Designation: D6393 – 14

Standard Test Method for Bulk Solids Characterization by Carr Indices[1]

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D6393; 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 an apparatus and procedures for measuring properties of bulk solids, henceforth referred to as Carr Indices.[2]

1.2 This test method is suitable for free flowing and moderately cohesive powders and granular materials up to 2.0 mm in size. Materials must be able to pour through a 6.0 to 8.0-mm diameter funnel outlet when in an aerated state.

1.3 This method consists of eight measurements and two calculations for Carr Indices as follows. Each measurement, or calculation, or combination of them, can be used to characterize the properties of bulk solids.

1.3.1 Measurement of Carr Angle of Repose
1.3.2 Measurement of Carr Angle of Fall
1.3.3 Calculation of Carr Angle of Difference
1.3.4 Measurement of Carr Loose Bulk Density
1.3.5 Measurement of Carr Packed Bulk Density
1.3.6 Calculation of Carr Compressibility
1.3.7 Measurement of Carr Cohesion
1.3.8 Measurement of Carr Uniformity
1.3.9 Measurement of Carr Angle of Spatula
1.3.10 Measurement of Carr Dispersibility

1.4 All observed and calculated values shall conform to the guidelines for significant digits and rounding established in Practice D6026.

1.4.1 The procedures used to specify how data are collected/recorded or calculated in this standard are regarded as the industry standard. In addition, they are representative of the significant digits that generally should be retained. The procedures used do not consider material variation, purpose for obtaining the data, special purpose studies, or any considerations for the user's objectives: and it is common practice to increase or reduce significant digits of reported data to be commensurate with these considerations. It is beyond the scope of this standard to consider significant digits used in analysis methods for engineering design.

1.5 *Units*—The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.

1.6 *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:*[3]

D653 Terminology Relating to Soil, Rock, and Contained Fluids
D2216 Test Methods for Laboratory Determination of Water (Moisture) Content of Soil and Rock by Mass
D3740 Practice for Minimum Requirements for Agencies Engaged in Testing and/or Inspection of Soil and Rock as Used in Engineering Design and Construction
D6026 Practice for Using Significant Digits in Geotechnical Data

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions of Terms:*

3.1.1 For common definitions of terms in this test method, refer to Terminology D653.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 Carr Angle of Repose is determined by dropping the powder specimen through a vibrating sieve and funnel above a horizontal circular platform and measuring the angle of powder cone in relation to the edge of the circular platform.

4.2 Carr Angle of Fall is determined by measuring the angle of powder cone in relation to the edge of a circular platform after applying shock impacts to the powder cone. The measurement is performed after completing the measurement of Carr Angle of Repose.

[1] This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D18 on Soil and Rock and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D18.24 on Characterization and Handling of Powders and Bulk Solids.

Current edition approved Nov. 1, 2014. Published November 2014. Originally approved in 1999. Last previous edition approved in 2008 as D6393 – 08. DOI: 10.1520/D6393-14.

[2] Carr, R.L., "Evaluating Flow Properties of Solids," *Chemical Engineering*, January 18, 1965, pp. 163–168.

[3] 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.

***A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard**

4.3 Carr Angle of Difference is calculated by subtracting Carr Angle of Fall from Carr Angle of Repose.

4.4 Carr Loose Bulk Density is determined by sieving powder specimen through a vibrating chute to fill a measuring cup and calculating the mass of loose powder in a given volume.

4.5 Carr Packed Bulk Density is determined by dropping a measuring cup filled with powder specimen for a specific number of times from the same height and calculating the mass of packed powder in a given volume.

4.6 Carr Compressibility is a calculation based on the Carr Loose Bulk Density and Carr Packed Bulk Density.

4.7 Carr Cohesion is a descriptive measure of inter-particle forces based on the rate at which particles pass through sieves. It is determined by measuring the mass of powder on each sieve after vibrating it with powder specimen for a specific period of time. Sieve selection and its vibration time are determined based on the Carr Loose Bulk Density and Carr Packed Bulk Density.

4.8 Carr Uniformity is chosen when Carr Cohesion measurement is not recommended. It is determined by measuring the particle size distribution of the powder specimen using sieve analysis with suitable sieve screens that cover the particle size range of the powder specimen, then calculating the ratio of particle sizes which corresponding to 60% of powder by volume passing to that of 10 % of powder by volume passing.

