



Designation: B926 – 09

Standard Method for Pinhole Determination in Aluminum and Aluminum Alloy Plain Foil by Means of a Light Table¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation B926; 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 method covers the identification and counting of pinholes, including roll holes, in plain foil using a light table, and inspector with normal 20/20 or corrected 20/20 vision, and a darkened inspection area.

1.2 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

1.3 *This method may involve hazardous materials, operations, and equipment. 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:*²

B881 Terminology Relating to Aluminum- and Magnesium-Alloy Products

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—Refer to Terminology **B881** for definitions of product terms used in this specification.

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.2.1 *calibration*—determination of the values of the significant parameter(s) by comparison with a value(s) indicated by a reference instrument or by a set of reference standards.

3.2.2 *pinhole*—any small void in the foil that will permit the transmission of light. Classification criteria for pinholes limits these voids to those that are too small in size to be clearly visible to the unaided eye (1 \times visual inspection).

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee **B07** on Light Metals and Alloys and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee **B07.03** on Aluminum Alloy Wrought Products.

Current edition approved Dec. 1, 2009. Published January 2010. Originally approved in 2003. Last previous edition approved in 2003 as B926–03. DOI: 10.1520/B0926-09.

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.

3.2.3 *roll hole*—the producer's classification of a pinhole caused by an imperfection on any type of roll the foil contacts during production. The distinguishing feature of a roll hole(s) is the repeatability of this void on a regular interval. This interval is directly proportional to the circumference of the roll causing the void (this interval will also increase proportionally to subsequent thickness reductions).

4. Summary of Method

4.1 This method contains guidelines for determining the number of pinholes present in the area with the highest pinhole concentration in a sample of foil.

4.2 A full width sample is placed on the light table, and the pinholes are counted in a sample of known area (five or more square feet).

5. Significance and Use

5.1 Foil in thickness of about 0.002 in. (0.05 mm) and heavier is virtually free of pinholes. With decrease in thickness, the number of pinholes may increase.

5.2 This method is provided to develop and maintain uniformity in the methods of evaluating pinholes in aluminum foil. The pinhole data provides assessments of process capability and quality levels of the foil as well.

6. Apparatus

6.1 A light table which provides illumination between 1500 and 1800 lux light intensity with a smooth and uniform inspection surface on which the foil is examined. The light table must be in a black booth or in an area where the lights are turned off to provide darkness of less than 50 lux. The light table should be able to accommodate the widest width of foil to be examined. The usual construction of the light table consists of a shallow box painted white on the inside with rows of fluorescent lights and with a frosted or milk glass covering to provide uniform light diffusion.

6.2 One or more counting frames (grids) that have openings of one square foot (one square decimeter for SI counts).

6.3 Sheet of foil to be tested.

6.4 Calibration of the necessary light intensities can be accomplished using a standard light meter.

*A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard