



Standard Test Method of Thermal Shock Test on Glass Pipe¹

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1. Scope

1.1 Since thermal shock resistance is so closely related to the linear coefficient of expansion, this test method for the determination of the thermal shock resistance of glass process pipe is primarily intended to supplement test results on the linear coefficient of expansion, Test Method E228. This thermal shock test will not ordinarily be performed except in those cases where the thermal shock resistance may be questioned.

1.2 This test method covers only two of four thermal shock possible approaches, namely independent downshock of outside and inside pipe surfaces. Downshock is more severe since a higher tensile stress is produced and, hence, more likely to produce failure.

1.3 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

1.4 *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

E228 Test Method for Linear Thermal Expansion of Solid Materials With a Push-Rod Dilatometer

3. Significance and Use

3.1 This test method provides a practical means of assessing glass pipe strength under short-duration, thermally-imposed tensile stresses. In addition to a principal role played by the

linear coefficient of thermal expansion, glass surface defects can also be major factors in reducing downshock performance.

4. Apparatus

4.1 *Oven*, equipped with a device to maintain the temperature with $\pm 5^\circ\text{F}$ ($\pm 3^\circ\text{C}$) of the specified temperature. An indicating controller is recommended. Otherwise, a dial thermometer should be attached and the temperature controlled manually.

4.2 *Water Tank*, at least 18 in. (457 mm) deep with a width and length sufficient to accommodate the samples to be tested. The tank shall be filled with ice water to a depth of at least 12 in. (305 mm). The water temperature shall be maintained at $34 \pm 2^\circ\text{F}$ ($1 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$).

4.3 *Timer*, capable of measuring seconds.

5. Sampling

5.1 A random sampling of 1 % (but not less than two pieces) of pipe and fittings shall be made.

6. Procedure

6.1 Set the oven at the proper temperature, in degrees Fahrenheit, determined as follows:

$$T_{\text{oven}} = 32 + 1.25 ({}^{\circ}\Delta T_{\text{recommended}}) \quad (1)$$

6.2 *Thermal Shock Test—Outside Surface*—Close off all open ends of sample; use glass pipe caps or flat metal plates, plus the necessary flanges, gaskets, inserts, nuts, and bolts. Keep the closed sample in the oven, at temperature, for at least 30 min. Completely submerge the sample in the tank of ice water for 30 s. Keep the time elapsed between removing the sample from the oven and submerging it in ice water not less than 15 s, nor more than 45 s. Inspect each sample for indications of failure.

6.3 *Thermal Shock Test—Inside Surface*—Close off all open ends of sample except one; use glass pipe caps or flat metal plates, plus the necessary flanges, gaskets, inserts, nuts, and bolts. Keep the partially closed sample in the oven, at temperature, for at least 30 min. Remove the sample from the oven, placing the one open end up. Pour ice water into the open end of the sample to overflowing. Keep the time elapsed between the removal of the sample from the oven and the beginning of the time to pour the water to no less than 15 s and

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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.