Australian Standard®

Refractories and refractory materials—Physical test methods

Method 36: Determination of resistance to explosive spalling

PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee MN-007, Refractories and Refractory Materials, as an additional method in the AS 1774 series. This Standard has been prepared because of an identified need by the refractories industry for a method that can determine resistance to explosive spalling and differentiate between various monolithic refractory materials.

Users should note that the method is intended to be indicative, and might not be appropriate for use in contracts, as full precision data for the method has not been finalized. It was felt that the industry's need for a standard was more pressing than the need to specify a particular level of precision.

METHOD

1 SCOPE

This Standard sets out a method for determining the resistance to explosive spalling of monolithic refractories.

2 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

AS	
1774	Refractory and refractory materials—Physical test methods
1774.4.1	Method 4.1: Preparation of test pieces—By casting
2780	Refractories and refractory materials—Glossary of terms
AS/NZS	
2243	Safety in laboratories (series)

3 DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this Standard, the definitions given in AS 2780 and that below apply.

3.1 Transition point temperature

Indicates the dewaterability of castable. A low transition point temperature indicates high dewaterability and this directly relates to high explosion resistance. Castable having high transition point temperature indicates poor dewaterability and low explosion resistance. (See Appendix A for further information.)