



Designation: C 832 – 00

Standard Test Method of Measuring the Thermal Expansion and Creep of Refractories Under Load¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C 832; 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 the procedure for measuring the linear change of refractory specimens that are subjected to compressive stress while being heated and while being held at elevated temperatures.

1.2 This test method does not apply to materials whose strength depends on pitch or carbonaceous bonds unless appropriate atmospheric control is used (see 7.3).

1.3 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as the standard. The values in parentheses are provided for information only.

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 691 Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Study to Determine the Precision of a Test Method²

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.1.1 *maximum dilation*—the percent expansion where the thermal-expansion rate equals the creep-deformation rate. It can be used in estimating thermal-expansion relief when used in conjunction with the temperature at maximum dilation.

3.1.2 *temperature at maximum dilation*—in addition to estimating thermal-expansion relief, it can be used to rank products in terms of relative refractoriness. In general, the higher the temperature at maximum dilation, the more refractory the product and the better it is able to resist deformation at elevated temperatures.

3.1.3 *20 to 50 h creep*—the percent deformation between the 20 and 50 h can be used to rank products in terms of relative load bearing capacity at a particular temperature. Relative rankings of various products may differ at different temperatures.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 Test specimens sawed from samples of refractory brick or from prefabricated samples of monolithic refractories are placed in a furnace and subjected to a prescribed compressive stress. Sensors are positioned for continuously measuring the linear change of the specimens parallel to the direction of the compressive stress. The temperature and linear change of the specimens are continuously recorded while heating the furnace at a controlled rate for thermal expansion under load testing. The time and linear change of the specimens are also continuously recorded while at soak temperature for 20 to 50 h of creep testing.

4.2 The user should be aware that other mechanisms, besides those related to creep, may be activated. This is especially true as temperatures approach 1650°C. When other material responses are activated, such as corrosion, oxidation, sintering, etc., strong caution should be exercised when interpreting and identifying creep mechanisms.

4.3 Since materials tend to exhibit faster creep rates during the initial stage of deformation, the user should be cautioned when extrapolating measured creep rates beyond the normal 50 hour test time. The material must be in the secondary creep stage in order to extrapolate to longer times.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 The thermal expansion under load and the 20 to 50 h creep properties of a refractory are useful in characterizing the load bearing capacity of a refractory that is uniformly heated. Directly applicable examples are blast furnace stoves and glass furnace checkers.

6. Interferences

6.1 *Chemical Interactions with Test Environment*—The test environment (vacuum, inert gas, ambient air, etc.), including moisture content (percent relative humidity), may have a

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² *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 14.02.

strong influence on both creep strain rate and creep rupture life. In particular, refractories susceptible to slow crack growth or oxidation will be strongly influenced by the test environment. Testing should be conducted in environments that are either representative of service conditions or inert to the refractories being tested depending on the performance being evaluated.

6.2 *Specimen Surface Preparation*—Surface preparation of specimens can introduce machining flaws that may affect the creep strain rate and creep rupture life. Machining damage imposed during specimen preparation will most likely result in premature failure of the specimen, but may also introduce flaws that can grow by slow crack growth. Surface preparation can also lead to residual stresses, which can be released during the test.

6.3 *Specimen/Extensometer Chemical Interactions*—If the strain measurement technique relies on physical contact between the extensometer components (contacting probes or optical method flags) and the specimen, then the flag attachment methods and extensometer contact materials must be chosen with care to ensure that no adverse chemical reactions occur during testing. This should not be a problem if the probe or specimen materials are mutually chemically inert. The user should also be aware that impurities or second phases in the probes and flags or specimens may be mutually chemically reactive and could influence the results.

6.4 *Temperature Variations*—Creep strain is related to temperature through an exponential function. Thus, fluctuations in test temperature or changes in temperature profile along the length of the specimen can cause fluctuations in strain measurements or changes in creep rate (see 7.1 and 7.2).

7. Apparatus

7.1 *Electrically Heated Furnace*, with a setting space sufficient to contain one or more specimens of the size specified in

Section 8. The specimens should be equally heated on at least two opposite sides, and the temperature difference between specimens in a multiple-position furnace and between the top and bottom ends of single specimens should be no more than 18°F (10°C). See Figs. 1-5 for sketches of five typical furnace arrangements.

7.2 *Temperature Controllers*, that control heating at a rate of 100 ± 9°F/h (55 ± 5°C/h) over the temperature range from 500 to 3000°F (260 to 1650°C) and can control soak temperatures within ±9°F (±5°C).