4.9 Carr Angle of Spatula is an average angle of powder pile in relation to the edge of a spatula before and after applying shock impacts. The powder pile on the spatula is formed by covering the spatula with a specific volume of powder specimen on a pan, then lowering the pan to expose the spatula with a considerable amount of powder on it.

4.10 Carr Dispersibility is determined by dropping a powder specimen through a hollow cylinder above a watch glass, then measuring the mass of powder collected by the watch glass.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 This test method provides measurements that can be used to describe the bulk properties of a powder or granular material.

5.2 The measurements can be combined with practical experience to provide relative rankings of various forms of bulk handling behavior of powders and granular materials for a specific application.

NOTE 1—The quality of the result produced by this standard is dependent on the competence of the personnel performing it, and the suitability of the equipment and facilities used. Agencies that meet the criteria of Practice D3740 are generally considered capable of competent and objective testing/sampling/inspection/etc. Users of this standard are cautioned that compliance with Practice D3740 does not in itself assure reliable results. Reliable results depend on many factors; Practice D3740 provides a means of evaluating some of those factors. Practice D3740 was developed for agencies engaged in the testing or inspection (or both) of soil and rock. As such it is not totally applicable to agencies performing this standard. However, users of this standard should recognize that the framework of Practice D3740 is appropriate for evaluating the quality of an agency performing this standard. Currently there is no known qualifying national authority that inspects agencies that perform this standard.

6. Apparatus

6.1 *Powder Characteristics Tester*—The main instrument includes a *timer/counter* (A), a *vibrating mechanism* (B), an *amplitude gauge* (C), a *rheostat* (D), and a *tapping device* (E) (see Fig. 1).[4]

6.1.1 *Timer/Counter*—The timer is used to control the duration of vibration and the number of taps. A minimum 180-s timer for 60 Hz power supply or a counter is necessary.

6.1.2 *Vibrating Mechanism,* to deliver vibration at 50 to 60 Hz to the vibration plate at an amplitude of 0.0 to 3.0 mm.

6.1.3 *Amplitude Gauge,* mounted on the vibration plate to measure the amplitude of the vibration from 0.0 to 4.0 mm.

6.1.4 *Rheostat*—A dial used to adjust the vibration amplitude of vibration plate from 0.0 to 3.0 mm.

6.1.5 *Tapping Device,* consists of tap holder and tapping lift bar (tapping pin), which lifts and free-fall drops a measuring cup a stroke of 18.0 ± 0.1 mm at a rate of 1.0 ± 0.2 taps/s.

6.2 *Carr Spatula Assembly*—The spatula assembly consists of a *spatula blade* (A), a *pan base/elevator stand* (B), and a *spatula shocker* (C) (see Fig. 2).

6.2.1 *Spatula Blade*—A chrome-plated brass plate mounted on the blade receiver to retain powder while the elevator stand lowers the powder-filled pan. The dimensions of the spatula blade are 80 to 130 mm length, 21.0 to 23.0-mm width and 3.0 to 6.0-mm thick.

6.2.2 *Spatula Shocker*—A sliding bushing with a mass of 109.0 to 111.0 g and a drop height of 140.0 to 160.0 mm, measured from the lower edge of the bushing to the shocker base for the measurement of Carr Angle of Spatula. The total

[4] The sole source of supply of the apparatus known to the committee at this time is Hosokawa Micron International Inc., 10 Chatham Road, Summit, NJ. If you are aware of alternative suppliers, please provide this information to ASTM International Headquarters. Your comments will receive careful consideration at a meeting of the responsible technical committee,[1] which you may attend.

