



Designation: E144 – 94 (Reapproved 2006)^{ε1}

Standard Practice for Safe Use of Oxygen Combustion Bombs¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E144; 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.

^{ε1} NOTE—The warning note was editorially moved into 4.1 in December 2006.

1. Scope

1.1 This practice covers methods for judging the soundness of new and used oxygen combustion bombs, and describes the precautions to be observed in oxygen bomb combustion methods.

1.2 This practice is applicable to all procedures in which samples are completely oxidized by combustion in a metal bomb containing oxygen under pressure. Where there is conflict with specific precautions in individual ASTM methods, the latter shall take precedence.

1.3 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as the standard. The metric equivalent of inch-pound units may be approximate.

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. Physical Requirements

2.1 *Initial Test*—The manufacturer of oxygen combustion bombs for use in ASTM test methods shall furnish a certificate with each new bomb showing that it has satisfactorily passed the hydrostatic and proof tests described in Sections 3 and 4. When requested, the manufacturer shall supply evidence that the bomb is designed and constructed in accordance with recognized practices for pressure vessel equipment.

2.2 *Periodic Inspection*—All seals and other parts that are recommended by the manufacturer shall be replaced or renewed after each 5000 firing or at a more frequent interval if the seals or other parts show evidence of deterioration. The hydrostatic and proof tests described in Sections 3 and 4 shall be repeated if any of the following have occurred:

2.2.1 Five thousand firings.

2.2.2 Firing with an excessive charge of either sample or oxygen.

2.2.3 Ignition of any internal part of the bomb, including fuel capsule.

2.2.4 The evidence of corrosion or surface defects which exceed 80 % of the manufacturer's stated corrosion allowance for the bomb.

2.2.5 Any change in thread tolerances of bomb enclosures which exceed the manufacturer's specifications.

3. Hydrostatic Test

3.1 Fill the bomb with water at room temperature and connect to a suitable hydraulic pressure system. Be sure that all air has been displaced from the bomb and from the connecting gas passages. Support the bomb so that the diameter at the midsection of the cylinder can be measured with a micrometer caliper, and the deflection at the center point of the bottom can be measured with a micrometer dial indicator. Apply water pressure which is 1.5 times the manufacturer's recommended working pressure test pressure of the bomb and check the bomb and pressure connections for leaks.

3.2 With the hydraulic system at atmospheric pressure, measure the diameter at the midsection of the cylinder and obtain a zero reading for the dial indicator in contact with the center point of the bottom of the bomb. Raise the hydrostatic pressure to test pressure and repeat these measurements, then release the pressure and take a third set of measurements with the system at atmospheric pressure. If the application of test pressure produces a deflection greater than 0.005 in. (0.127 mm) at the midsection of the cylinder or at the center point of the bottom of the bomb, or if any of the bomb parts do not resume their original dimensions when pressure is released, reject the bomb as unsafe.

4. Proof Test

4.1 Record the outside diameter at the midsection of the bomb cylinder as measured with a micrometer caliper, then assemble the bomb for firing with a tablet or pellet of compressed benzoic acid that gives an energy release that is 1.5 times the manufacturer's recommended energy release limit. Admit oxygen slowly to an initial pressure that represents the manufacturer's maximum charging pressure, then submerge the bomb in water and check for gas leaks. If none appear, arrange the bomb for firing in a water bath protected by a heavy

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee E41 on Laboratory Apparatus and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E41.01 on Apparatus.

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