



Designation: C 285 – 88 (Reapproved 1999)

## Standard Test Methods for Sieve Analysis of Wet-Milled and Dry-Milled Porcelain Enamel<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C 285; 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 These test methods cover the determination of the fineness of frit in wet- or dry-milled porcelain enamels and other ceramic coatings for metals by means of the No. 200 (75- $\mu$ m) or No. 325 (45- $\mu$ m) sieve.

1.2 The two methods appear as follows:

	Sections
Method A—Referee Method	4 to 9
Method B—Routine Method	10 to 14

1.3 Method A is intended for use where a referee method of higher accuracy is required, while Method B is intended to meet the needs of normal enamel plant production control operations where a rapid, simplified method of sieve testing is required. The accuracy of the simplified method has proved to be entirely adequate for this use. The simplified test, however, is not recommended where high accuracy is required.

1.4 *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 and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

### 2. Referenced Documents

#### 2.1 ASTM Standards:

E 11 Specification for Wire-Cloth Sieves for Testing Purposes<sup>2</sup>

### 3. Significance and Use

3.1 The fineness of the frit has a direct bearing on many of its properties, such as fusibility, tearing, gloss, opacity, suspension in the slip, and ease of spraying.

<sup>1</sup> These test methods are under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee B-8 on Metallic and Inorganic Coatings and are the direct responsibility of Subcommittee B08.12 on Materials for Porcelain Enamel and Ceramic-Metal Systems.

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<sup>2</sup> *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 14.02.

### METHOD A—REFEREE METHOD

#### 4. Apparatus

4.1 *Balance*—The balance or scale shall be of at least 500-g capacity, and accurate to 0.1 g.

4.2 *Sieves*—The sieves shall conform to Specification E 11. They shall include the No. 40 (425- $\mu$ m) sieve and also the No. 200 (75- $\mu$ m) or the No. 325 (45- $\mu$ m) sieve (Note 1), or both. A No. 325 sieve shall be used when the fineness is such that, from a sample containing 100 g of dry solids, less than 2 g is retained on a No. 200 sieve. An 8-in. (203-mm) full-height sieve is recommended. This height is preferred because there is less tendency to flood or splash, and also because it fits commercial automatic tapping and shaking machines. All sieves used for testing shall be standardized initially and after every 50 tests against a reference sieve tested by the National Bureau of Standards and bearing its precision seal. The correction for the sieve used in this test shall be determined by sieving tests made in conformity with the procedure of this test method. Identical samples shall be sieved through the reference sieve and the test sieve. Test materials shall be chosen so that 5 to 10 percent of the material will be retained on the reference sieve. The difference between the percentage residue on the reference sieve and that on the test sieve is the amount of correction which shall be algebraically added to, or subtracted from, the correction for the reference sieve to obtain the final correction (Note 2). The No. 40 sieve need not be calibrated.

NOTE 1—Tyler Standard Sieves of 35, 200, and 325 mesh correspond, respectively, to ASTM sieves No. 40, 200, and 325 (U.S. Standard Sieve Series numbers).

NOTE 2—For example, when comparing the reference sieve with a test sieve, should 8.5 g be retained on the reference sieve and 7.5 g on the test sieve, the total correction for the test sieve would then be 8.5 – 7.5, or + 1.0.

4.3 *Dryer*—A suitable means for drying the sieves and slip sample, without exceeding a temperature of 250 °F (122 °C), shall be provided. No dryer is needed for sieve tests of dry-milled enamel.