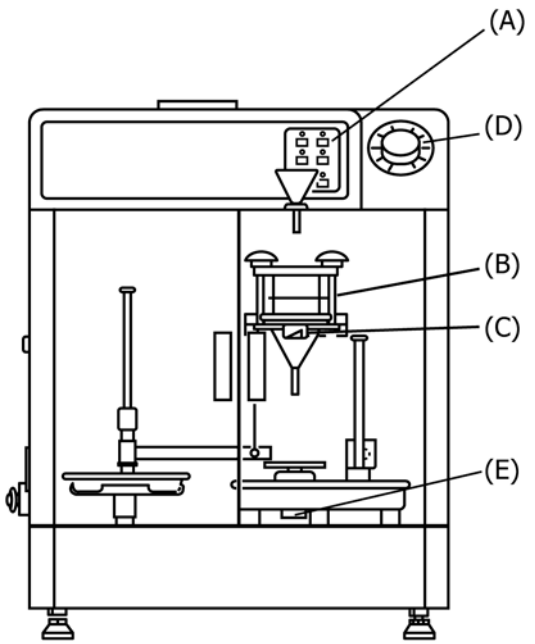

FIG. 1 Powder Characteristics Tester for Carr Indices

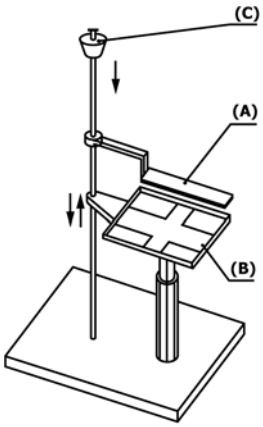

FIG. 2 Carr Spatula Assembly

mass of the shocker assembly including the sliding bushing, pole, spatula blade, and blade receiver is 0.3 to 1.0 kg depending on the material of construction.

6.3 A dispersibility measuring unit consists of a *container* (A) with *shutter cover* (B), a *cylindrical glass tube* (C), and a *watch glass* (D), (see Fig. 3).

6.3.1 *Container*—A hopper unit with a shutter cover at the bottom to support a powder specimen. The shutter cover opens horizontally to release the powder specimen, which then falls through the glass tube onto the watch glass.

6.3.2 *Cylindrical Glass Tube,* located vertically 160 to 180 mm under the shutter cover to confine the scattering/dispersed powder. The dimension of the tube is 90 to 110-mm diameter and 320 to 360-mm length.

6.3.3 *Watch Glass,* centered 100 to 105 mm under the cylindrical glass tube to collect undispersed powder. The dimension of watch glass is 90 to 110-mm diameter and about 2.0-mm thickness with the radius of curvature of about 96.3 mm, concave upwards.

6.4 *Accessories:*

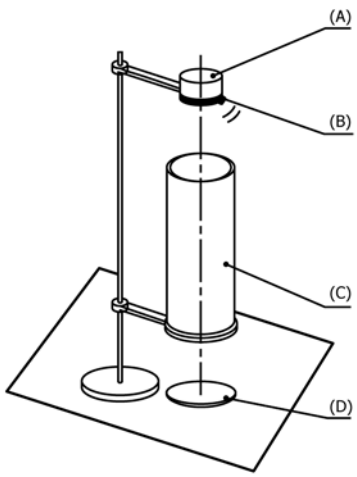

FIG. 3 Carr Dispersibility Measuring Unit

6.4.1 *Spatula Pan*—A stainless steel pan with at least a 100.0-mm width, a 125.0-mm length, a 25.0 mm height, and a 1.0-mm thickness, used to retain powder for the preparation of the measurement of Carr Angle of Spatula.

6.4.2 *Scoop*—A stainless steel container used to transport powder.

6.4.3 *Scraper*—A chrome plated brass or stainless steel plate used to scrape off excess powder in the cup.

6.4.4 *Cup*—A 100-cm^3 stainless steel cylindrical container with the inside dimensions of 49.9 to 50.1-mm diameter and 49.9 to 50.1 mm height used for Carr Bulk Density measurement. The wall thickness of the cup is 1.3 to 2.3 mm. The interior walls of the cup shall be sufficiently smooth that machining marks are not evident.

6.4.5 *Cup Extension*—A white Delrin (trademarked) extension sleeve for the 100 cm^3 measuring cup, 53.0 to 55.0 mm in diameter by 47.0 to 49.0 mm in height.

6.4.6 *Funnel for Carr Angle of Repose*—A glass funnel with a 65° ± 5° angle bowl as measured from the horizontal, 6.0 to 8.0 mm bottom outlet diameter and outlet stem length 32.0 to 36.0 mm for the measurement of Carr Angle of Repose.

6.4.7 *Stationary Chute*—A stainless steel conical chute with the dimensions of 73.0 to 77.0 mm top diameter, 53.0 to 57.0 mm height, and 48.0 to 52.0 mm bottom diameter to guide the powder flow into the measuring cup (see 6.4.4).

6.4.8 *Vibration Chute*—A stainless steel conical chute with the dimensions of 73.0 to 77.0 mm top diameter, 53.0 to 57.0 mm height, and 48.0 to 52.0 mm bottom diameter installed on the vibration plate to guide the powder flow to the stationary chute or cup extension.

6.4.9 *Sieves,* certified 76.0-mm diameter stainless steel sieves with openings of 710 µm, 355 µm, 250 µm, 150 µm, 75 µm, and 45 µm.