7.3 *Air Atmosphere*, unless otherwise specified. If pitch or carbonaceous-bonded materials are tested, specify the atmosphere used when reporting results.

7.4 *Linear Measuring Device*, that records the difference in length dimension of each specimen parallel to the direction of stress and yields the desired precision and reproducibility.

7.5 *Recorders*, that display linear change readings to ±0.0005 in. (0.013 mm).

7.6 *Loading Devices*, that apply at least 100 psi (689 kPa) compressive stress within ±1%, on a 1½ by 1½-in. (38 by 38-mm) cross section.

8. Specimen Preparation

8.1 Cut or form specimens nominally 1½ by 1½ by 4½ in. (38 by 38 by 114 mm) (Note 1) with the 4½-in. dimension perpendicular to the pressing direction of a brick, the ramming direction of a plastic, or the position of the vibrator used in forming a castable. The 4½-in. dimension may be parallel to the length or width of the original shape.

NOTE 1—Specimens of different geometry (for example, cylindrical) may be used upon agreement between the parties concerned.

8.2 Grind or sand both 1½ by 1½-in. (38 by 38-mm) surfaces so that they are nominally plane and perpendicular to

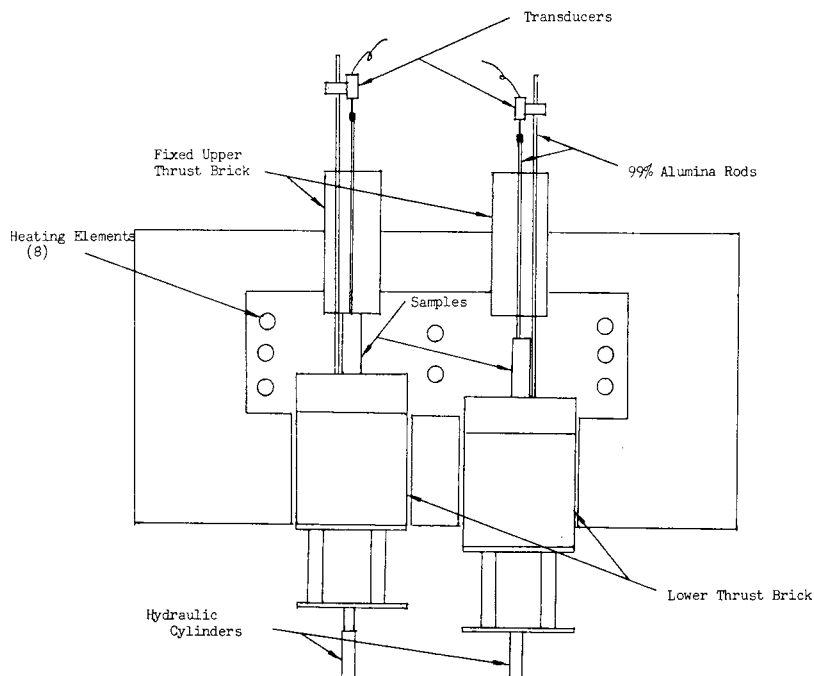


FIG. 1 Specimen Furnace Arrangement

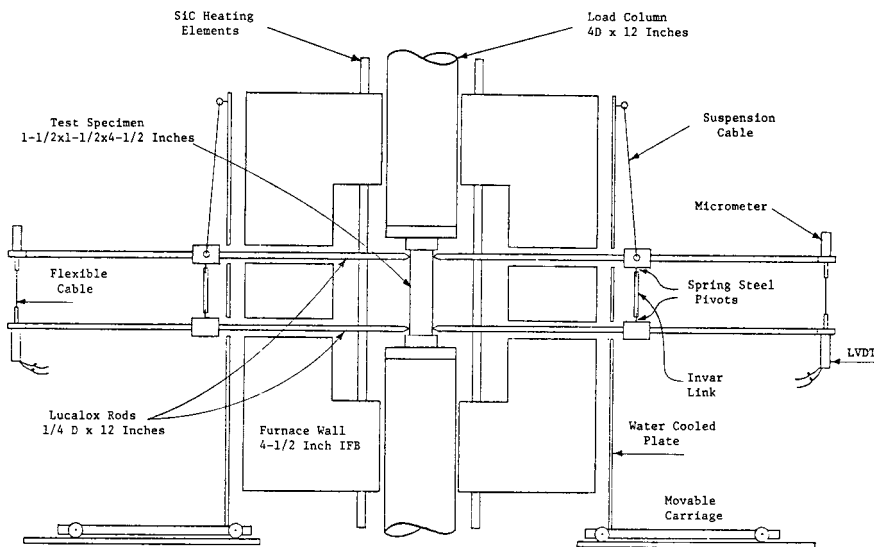


FIG. 2 Specimen Furnace Arrangement

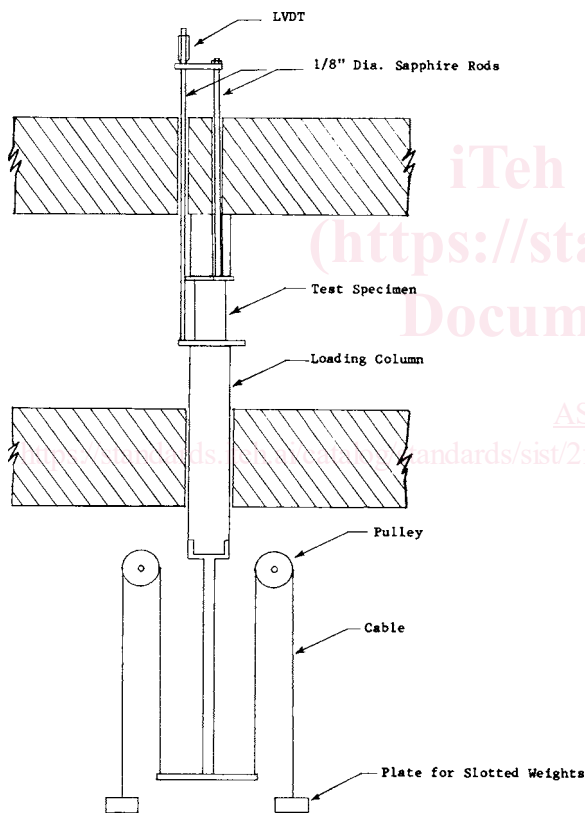


FIG. 3 Specimen Furnace Arrangement

the length dimension. The parallelness tolerance on the loading surfaces of the specimen is recommended to be within 0.001 in. (0.03 mm). Only the 1½ by 1½-in. (38 by 38-mm) and one 1½ by 4½-in. (38 by 114-mm) surfaces may be original.

8.3 Measure all dimensions to the nearest 0.001 in. (0.03 mm) as follows:

8.3.1 *Length*—Average five measurements which include four taken at ¼ in. (6 mm) on the diagonal from each corner and one at the center of the faces.

8.3.2 *Width and Depth*—Average three measurements which include one taken at the center of the faces and two from the quarter points.

