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AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING AND MATERIALS
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Standard Practice for Use of Metric Units of Measure for Reporting Properties of Refractory Materials¹ (COMMITTEE C-8 SUPPLEMENT TO E 380)

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C 899; 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 presents the units to be employed for reporting the properties of refractories, such as density, crushing stress, modulus of rupture, tensile stress, thermal conductivity, and permeability.

1.2 For convenience, a table of conversion factors between inch-pound units and SI units is included.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

E 380 Practice for Use of the International System of Units (SI) (the Modernized Metric System)²

2.2 ISO Standard:

ISO 1000 SI Units and Recommendations for the Use of Their Multiples and of Certain Other Units³

3. Significance and Use

3.1 This practice is provided to facilitate comparison of physical and mechanical properties of refractory materials by establishing uniform presentation of data.

3.2 Units have been chosen, where possible, to result in numbers of magnitude familiar in the refractories industry, that is, g/cm³ rather than the SI preferred unit kg/m³. It is recommended that SI prefixes be selected for use with the units such that the resulting numerical values lie between 0.1 and 1000. For most properties, the prefixes kilo (k) and mega (M) are preferred. Other prefixes are given in the following table:

Multiplication Factor	Prefix	Symbol
10 ⁹	giga	G
10 ⁶	mega	M
10 ³	kilo	k
10 ²	hecto ^A	h
10 ¹	deka ^A	da
10 ⁻¹	deci ^A	d
10 ⁻²	centi ^A	c
10 ⁻³	milli	m
10 ⁻⁶	micro	μ
10 ⁻⁹	nano	n

^A To be avoided where practical.

3.3 The conversion factors, which have been selected for their general utility in the refractories industry, have been taken from Standard E 380, where possible. For uniformity, they have been presented to four decimal places. In use, the converted values should be rounded to the same number of significant figures as in the original value.

4. Standard Units

4.1 *Density*—grams per cubic centimetre (g/cm³).

4.2 *Energy or work*— joules (J) or megajoules (MJ).

4.3 *Mass*—grams (g), kilograms (kg), or megagrams (Mg).

4.4 *Permeability* is currently expressed in darcys. One darcy is a flow of 1.00 cm³/s of a fluid of 1 centipoise (cP) viscosity through a 1-cm cube of the material being measured under a pressure differential of 1 atmosphere. Thus, a darcy is not an SI unit. No permeability units are given in E 380. Until an SI unit of permeability is adopted, express permeability in darcys.

4.5 *Power*—watts (W) or kilowatts (kW).

4.6 *Pressure or stress*—megapascals (MPa) (preferred). For stress less than 1 MPa, kilopascals (kPa) may be used.

NOTE 1—Included are bending, crushing, shear, and tensile stress, modulus of rupture, and elastic modulus.

4.7 *Thermal conductivity*—watts per metre kelvin (W/m·K).

4.8 *Thermal expansion coefficient*— change in length per unit length per kelvin.

5. Conversion Factors

5.1 *Conversion Factors*—See Table 1.

6. Keywords

6.1 metric; practice; properties; refractory

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C-8 on Refractories and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C08.12 on Specifications, Classifications, and Dimensions.

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

³ Available from American National Standards Institute, 11 W. 42nd St., 13th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10036.