6.4.10 *Sieve Extension*—A stainless steel extension piece used as a spacer in the vibration unit when only one sieve is used.

6.4.11 *Spacer Ring*—A white Delrin (trademarked) spacer inserted between sieve and vibration chute or glass funnel to protect them from damage.

6.4.12 *Sieve Holding Bar*—A chrome-plated brass holding bar used to hold sieve assembly on the vibration plate.

6.4.13 *Pan,* with base for tapping device, measuring cup, and shocker. A stainless steel pan, at least 200-mm length, 140-mm width, 30-mm height, and 1.0-mm thickness, designed to accept tapping device, measuring cup and platform, as well as provide a stand base for shocker.

NOTE 2—The pan has molded-in feet so it is slightly raised from the table top. This helps make vibration more consistent.

6.4.14 *Platform*—A chrome-plated brass circular platform with a diameter of 79.0 to 81.0 mm and a height of 58.0 to 62.0 mm to be used for the measurement of Carr Angle of Repose.

6.4.15 *Shocker*—A sliding bushing with a mass of 109.0 to 111.0 g at a drop height of 140.0 to 160.0 mm, measured from the lower edge of the bushing to the shocker base for the measurement of Carr Angle of Fall. The total mass of the shocker, platform, and pan for the measurement of angle of fall is 1.1 to 1.6 kg.

6.4.16 *Brush,* a laboratory brush for dust removal.

6.4.17 *Cover,* for measuring Carr Dispersibility. A removable enclosure to confine the dust of specimen powder when it falls onto the watch glass for the measurement of Carr Dispersibility.

6.5 *Balance,* capable of measuring specimen mass to an accuracy of ± 0.01 g with a max of 2.0 kg.

6.6 *Scale (ruler),* with mm increments, at least 150 mm long.

6.7 *Data Acquisition Equipment*—A microprocessor or computer may be used to guide the measuring operation, collect data, calculate data, and print test results.

6.8 A properly calibrated photo image of the powder cone can be used for relevant measurement.

7. Procedure

7.1 A representative powder sample from process stream should be riffled carefully into enough specimens, one for each individual measurement.

7.2 All the measurements should be performed on a strong, horizontally-leveled bench or work table. If practicable, use a concrete or stone-topped table.

7.3 *Measurement of Carr Angle of Repose:*

7.3.1 Place the parts onto the vibration plate in the following order starting at the bottom:

7.3.1.1 Glass funnel;

7.3.1.2 Spacer ring;

7.3.1.3 Sieve with opening of 710 µm;

7.3.1.4 Sieve extension; and,

7.3.1.5 Sieve holding bar.

7.3.2 Fasten the vibration assembly with knob nuts located on both sides of sieve holding bar.

7.3.3 Center the platform under the glass funnel.

7.3.4 Position the stem end of the glass funnel 75.0 to 77.0 mm above the platform.

7.3.5 Set desired vibration time on timer (usually 180 s on 60 Hz vibrating frequency is selected).

7.3.6 Pour 200 to 300 cm^3 of powder over the sieve using the scoop.

7.3.7 Set Rheostat to 0.

7.3.8 Turn on the vibrating mechanism and timer.

7.3.9 Gradually increase the amplitude of the vibration, no more than 0.2 mm at a time, by incrementally turning the Rheostat until powder starts to flow out of the end of the glass funnel and builds up on the circular platform in a conical shape.

7.3.10 Turn off the vibration mechanism when the powder starts to fall from the edge of the platform and the powder pile is formed.

7.3.11 After the cone has been built up, calculate an average angle of the cone (from horizontal) in relation to the edge of the platform by the equation below. This average angle is called the Carr Angle of Repose.

NOTE 3—A photo of the powder cone may be taken as a record of the cone shape. Measurements from the photo can also be used in Eq 1.

$$\text{Carr Angle of Repose} = \tan^{-1}\left[H/R\right] \quad (1)$$

where:

H = Height of the powder pile, mm, and
R = Radius of the circular platform, mm.

7.3.12 Indicate the shape of the cone either Concave Up (A), Concave Down (B), or Straight (C) (see Fig. 4) on the data sheet.

7.3.13 One test is typical to determine the Carr Angle of Repose. However, if the cone is irregular in shape, repeat the test three times and obtain an average.

