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Standard Test Method for Loss of Mass in Hydrogen Reducing Gas Atmosphere for Cobalt, Copper, Tungsten, and Iron Powders (Hydrogen Loss)¹

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1. Scope*

1.1 This test method covers the determination of the mass of hydrogen-reducible constituents in the following metal powders: cobalt, copper, iron, and tungsten.

1.2 This test method is useful for cobalt, copper, and iron powders in the range from 0.05 to 3.0 % oxygen, and for tungsten powder in the range from 0.01 to 0.50 % oxygen.

1.3 This test method does not measure the oxygen contained in oxides such as silicon oxide (SiO_2), aluminum oxide (Al_2O_3), magnesium oxide (MgO), calcium oxide (CaO), titanium dioxide (TiO_2), and so forth etc. that are not reduced by hydrogen at the test temperatures.

1.4 For total oxygen content, vacuum or inert gas fusion methods are available (see Test Methods E1019).

~~1.5 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are provided for information only.~~

1.5 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard.

1.6 *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

B215 [Practices for Sampling Metal Powders](#)

B243 [Terminology of Powder Metallurgy](#)

E691 [Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Study to Determine the Precision of a Test Method](#)

E1019 [Test Methods for Determination of Carbon, Sulfur, Nitrogen, and Oxygen in Steel, Iron, Nickel, and Cobalt Alloys by Various Combustion and Fusion Techniques](#)

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—Definitions of powder metallurgy terms can be found in Terminology B243. Additional descriptive information on powder metallurgy is available in the Related Material section of Vol 02.05 of the *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 This test method consists of subjecting a sample of powder to the action of a hydrogen-containing gas under standard conditions of temperature and time and measuring the resulting loss of mass.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 The oxygen content of a powder affects both its green and sintered properties.

5.2 Hydrogen loss is a term widely used in the powder metallurgy industry even though the measurement represents an approximate oxygen content of the powder.

5.3 Oxygen is the most common hydrogen-reducible constituent of metal powders, and this procedure may be used as a measure

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee B09 on Metal Powders and Metal Powder Products and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee B09.02 on Base Metal Powders.

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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.

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

of oxygen, reducible under the test conditions, if other interfering elements are absent.

6. Interferences

6.1 If carbon or sulfur is present, or both, are present, they will be largely removed in the test. Their loss in mass is included in the total loss in mass measurement and must be subtracted from the total mass loss.

6.2 If metals or compounds are present that vaporize at the test temperature (such as cadmium, lead, zinc, ~~and so forth~~), etc., their effect is included in the loss of mass measurement and must be subtracted from the total mass loss.

6.3 If some components are present that are oxidized or hydrided during the test, there is a gain in mass that must be added to the total mass loss.

7. Apparatus

7.1 *Furnace*, capable of operating at the prescribed temperature.

7.2 *Temperature Control*, capable of maintaining temperatures to $\pm 15^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($\pm 27^{\circ}\text{F}$), $\pm 15^{\circ}\text{C}$.

7.3 *Gastight Ceramic or Metallic Combustion Tube*.

7.4 *Flow Meter*, to measure flow of hydrogen.

7.5 *Combustion Boat*, composed of alundum, quartz, or nickel, depending on the test conditions. The boat shall be of such dimensions, for example 75 mm long and 12 mm wide, that the thickness of powder, when uniformly distributed, does not exceed 3 mm ($\frac{1}{8}$ in.), mm.

7.6 *Balance*, suitable for determining mass to the nearest 0.0001 g.

8. Reagents

8.1 *Purity of Reagents*—Reagent grade chemicals shall be used in all tests. Unless otherwise indicated, it is intended that all reagents shall conform to the specifications of the Committee on Analytical Reagents of the American Chemical Society, where such specifications are available.³ Other grades may be used, provided it is first ascertained that the reagent is of sufficiently high purity to permit its use without lessening the accuracy of the determination.

8.2 *Dissociated Ammonia*, having a dew point lower than -40°C (-40°F), than -40°C . May be used interchangeably with the hydrogen specified in section 8.3.

8.3 *Hydrogen*, having an oxygen content less than 20 ppm and a dew point lower than -40°C (-40°F), -40°C .

8.4 *Nitrogen*, having an oxygen content less than 20 ppm and a dew point lower than -40°C (-40°F), -40°C .

9. Test Specimen

9.1 Obtain the test specimen in accordance with the procedure described in Practices B215.

9.2 The test specimen shall weigh approximately 5 g.

10. Procedure

10.1 Spread the test specimen to a uniform depth in a combustion boat that has been preconditioned to a constant mass and weighed to the nearest 0.0001 g. The depth of powder in the boat should be approximately 3 mm ($\frac{1}{8}$ in.), mm. Then weigh the boat and specimen to the nearest 0.0001 g.

10.2 Pass the nitrogen through the combustion tube for a period of at least 1 min before inserting the combustion boat at the center of the zone of uniform temperature of the furnace.

10.2.1 For cobalt, the temperature is 875°C (1607°F), 875°C .

10.2.2 For copper, the temperature is 875°C (1607°F), 875°C .

10.2.3 For iron, the temperature is 1120°C (2050°F), 1120°C .

10.2.4 For tungsten, the temperature is 1120°C (2050°F), 1120°C .

10.3 ~~Start~~ 10.3 Ensure that the pilot flames at both ends of the tube furnace are lit and then start the flow of hydrogen and stop the flow of nitrogen. Record the time when the hydrogen is introduced.

10.4 Maintain a positive flow of hydrogen through the system for the time of reduction during which the temperature of the furnace shall be held within $\pm 15^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($\pm 25^{\circ}\text{F}$), $\pm 15^{\circ}\text{C}$.

10.4.1 For cobalt, the time shall be 30 min.

10.4.2 For copper, the time shall be 30 min.

10.4.3 For iron, the time shall be 60 min.

10.4.4 For tungsten, the time shall be 60 min.

10.5 At the end of the prescribed time, discontinue the flow of hydrogen and restart the flow of nitrogen into the tube.

10.6 After nitrogen has been flowing through the combustion tube for at least 1 min, open the tube and withdraw the boat under nitrogen atmosphere to the cooler part of the combustion tube.

³ *Reagent Chemicals, American Chemical Society Specifications*, American Chemical Society, Washington, DC. For suggestions on the testing of reagents not listed by the American Chemical Society, see *Reagent Chemicals and Standards*, by Joseph Rosin, D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc., New York, NY., and the *United States Pharmacopeia and National Formulary*, U.S. Pharmacopeial Convention, Inc. (USPC), Rockville, MD.