



Designation: **G126—00 (Reapproved 2008) G126 – 16**

Standard Terminology Relating to the Compatibility and Sensitivity of Materials in Oxygen Enriched Atmospheres¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation G126; 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 terminology defines terms related to the compatibility and sensitivity of materials in oxygen enriched atmospheres. It includes those standards under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee G04.

1.2 The terminology concentrates on terms commonly encountered in and specific to practices and methods used to evaluate the compatibility and sensitivity of materials in oxygen. This evaluation is usually performed in a laboratory environment, and this terminology does not attempt to include laboratory terms.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

- D2863 Test Method for Measuring the Minimum Oxygen Concentration to Support Candle-Like Combustion of Plastics (Oxygen Index)
- G63 Guide for Evaluating Nonmetallic Materials for Oxygen Service
- G72 Test Method for Autogenous Ignition Temperature of Liquids and Solids in a High-Pressure Oxygen-Enriched Environment
- G74 Test Method for Ignition Sensitivity of Nonmetallic Materials and Components by Gaseous Fluid Impact
- G86 Test Method for Determining Ignition Sensitivity of Materials to Mechanical Impact in Ambient Liquid Oxygen and Pressurized Liquid and Gaseous Oxygen Environments
- G88 Guide for Designing Systems for Oxygen Service
- G93 Practice for Cleaning Methods and Cleanliness Levels for Material and Equipment Used in Oxygen-Enriched Environments
- G94 Guide for Evaluating Metals for Oxygen Service
- G114 Practices for Evaluating the Age Resistance of Polymeric Materials Used in Oxygen Service
- G120 Practice for Determination of Soluble Residual Contamination by Soxhlet Extraction
- G121 Practice for Preparation of Contaminated Test Coupons for the Evaluation of Cleaning Agents
- G122 Test Method for Evaluating the Effectiveness of Cleaning Agents
- G124 Test Method for Determining the Combustion Behavior of Metallic Materials in Oxygen-Enriched Atmospheres
- G125 Test Method for Measuring Liquid and Solid Material Fire Limits in Gaseous Oxidants
- G127 Guide for the Selection of Cleaning Agents for Oxygen-Enriched Systems
- G128 Guide for Control of Hazards and Risks in Oxygen Enriched Systems
- G131 Practice for Cleaning of Materials and Components by Ultrasonic Techniques
- G136 Practice for Determination of Soluble Residual Contaminants in Materials by Ultrasonic Extraction
- G144 Test Method for Determination of Residual Contamination of Materials and Components by Total Carbon Analysis Using a High Temperature Combustion Analyzer
- G145 Guide for Studying Fire Incidents in Oxygen Systems

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

¹ This terminology is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee G04 on Compatibility and Sensitivity of Materials in Oxygen Enriched Atmospheres and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee G04.02 on Recommended Practices.

Current edition approved April 1, 2008 Dec. 15, 2016. Published May 2008 January 2017. Originally approved in 1994. Last previous edition approved in 2000 2008 as G126—00 G126—00(2008). DOI: 10.1520/G0126-00R08; 10.1520/G0126-16.

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.

autoignition temperature (AIT), *n*—the lowest temperature at which a material will spontaneously ignite in an oxygen-enriched atmosphere under specific test conditions.

G63, G72, G94, G128

contaminant, *n*—unwanted molecular or particulate matter that could adversely affect or degrade the operation, life, or reliability of the systems or components upon which it resides.

G93, G120, G121, G131, G136, G144

contaminate, *v*—to make unfit for use, either intentionally or unintentionally, by introduction of a contaminant.

G131, G136

contamination, *n*—(1) the amount of unwanted molecular or particulate matter in a system; (2) the process or condition of being contaminated.

Discussion—

Contamination and cleanliness are opposing properties: increasing cleanliness implies decreasing contamination.

G93, G120, G121, G131, G136, G144

control coupon (also witness coupon), *n*—(1) a coupon made from the same material and prepared in exactly the same way as the test coupons which is used to verify the validity of the method or part thereof (**G120, G131**); (2) a coupon made from the same material as the test coupons but in this test method is not coated with the contaminant (**G121**).