7.3.14 If the powder has free-flowing characteristics or has coarse particles larger than 710 µm, the vibration and 710 µm sieve are not necessary. In this case, use the scoop to slowly pour the powder through the funnel. Adjust the pouring rate so that it takes 15 to 30 s to form the conical pile.

7.4 *Measurement of Carr Angle of Fall:*

7.4.1 After determining the Carr Angle of Repose, place the shocker on the shocker base.

7.4.2 Then raise the sliding bushing carefully (so that the cone will not be disturbed) to the upper end of the pole (at a drop height of 140.0 to 160.0 mm) and let it fall to give a shock to the pan. Repeat this process three times. The powder layer will be collapsed and exhibit a smaller angle of repose.

7.4.3 Wait for 30 s after the last shock and then measure the angle as described in 7.3.11 – 7.3.13. This new, lower angle is called Carr Angle of Fall.

7.5 *Calculation of Carr Angle of Difference:*

7.5.1 Subtract the Carr Angle of Fall from the Carr Angle of Repose to obtain the Carr Angle of Difference.

7.6 *Measurement of Carr Loose Bulk Density:*

7.6.1 Place the parts onto the vibration plate in the following order starting at the bottom:

7.6.1.1 Vibration chute;

7.6.1.2 Spacer ring;

7.6.1.3 Sieve with opening of 710 µm;

(A) Concave Up **(B)** Concave Down **(C)** Straight

FIG. 4 The Shape of the Powder Pile

7.6.1.4 Sieve extension; and,

7.6.1.5 Sieve holding bar.

7.6.2 Fasten the vibration assembly with knob nuts located on both sides of sieve holding bar.

7.6.3 Support the stationary chute below the vibration chute.

7.6.4 Measure the mass of empty cup.

7.6.5 Place the pan directly under the stationary chute and position the cup in its base. Make sure the center of cup is in alignment below the center of the stationary chute and the distance between them is 25.0 to 35.0 mm.

7.6.6 Use scoop to pour 200 to 300 cm^3 of the powder onto the sieve.

7.6.7 Set vibration time on timer (a normal vibration time is about 30 s).

7.6.8 Set Rheostat to 0.

7.6.9 Turn on the vibrating mechanism and timer.

7.6.10 Adjust the amplitude of vibration by Rheostat to control the powder flow rate so that the powder will fill the cup within 20 to 30 s.

7.6.11 When the cup is filled and overflowing, stop the vibration.

7.6.12 Using the scraper, lift and scrape excess material from the top of the cup as shown in Fig. 5. Remove small quantities at a time, and continue the process until the material is flush with the top of the cup. Do not exert a downward force with the scraper.

7.6.13 Determine and record the mass of the cup with powder to the nearest 0.01 g.

7.6.14 Subtract the empty cup mass from that of cup with powder. The difference divided by 100 is the Carr Loose Bulk Density of the powder in g/cm^3.

NOTE 4—The cup is exactly 100 cm^3 in volume.

7.6.15 Repeat steps 7.6.6 – 7.6.14 three to five times and obtain an average value.

7.6.16 When the powder is free-flowing and of fairly coarse particle size (for example, larger than 710 µm), it will not be necessary to use the vibrating sieve. The powder can be poured gently into the cup by the scoop.

7.7 *Measurement of Carr Packed Bulk Density:*

NOTE 5—This test is known in the field as a Tapped Bulk Density even though the sample is dropped instead tapped.

7.7.1 Prepare the parts in the same order as with the measurement for Carr Loose Bulk Density (*L*) in 7.6, but without using the stationary chute.

7.7.2 Measure the mass of empty cup.

7.7.3 Place the cup extension on the top of cup.

7.7.4 Sieve the powder into the cup extension and place it on the tapping device.

7.7.5 Set timer for a desired tapping duration (usually 180 s on 60 Hz power supply is selected). Alternatively, use a counter to control the number of taps.

NOTE 6—The optimal number of taps for consistent results is determined by repetitive tests in which the relationship between the Carr Packed Bulk Density and number of taps is reviewed. The number of taps should be sufficiently large so that additional taps do not result in an increase in Carr Packed Bulk Density.

7.7.6 Turn on the tapping device.

7.7.7 During the tapping period, it is necessary to observe the level of the powder and, if necessary, add powder to the cup extension so that the powder level will not be below the rim of cup.

