



Designation: D6175 – 03 (Reapproved 2019)

Standard Test Method for Radial Crush Strength of Extruded Catalyst and Catalyst Carrier Particles¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D6175; 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 and is suitable for determining the resistance of extruded catalysts and catalyst carriers to compressive force from the side.

1.2 This test method was developed using extruded catalyst and catalyst carriers from $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ in. in diameter (0.159 to 0.318 cm) and limited to pieces with a length to diameter ratio greater than or equal to 1:1. This test method may be applicable to other diameters.

1.3 This test method is suitable for the determination of mean crush strength per millimetre in the range of 0 to 15 lbf/mm (0 to 65 N/mm).

1.4 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.

1.5 *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.*

1.6 *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](#)

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.

[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](#)

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—See Terminology [D3766](#).

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.2.1 *extruded catalyst particles*—cylindrical particles with uniform cross sections, either solid, hollow core, or multi-lobed, formed by extrusion.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 Individual extrudates taken from a representative sample are calcined, measured in length, placed between two flat surfaces, and subjected to a compressive force. The force required to crush the extrudate is measured. The procedure is replicated, the force per millimetre calculated, and the average of all quotients determined.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 This test method is intended to provide information on the ability of an extruded catalyst to retain physical integrity during use.

6. Apparatus

6.1 A suitable compression testing device is required, composed of the following:

6.1.1 *Calibrated Pressure or Force Gage*, marked for direct reading of the force in pounds force (Newtons) with a range about two times the expected average force reading. A suitable system (mechanical, hydraulic, or pneumatic) must be provided so that the rate of force applied is both uniform and controllable within specified limits (see 9.4).

6.1.2 *Tool Steel Anvils*, between which the sample will be crushed. The faces of the tool steel anvils shall be smooth and free from hollows or ridges that would interfere with uniform contact along the length of the extrudate. The faces shall be parallel to each other along their entire length of travel. The faces of both anvils must be longer in one dimension than the length of the sample pieces to be crushed.