Discussion—

(1) in this practice, the control coupon is contaminated in the same manner as the test coupons and is subjected to the identical extraction procedure (**G120**); (2) in this practice, the control coupon is contaminated in the same manner as the test coupons and is subjected to the identical cleaning procedure (**G131**).

degas, *v*—the process of removing gases from a liquid.

G131, G136

direct oxygen service, *n*—service in contact with oxygen-enriched atmosphere during normal operations.

G63, G88, G94

Discussion—

Examples are oxygen compressor piston rings or control valve seats.

impact-ignition resistance, *n*—the resistance of a material to ignition when struck by an object in an oxygen-enriched atmosphere under a specific test procedure.

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/52250254-a62e-449e-ba85-15718cc37018/astm-g126-2019> **G63, G94, G128**

indirect oxygen service, *n*—service in which oxygen is not normally but may be contacted as a result of an operator error, or process disturbance, such as liquid oxygen tank insulation or liquid oxygen pump motor bearings.

G63, G88, G94

Discussion—

Examples include, liquid oxygen tank insulation or liquid oxygen pump motor bearings.

maximum use pressure, *n*—the greatest pressure to which a material can be subjected as a result of a *reasonably* foreseeable malfunction, operator error or process disturbance.

G63, G94

maximum use temperature, *n*—the greatest temperature to which a material can be subjected as a result of a *reasonably* foreseeable malfunction, operator error, or process disturbance.

G63, G94

molecular contaminant, *n*—nonparticulate contaminant that may exist in either a gaseous, liquid, or solid state.

Discussion—

Molecular contaminant may be uniformly or nonuniformly distributed as a solution or an emulsion or may be in the form of droplets. Molecular contaminants account for most of what constitutes nonvolatile residue.

G120, G121, G136, G144

nonmetal, *n*—any material other than a metal, nonpolymeric alloy, or any composite in which the metallic component is not the most easily ignited component and for which the individual constituents cannot be evaluated independently, including (ceramics, such as glass, synthetic polymers, such as most rubbers, thermoplastics, and thermosets, and natural polymers, such as naturally occurring rubber, wood, and cloth.) **Nonmetallic is the adjective form of this term.**

G63, G93, G94, G128

nonvolatile residue (NVR), *n*—molecular or particulate matter remaining following the filtration and controlled evaporation of a liquid containing contaminants.

G120, G121, G131, G136, G144

operating pressure, *n*—the pressure expected under normal operating conditions.

G63, G94

operating temperature, *n*—the temperature expected under normal operating conditions.

G63, G94

oxygen compatibility (also *oxidant compatibility*), *n*—the ability of a substance to coexist with both oxygen and a potential source(s) of ignition at an expected pressure and temperature with a magnitude of risk acceptable to the user.

G93, G125, G128, G145

oxygen-enriched, *adj*—containing more than 25 mole percent oxygen.

G63, G88, G94, G128, G145

DISCUSSION—

Other standards such as those published by NFPA and OSHA differ from the definition in their specification of oxygen concentration.

particle (*particulate contaminant*), *n*—a piece of matter in a solid state with observable length, width, and thickness.

DISCUSSION—

The size of a particle is usually defined by its greatest dimension and is specified in micrometers.

G120, G121, G131, G136, G144

qualified technical personnel, *n*—persons such as engineers and chemists who, by virtue of education, training, or experience, know how to apply physical and chemical principles involved in the reactions between oxidants and other materials.

G63, G88, G94, G128, G145

reaction effect, *n*—the personnel injury, facility damage, product loss, downtime, or mission loss that could occur as the result of an oxygen fire.

G63, G94

surface roughness, R_a , *n*—the arithmetic average deviation of the surface profile from the centerline, normally reported in micrometers.

G121, G122

3.1 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard: Definitions:*

aging, *n*—the exposure of a material to stress, such stress of which may include time, pressure, temperature, abrasion, ionizing radiation, light, impact with gas or particles, tensile or compressive force (either static or cyclic), or any other feature that may be present individually or in combination.

G114

accelerated aging, *n*—a type of artificial aging whereby the effect of prolonged exposure during service is stimulated by aging at elevated temperature.

G114

artificial aging, *n*—the exposure of a material to individual or combined stresses such as time, temperature, pressure, abrasion, ionizing radiation, light, impact with gas or particles, tensile or compressive force (either static or cyclic), contact with other materials or chemicals, or any other feature that may be present during a material's service life. aging in which a stress variable is outside the domain of exposure that a material might see in a component for oxygen service or in which an alternative mechanism is used to produce an effect that simulates the results of natural aging.