7.7.8 When the tapping is completed, remove the cup and its extension from the tapping device.

7.7.9 Remove the cup extension and scrape off excessive powder from the cup surface as described in 7.6.12.

7.7.10 Determine and record the mass of the cup with the packed powder to the nearest 0.01 g and subtract the empty cup mass from it. The difference divided by 100 is the Carr Packed Bulk Density (*P*) of the powder in g/cm^3.

NOTE 7—The cup is exactly 100 cm^3 in volume

7.8 *Calculation of Carr Compressibility:*

7.8.1 Carr Compressibility (*C*) is calculated by the following equation from the Carr Loose Bulk Density (*L*), in 7.6 and the Carr Packed Bulk Density (*P*) in 7.7.

$$C = 100\,(P - L)/P \tag{2}$$

7.9 *Measurement of Carr Cohesion:*

7.9.1 Determine Carr Loose Bulk Density (*L*), and Carr Packed Bulk Density (*P*), as described in 7.6 and 7.7, and determine particle size distribution by sieving.

7.9.2 Refer to the selection guide in Fig. 6 to determine if Carr Cohesion measurement is recommended. Proceed to 7.10

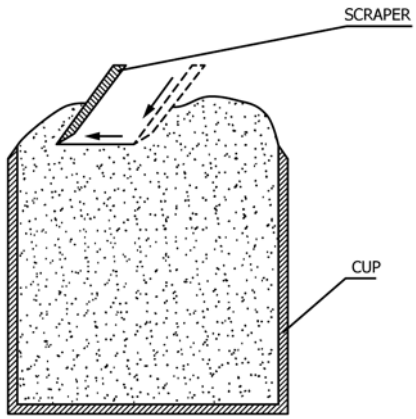

FIG. 5 Scraping Off Excess Powder

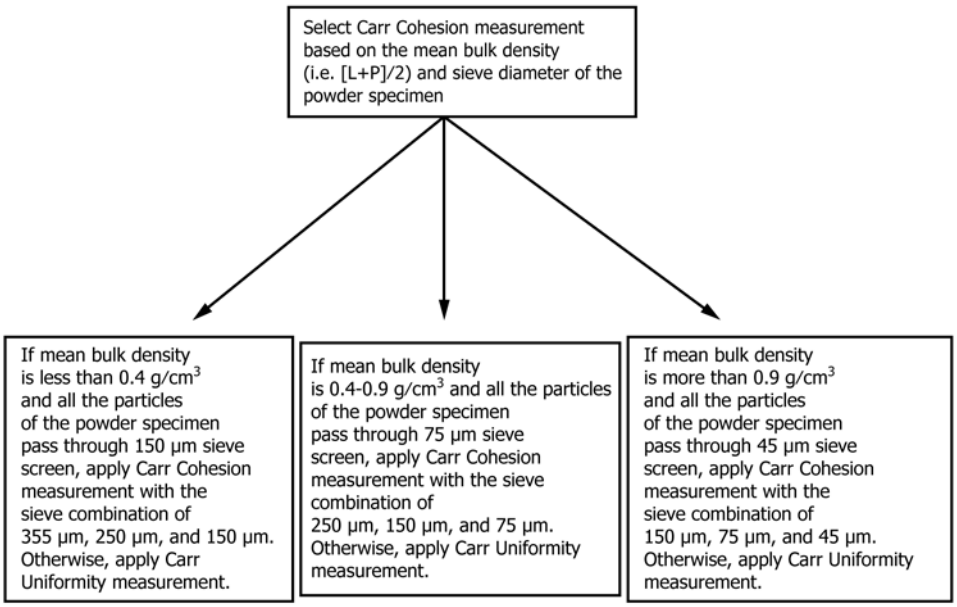

FIG. 6 Selection Guide for Carr Cohesion Measurement

for Carr Uniformity measurement, if Carr Cohesion measurement is not recommended. If Carr Cohesion measurement is recommended, select the proper sieve sizes from Fig. 6.

7.9.3 Place the parts on the vibration plate in the following order, starting at the bottom:

7.9.3.1 Vibration chute.

7.9.3.2 Spacer ring.

7.9.3.3 Sieve 1 (smallest opening).

7.9.3.4 Sieve 2 (midsize opening).

7.9.3.5 Sieve 3 (largest opening).

7.9.3.6 Sieve holding bar.

7.9.4 Fasten the vibration assembly with knob nuts located on both sides of sieve holding bar.

7.9.5 Turn on the vibrating mechanism and adjust the amplitude of vibration to 1.0 mm with Rheostat. Wait until the vibration amplitude becomes stabilized, then turn off the vibration but keep the position of Rheostat as it was.