8.3.3 Calculate the cross-sectional area of each specimen and use to determine the precise loading per specimen.

9. Calibration

9.1 Calibrate each loading and measuring position separately. Follow the procedure given in Section 10 and determine the “machine output” curves for each position using a specimen of known thermal expansion. Calibration shall be done on each new furnace and after replacement of any parts of the measuring or loading devices. Fused magnesium oxide (MgO) or isotopically pressed and fired MgO of 99 % minimum purity and 3.18 g/cm³ minimum bulk density is recommended for standardization. Volume stable 90 % plus aluminum oxide (Al₂O₃), fused silica (SiO₂), or sapphire may also be used if reliable thermal expansion data are available. Make these runs with the loading mechanism blocked so that the specimen is essentially under zero stress.

9.2 Make a minimum of three runs and record the measurements of linear change continuously with a computer/data acquisition system or on a strip chart or X-Y recorder or, if done manually, at 100°F (55°C) intervals up to 2000°F (1095°C) and 50°F (28°C) intervals above 2000°F while heating in accordance with 10.5. Reposition the specimen after each run to ensure that all random errors due to handling are repeated each time. To ensure that the error for these runs is no greater than ±0.05 % expansion at a probability level of 0.95, the standard deviation of the machine output cannot exceed 0.02 percentage points.

9.3 If MgO is chosen as the calibration standard, use the expansion data listed for MgO in Table 1.

9.4 Obtain correction factors at the selected temperature levels from the algebraic difference between the average machine output in percent and the applicable true-expansion percentage for the calibration standard. The algebraic sum of the correction factors and the machine output of an unknown yields the expansion data in percent for the unknown.