



Designation: **C724 – 91 (Reapproved 2010) C724 – 91 (Reapproved 2015)**

## Standard Test Method for Acid Resistance of Ceramic Decorations on Architectural- Type Glass<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C724; 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 ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

### 1. Scope

- 1.1 This test method covers qualitative determination of the acid resistance of the ceramic decoration on architectural glass.
- 1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.
- 1.3 *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. Terminology

#### 2.1 Definitions:

- 2.1.1 *architectural glass*—glass used in the building industry.

### 3. Summary of Test Method

- 3.1 This test method qualitatively determines, by visual inspection, the degree of attack upon a ceramic decoration by a 10 % citric acid solution and a nominal 3.7 % hydrochloric acid solution.

### 4. Significance and Use

- 4.1 This test method evaluates the quality and serviceability of a ceramic decoration on architectural type glass. The degree of attack is determined using an acidic solution both quantitatively and qualitatively.
- 4.2 This test method provides a convenient control test during the manufacture of the ware.
- 4.3 This test method is suitable for specification acceptance.

### 5. Reagent

- 5.1 *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.<sup>2</sup> 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.

- 5.2 *Citric Acid Solution (1 + 9)*—Add 10 parts by mass of reagent grade citric acid to 90 parts by mass of distilled water. Prepare fresh for each determination.

- 5.3 *Hydrochloric Acid Solution (1 + 9)*—Add 10 parts by mass of reagent grade concentrated hydrochloric acid (HCl) (36 to 38 %) to 90 parts by mass of distilled water.

### 6. Procedure

- 6.1 Place four drops of each acid solution on a separate location on the surface of the ceramic decoration of the architectural glass to be tested. Cover each spot with a watchglass to retard evaporation and prevent contamination. Acid should remain on the surface of the test specimen for 15 min at  $20 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ .

<sup>1</sup> This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C14 on Glass and Glass Products and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C14.10 on Glass Decoration.

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<sup>2</sup> *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 *Analar Standards for Laboratory Chemicals*, BDH Ltd., Poole, Dorset, U.K., and the *United States Pharmacopeia and National Formulary*, U.S. Pharmacopeial Convention, Inc. (USPC), Rockville, MD.