7.9.6 Set timer according to the vibration time calculated as follows:

$$W = [(P - L)C/100] + L \quad (3)$$

$$T = 20 + [(1.6 - W)/0.016] \quad (4)$$

where:

T = Vibration time, s,
W = Carr Dynamic Bulk Density, g/cm^3,
C = Carr Compressibility, %,
L = Carr Loose Bulk Density, g/cm^3, and
P = Carr Packed Bulk Density, g/cm^3.

7.9.7 If Carr Dynamic Bulk Density, W, is greater than 1.6 g/cm^3, vibration time, T, should be set at 20 s.

7.9.8 Weigh 2.0 ± 0.01 g of powder and place it on the top sieve.

7.9.9 Turn on the vibration mechanism.

7.9.10 When vibration stops after time T, loosen the knob nuts and remove the three sieves and determine the mass of powder retained on each sieve. Brush off material from the sieves.

7.9.11 Carr Cohesion is calculated as follows:

$$[\text{Powder mass retained on the largest sieve/0.1 g}] \times 5 \quad (5)$$

$$[\text{Powder mass retained on the midsize sieve/0.1 g}] \times 3 \quad (6)$$

$$[\text{Powder mass retained on the smallest sieve/0.1 g}] \times 1 \quad (7)$$

7.9.12 This test accumulates a score by giving 5 % to each 0.1 g of specimen on the top (largest opening) sieve, 3 % to each 0.1 g of specimen on the middle (midsize opening) sieve, and 1 % to each 0.1 g of specimen on the bottom (smallest opening) sieve.

7.9.13 The sum of the three calculated values (Eq 5-7) will give the Carr Cohesion [%].

7.10 *Measurement of Carr Uniformity:*

7.10.1 This measurement is applied instead of Carr Cohesion measurement when the powder is relatively coarse and not cohesive. See Fig. 6.

7.10.2 Obtain the particle size distribution of the powder specimen by sieve analysis with suitable sieve screens that cover the particle size range of the powder specimen.

7.10.3 From the particle size distribution curve, determine a particle size of which 60 % of the powder by volume passing (d_{60}) and a particle size of which 10 % of the powder by volume passing (d_{10}).

7.10.4 Carr Uniformity is calculated below:

$$\text{Carr Uniformity} = d_{60}/d_{10} \quad (8)$$

7.11 *Measurement of Carr Angle of Spatula:*

7.11.1 Set the spatula assembly in place as described in 6.2.

7.11.2 Put the spatula pan on the pan base.

7.11.3 Raise the pan until the pan bottom contacts the spatula.

7.11.4 After loosening the powder specimen by stirring, use a scoop to pour the powder into the pan so that the spatula is covered with several centimetres of powder (about 200 to 300 cm^3 on the spatula). Be consistent about the amount of powder used for each measurement, that is, same depth of powder over the spatula.

7.11.5 Slowly lower the pan away from the spatula. This process will expose the spatula with a considerable amount of powder on it.

7.11.6 Calculate an average angle Θ, of the powder pile (from horizontal) in relation to the edge of spatula by the equation below and indicate the shape of the powder pile as described in 7.3.12.

NOTE 8—A photo of the powder pile may be taken as a record of the shape of powder pile. Measurements from the photo can also be used in Eq 9.

$$\Theta = \tan^{-1}\left[H/X\right] \quad (9)$$

where:

H = height of the powder pile on the spatula, mm, and
X = half width of the spatula, mm.

7.11.7 Raise the sliding bushing to the highest point of the pole (at a drop height of 140.0 to 160.0 mm), then drop it to give only one shock to the spatula.

7.11.8 Wait for 30 s after the shock, then calculate an average angle of the powder pile on the spatula and indicate the shape of the powder pile as described in 7.11.6.

7.11.9 Average the mean angle of spatula before and after the shock to give the Carr Angle of Spatula.

7.11.10 If the slope of the powder pile is irregular in shape, repeat the test three times and obtain an average.

7.12 *Measurement of Carr Dispersibility:*

7.12.1 The apparatus should be covered or enclosed in a box to prevent ambient air currents from disturbing the measurement and to contain the powder.

