specimen

6.1 Obtain a test portion in accordance with Practices B215.

6.2 A minimum of 25 cm^3 of powder for the square cup and 35 cm^3 of powder for the cylindrical cup will be needed.

7. Calibration and Standardization

7.1 The density cups shall be calibrated in accordance with Test Method B873. If the density cup falls outside acceptable tolerance limits, $25.00 \pm 0.03 \text{ cm}^3$ for the round cup, or a square cup with a capacity of cylindrical cup, or $16.39 \pm 0.05 \text{ cm}^3$, for the square cup, it is not to be used.

8. Procedure

8.1 Tare or preweigh the density cup.

8.2 Pour the powder being tested carefully into the top receiving funnel and permit the powder to run into the density cup. Completely fill the density cup to overflowing or fill to overflowing and form a mound of powder above the top of the density cup. If the powder is not free-flowing, carefully brush the sample through the top receiving funnel screen without jarring the volumeter. Jarring of the volumeter could result in packing of the powder in the density cups, thus giving erroneously high values.