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Standard Test Method for Apparent Density by Physical Measurements of Manufactured Anode and Cathode Carbon Used by the Aluminum Industry¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D5502; 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 test method covers the determination of the apparent density of core samples from manufactured articles of anode and cathode carbon used by the aluminum industry in the production of aluminum.

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. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

C559 *Test Method for Bulk Density by Physical Measurements of Manufactured Carbon and Graphite Articles*

IEEE/ASTM SI 10 *Standard for Use of the International System of Units (SI): (The Modern Metric System)* American National Standard for Metric Practice

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:*

3.1.1 *apparent density*—the ~~weight~~mass per unit volume of a substance, including voids inherent in the material tested.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 Apparent density as determined by this test method is a basic material property of importance in manufacturing and application of anode and cathode carbon.

4.2 This test method can be used for quality and process control, material characterization and description, and other purposes.

5. Apparatus

5.1 *Drying Oven*, capable of being controlled to ~~$110 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ ($230 \pm 9^\circ\text{F}$)~~ $110^\circ\text{C} \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ ($230^\circ\text{F} \pm 9^\circ\text{F}$).

5.2 *Desiccator*, charged with indicating desiccant.

5.3 *Balance*, capable of weighing to ~~± 0.01 g~~ ± 0.01 g.

5.4 *Core Drill*, drill equipped with a diamond core bit capable of producing a core with true surface qualities and a minimum diameter of ~~50 mm with true surface qualities~~ 50 mm.

5.5 *Cut-Off Saw*, a saw capable of cutting the cored sample resulting in a surface free of chips or gouges.

5.6 *Micrometer*, a micrometer or other measuring device capable of measuring the diameter and length of the prepared sample to an accuracy of 0.001 cm.

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D02 on Petroleum Products, Liquid Fuels, and Lubricants and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D02.05 on Properties of Fuels, Petroleum Coke and Carbon Material.

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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.

6. Preparation of Test Specimens

6.1 Core drill samples with a minimum diameter of ~~50 mm~~ 50 mm from the manufactured article in the form of a right circular cylinder.

6.2 Cut samples from the core to a minimum length of ~~50 mm~~ 50 mm. It is recommended that triplicate samples from the core be prepared, analyzed, and averaged to attain a result representative of the core apparent density.

6.3 It is the responsibility of the user of this test method to establish the quantity and location of core samples from the manufactured article for testing.

6.4 No particle contained within the sample can be larger than ~~19 mm~~ 19 mm. If particles are larger, the sample size or quantity, or both, shall be increased accordingly to give comparable accuracy in the results.

6.5 During the coring operation, use no lubricant having a boiling point above ~~100°C~~ 100 °C. All edges and faces of the specimen should be free of chips or gouges. Ensure that the specimen is free of any residue from the coring operation. Dry the specimen for a minimum of ~~2 h~~ 2 h at ~~110°C~~ 110 °C, and then allow it to cool to ~~25 ± 5°C~~ 25 °C ± 5 °C in a desiccator. The specimen shall not be removed from the desiccator until immediately prior to weighing.

7. Procedure

7.1 Weigh the prepared specimen to an accuracy of ~~0.01 g~~ 0.01 g using a balance or scale.

7.2 Measure each dimension of the test specimen to an accuracy of ~~0.001 cm~~ 0.001 cm.

7.2.1 Measure the length at four points, 90° apart on the periphery of the circular end faces. Make two sets of diameter measurements. Each set shall consist of four measurements, one at each end and two at intermediate points along an axial line. These sets shall lie at 90° to each other. Determine the mean of the four length measurements (l) (see Fig. 1) and the mean of the eight diameter measurements (d) (see Fig. 2).

8. Calculation

8.1 Record the mass to the nearest ~~0.01 g~~ 0.01 g and the dimensions to the nearest 0.001 cm. Conversion factors are available in IEEE/ASTM SI 10.

8.2 The volume of the right circular cylinder specimen can be calculated as follows:

$$V = \pi(d^2/4)l \quad (1)$$

where:

V = volume, cm³,

l = mean length, cm, and

d = mean diameter, cm.

8.3 The apparent density of the specimen can be calculated as follows:

$$D = M/V \quad (2)$$

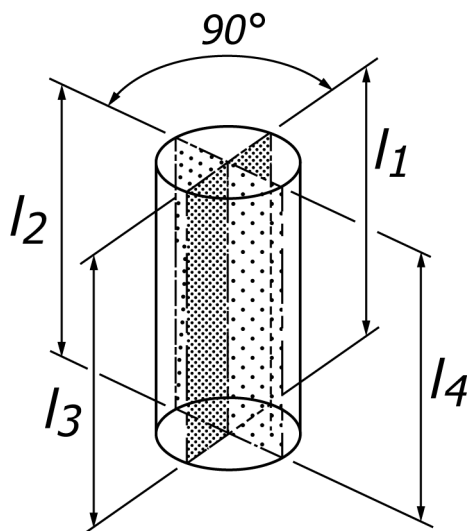


FIG. 1 Determining the Mean of the Four Length Measurements