DISCUSSION—

The degree of artificiality may vary on a large scale. An example of mild artificiality is exposure of a material to a greater pressure than it experiences in the use condition. An example of extreme artificiality is the use of sandpaper to increase a material's surface roughness to simulate particle-impact abrasion that occurs in the use condition. A high degree of artificiality affects the strength of conclusion that can be drawn, because it may be difficult to relate the results to the use condition. Artificial aging that accelerates natural aging but does not alter the resulting effect is preferred. **G114**

artificial aging, *n*—aging in which a stress variable is outside the domain of exposure that a material might see in a component for oxygen service or in which an alternative mechanism is used to produce an effect that simulates the results of natural aging.

DISCUSSION—

The degree of artificiality may vary on a large scale. An example of mild artificiality is exposure of a material to a greater pressure than it experiences in the use condition. An example of extreme artificiality is the use of sandpaper to increase a material's surface roughness to simulate particle-impact abrasion that occurs in the use condition. A high degree of artificiality affects the strength of conclusion that can be drawn, because it may be difficult to relate the results to the use condition. Artificial aging that accelerates natural aging but does not alter the resulting effect is preferred. **G114**

natural aging, *n*—aging in which a material is exposed to conditions replicating those that are present in actual service in a component for oxygen service. **G114**

autoignition temperature (AIT), *n*—the lowest temperature at which a material will spontaneously ignite in an oxygen-enriched atmosphere under specific test conditions. **G63, G72, G94, G128**

average regression rate (*apparent burn rate* *Regression Rate of the Melting Interface [RRMI]*), *n*—the average rate at which the burning/solid-metal melting interface advances along the test sample length as melting of the test sample occurs. **G124**

blank, *n*—the contamination level, sometimes referred to as the background level, level of a fluid when the test coupon is omitted.

DISCUSSION—

Sometimes referred to as the “background level.” **G121**

burn length, *n*—the burn length is the length of the sample that has been consumed by burning.

DISCUSSION—

The burn length is determined by subtracting the post-test sample length from the pretest sample length (which does not include the promoter length or the region used by the test sample support). **G124**

characteristic elements, *n*—those factors that must be present for an ignition mechanism to be active in an oxygen-enriched atmosphere. The more characteristic elements present for a particular ignition mechanism, the more active that mechanism is. **G88**

cleaning effectiveness factor (CEF), *n*—the fraction of contaminant removed from an initially contaminated test coupon as determined by gravimetric techniques. **G122**

cleanliness, *n*—the degree to which an oxygen system is free of contaminant.

DISCUSSION—

Cleanliness and contamination are opposing properties: increasing cleanliness implies decreasing contamination. **G93**

cleaning effectiveness factor (CEF), contaminant (contamination), *n*—the fraction of contaminant removed from an initially contaminated test coupon as determined by gravimetric techniques: unwanted molecular, non-volatile residue (NVR), or particulate matter, or combinations thereof, that could adversely affect or degrade the operation, life, or reliability of the systems or components upon which it resides.

DISCUSSION—

Contamination and cleanliness are opposing properties: increasing cleanliness implies decreasing contamination. **G122, G93, G120, G121, G131, G136, G144, G145**

contaminate, *v*—a process of applying contaminant. (non-volatile residue (NVR) and/or particulate matter). **G131, G136, G120, G121**

control coupon (*witness coupon*), *n*—a coupon made from the same material and prepared in exactly the same way as the test coupons which is used to verify the validity of the method or part thereof.

DISCUSSION—

In practice, the control coupon is contaminated in the same manner as the test coupons and is subjected to the identical cleaning procedure. **G120, G121, G131**

degas, *v*—the process of removing gases from a liquid. **G131, G136**

direct incident cause, *n*—the mechanical or thermodynamic event, such event (such as breakage of a component or near-adiabatic compression, compression), the physicochemical property, such property (such as heat of combustion, combustion), the procedure, such procedure (such as a valve opening rate, rate), or any departure(s) from the intended state of any of these items, that leads directly to an incident (see ignition, or fire, incident or). both. **G145 G145**