



Designation: F 309 – 70 (Reapproved 2000)

Standard Practice for Liquid Sampling of Noncryogenic Aerospace Propellants¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F 309; 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 covers procedures for obtaining a sample of noncryogenic aerospace propellant. Two procedures are covered as follows:

Procedure 1—Closed System (Section 6), and

Procedure 2—Open-End Procedure (Section 7).

1.2 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. For hazard statements see Sections 4 and 5.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*

F 311 Practice for Processing Aerospace Liquid Samples for Particulate Contamination Analysis Using Membrane Filters²

3. Summary of Practice

3.1 Samples are withdrawn from the system by (1) a closed vessel capture, and (2) an open-end vessel (see Fig. 1). Both procedures are practical for most liquid aerospace propellants not excessively corrosive or toxic.

4. Apparatus

4.1 *Stainless Steel Pressure Sampling Cylinders*, 1-L capacity, equipped with stainless steel valves on each end.

4.1.1 **Caution**—Pressure sampling cylinders must be marked for the liquid being sampled. Cylinders for one material must not be interchanged with sampling cylinders of other materials because of the possibility of incompatibility.

4.2 *Full Protective Suits*.

4.2.1 **Precaution**—Due to the toxic and corrosive nature of most propellant fluids and their vapors, extreme care must be exercised in handling. Full protective suits must be worn when sampling these fluids.

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee E21 on Space Simulation and Applications of Space Technology and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E21.05 on Contamination.

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

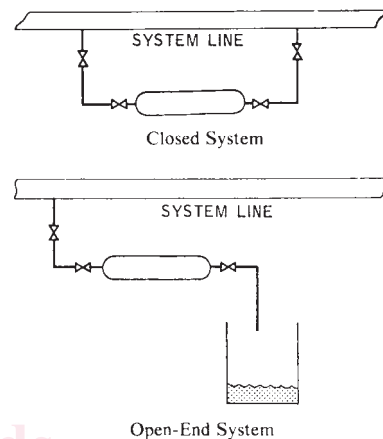


FIG. 1 Two Systems for Obtaining a Sampling of Noncryogenic Aerospace Fluid

4.3 *Polyethylene Wash Bottle*, 1-L capacity, filled with demineralized water, filtered in the manner described in ASTM Practice F 311.

4.4 *Stainless Steel Bucket*.

4.5 *Miscellaneous Fittings*, as needed for sample point adaption.

5. Hazards

5.1 Care should be taken when handling propellants since most of them are toxic to some degree. Care should also be taken when sampling fluids from a system under dynamic conditions.

PROCEDURE 1—CLOSED SYSTEM

6. Procedure

6.1 Sampling cylinders must be clean, particulate-controlled in accordance with system requirements, and have a partial vacuum of 10 percent of atmospheric pressure.

6.2 After removing protective caps, connect both ends of the sampling cylinder to the system sampling ports using fittings as necessary.

6.3 Open both sampling valves and both sampling cylinder valves, and allow fluid to flow through the sampling cylinder for 10 min.

6.4 Close all four valves downstream side first, and remove the sampling cylinder from the system.