



Designation: **C492 – 92 (Reapproved 2013) C492 – 92 (Reapproved 2017)**

Standard Test Method for Hydration of Granular Dead-Burned Refractory Dolomite¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C492; 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 amount of hydration of a granular dead-burned refractory dolomite when exposed to moist air.

1.2 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are for information only.

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, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.4 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

[C92 Test Methods for Sieve Analysis and Water Content of Refractory Materials](#)

[E11 Specification for Woven Wire Test Sieve Cloth and Test Sieves](#)

3. Significance and Use

3.1 The hydration of dead-burned dolomite grains is an important aspect of both manufacturing and using such grains. Moisture from any source will cause the grains to partially disintegrate, eventually making the dead-burned dolomite unfit for use. This test method may prove useful for determining, in a relative manner, which grains are more resistant to hydration than others.

3.2 Data from one laboratory might help in establishing internal limits for determining whether a particular batch of grain is suitable for refractory production. However, this test method takes great care to run, and is not recommended as a quality control test. Possibly, a specification might be developed between two parties if sufficient care in establishing the bias between the laboratories is carried out.

4. Apparatus

4.1 *Sieve*, ASTM No. 40 (425- μ m) (equivalent to a 35-mesh Tyler Standard Series) conforming to Specification [E11](#), with pan and cover.

4.2 *Glass Petri Dishes*, 95 by 20-mm.

4.3 *Circulating Hot-Air Oven*, capable of operating at 220 to ~~230~~²³⁰~~F~~^F230 °F (104 to ~~110~~¹¹⁰~~°C~~^{°C}).

4.4 *Steam-Humidity Cabinet*, to be maintained at 160 ± 2 ²~~F~~^F °F (71 ± 1 ¹~~°C~~^{°C}) and 85 ± 3 % humidity.³

4.5 *Scale*, having a capacity of 200 g, accurate to 0.02 g.

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee [C08](#) on Refractories and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee [C08.04](#) on Chemical Behaviors. Current edition approved April 1, 2013; Nov. 1, 2017. Published August 2013; November 2017. Originally approved in 1962. Last previous edition approved in 2008 as C492 – 92 (2013). DOI: [10.1520/C0492-92R13](https://doi.org/10.1520/C0492-92R13); [10.1520/C0492-92R17](https://doi.org/10.1520/C0492-92R17).

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.

³ An apparatus manufactured by the American Instrument Co., 8030 Georgia Ave., Silver Spring, MD, or the Electric Hotpack Co., Philadelphia, PA, has been found suitable for this purpose.