



Designation: **F1035—03 (Reapproved 2015) F1035 – 23**

Standard Practice for Use of Rubber-Cord Pie Disk to Demonstrate the Discernment Capability of a Tire X-ray Imaging System¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F1035; 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 practice describes the construction and use of a rubber-cord pie-shaped standard disk for demonstrating the discernment capability of an X-ray imaging system.

1.2 This practice is applicable to direct viewing (fluoroscopic) X-ray imaging systems and film, plate or paper (radiographic) X-ray imaging systems that are used for checking the construction consistency of pneumatic tires.

1.3 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard.

1.4 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns—concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health 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

D1349 Practice for Rubber—Standard Conditions for Testing

D3186 Test Methods for Rubber—Evaluation of SBR (Styrene-Butadiene Rubber) Mixed With Carbon Black or Carbon Black and Oil

F538 Terminology Relating to Characteristics and Performance of Tires

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:*

3.1.1 *pie disk, rubber-cord, n— in tire X-ray testing*, a circular disk of a specified diameter having six pie-shaped sections, each containing cord of different materials; it is used for demonstrating the discernment capability of an X-ray imaging system. (**F538**)

3.1.2 *X-ray image plane, n— in tire testing*, a surface located at a specified distance from the X-ray tube “focal spot.”

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F09 on Tires and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F09.10 on Equipment, Facilities and Calibration. Current edition approved June 1, 2015; Dec. 1, 2023. Published September 2015; March 2024. Originally approved in 1986. Last previous edition approved in 2008; 2015 as F1035 – 03 (2008); (2015). DOI: 10.1520/F1035-03R15-10.1520/F1035-23.

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.

3.1.2.1 Discussion—

The centerline of the cone of radiation from the X-ray tube is normal to the image plane. F538

3.1.3 X-ray imaging system, *n*— in tire testing, a collection of the components and subsystems needed to produce a fluoroscopic or radiographic image of the tire.

3.1.3.1 Discussion—

The collection includes the X-ray high voltage generator, X-ray tube, and X-ray screen or radiograph. F538

3.1.4 X-ray radiograph, *n*—an X-ray film, plate, or paper that is placed at the image plane and is used for recording an X-ray image of the object being examined. F538

3.1.5 X-ray screen, *n*—a fluorescent screen, placed at the image plane, that produces an X-ray image of the object being examined.

3.1.5.1 Discussion—

This visible light may be photographed or input to a television system. F538

4. Summary of Practice

4.1 The pie disk is a rubber-cord composite that is used as the subject in an X-ray imaging system. Each of the six sections of the disk has a different cord material which, together, represent the cords commonly used in vehicle tires. The X-ray absorption of these cords range from very nearly the same as that of the rubber matrix to quite different from it.

4.2 The rubber-cord pie disk shall be placed between the X-ray tube and the X-ray image plane at a specified distance from the image plane (see Fig. 1). The ambient conditions are controlled or monitored, and recorded.

4.3 The image of the disk on a fluorescent screen or photograph can be studied for clarity of detail for each cord material. The voltage and current of the X-ray high voltage generator shall be adjusted for optimum detail and contrast sensitivity to view all cord materials simultaneously.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 All X-ray systems are subject to changing efficiencies, so a practice for checking the overall operation is needed. This practice will assure the operator of an optimized image when ambient conditions are controlled and the X-ray high voltage generator is adjusted as prescribed.

5.2 The densities of some tire cord materials are very close to that of the rubber matrix in which they are enclosed, so the resolving capability of an X-ray system is critical to the detection of abnormalities. The rubber-cord pie disk provides a means for optimizing the resolving power in a particular apparatus and for comparing its performance over any period of time.

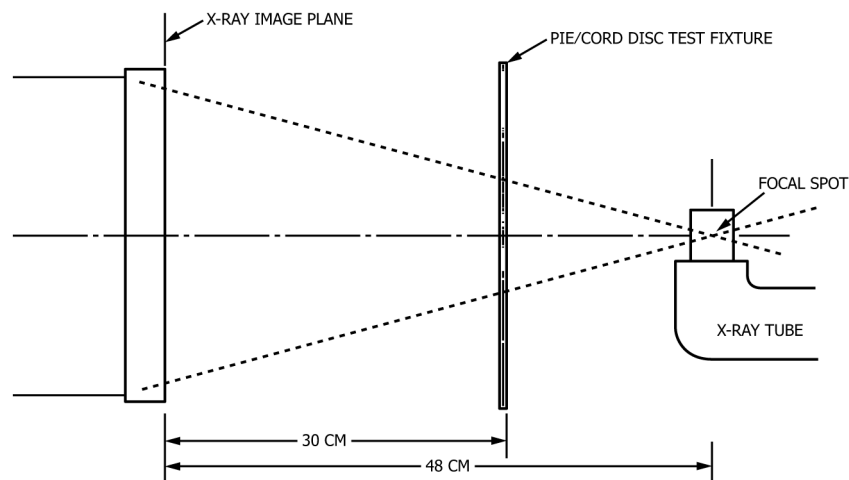


FIG. 1 Pie-Cord Disk Test Fixture Positioning for Tire X-Ray System