7.12.2 Set the dispersibility measuring unit in place as described in 6.3.

7.12.3 Determine and record the mass of the watch glass to the nearest 0.01 g.

7.12.4 Position the watch glass concave upwards and centered under the glass tube.

7.12.5 Make sure the container is closed with the shutter cover.

7.12.6 Prepare 9.99 to 10.01 g of powder and place it into the hopper of the container.

7.12.7 Open the shutter cover horizontally in less than one second to allow the powder to fall through the glass tube and onto the watch glass.

7.12.8 Determine and record the mass of the watch glass and the powder on it to the nearest 0.01 g.

7.12.9 Carr Dispersibility is obtained by the following calculation:

$$\text{Carr Dispersibility} = (10\ \text{g} - \text{Mass of powder on watch glass})/10\ \text{g} \times 100 \quad (10)$$

8. Report: Test Data Sheet(s)/Form(s)

8.1 The methodology used to specify how data are recorded on the test data sheet(s)/form(s), as given below, is covered in 1.3.

8.2 Record as a minimum the following general information (data):

8.2.1 Requesting agency or client,
8.2.2 Identifying number for job or project,
8.2.3 Technician name or initials, and
8.2.4 Date test was run.

8.3 Record as a minimum the following sample information (data):

8.3.1 Generic name of powder tested,
8.3.2 Chemical name of sample, if known,
8.3.3 Specimen moisture (water) content, if determined. Record value to nearest 0.1 %. Indicate method used to determine moisture if not Test Method D2216,
8.3.4 Temperature of specimen, to the nearest 1°C,
8.3.5 Relative humidity when the test is performed to two significant digits, and
8.3.6 Specimen median particle size, including the method used to determine to two significant digits.

8.4 Record as a minimum the following test data:

8.4.1 Carr Angle of Repose should be reported as angle in degrees to the nearest 1° with an indication of the shape of the powder pile.

8.4.2 Carr Angle of Fall should be reported as angle in degrees to the nearest 1° with an indication of the shape of the powder pile.

8.4.3 Carr Angle of Difference should be reported as angle in degrees to the nearest 1°.

8.4.4 Carr Loose Bulk Density should be reported in units of g/cm^3 to three significant digits.

8.4.5 Carr Packed Bulk Density should be reported in units of g/cm^3 to three significant digits.

8.4.6 Carr Compressibility should be reported as a % value to two significant digits.

8.4.7 Carr Cohesion should be reported as a % value to two significant digits.

8.4.8 Carr Uniformity should be reported as a dimensionless number to two significant digits.

8.4.9 Carr Angle of Spatula should be reported as angle in degrees to the nearest 1°. In addition, the average angle and the indication of the shape of the powder pile on the spatula before and after the mechanical shock should be included in the report.

8.4.10 Carr Dispersibility should be reported as a % value to two significant digits.

9. Precision and Bias

9.1 *Precision*—Test data on precision is not presented due to the nature of the powder and other bulk solids tested by this standard. It is either not feasible or too costly at this time to have ten or more laboratories participate in a round-robin testing program. In addition, it is either not feasible or too costly to produce multiple specimens that have uniform physical properties. Any variation observed in the data is just as

likely to be due to specimen variation as to operator or laboratory testing variation.

9.1.1 Subcommittee D18.24 is seeking any data from the users of this standard that might be used to make a limited statement on precision.

9.2 *Bias*—There is no accepted reference value for this standard; therefore, bias cannot be determined.

10. Keywords

10.1 Carr Angle of Difference; Carr Angle of Fall; Carr Angle of Repose; Carr Angle of Spatula; Carr Cohesion; Carr Compressibility; Carr Dispersibility; Carr Dynamic Bulk Density; Carr index; Carr indices; Carr Loose Bulk Density; Carr Packed Bulk Density; Carr procedures; Carr Uniformity; Tapped Bulk Density

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

Committee D18 has identified the location of selected changes to this standard since the last issue (D6393 – 08) that may impact the use of this standard. (November 1, 2014)

(1) Eliminated the terms "Test A" through "Test J" and renumbered the text accordingly.
(2) Added 1.4.
(3) Added reference to D2216.
(4) In Section 3, deleted all Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard, because they are already in Terminology D653.
(5) Added Section 4, "Summary of Test Method."
(6) In a few instances, "sample" replaced by "specimen" or vice-versa.
(7) Deleted old 6.3.11 to avoid procedural inconsistency.
(8) In 6.4.6, changed the text "about a 55º angle bowl" to "a 65 ± 5º angle bowl" for clarity.
(9) In 7.3.11, added Note 3 for the consistency with the Note 8 in 7.11.6.
(10) Section 8 text revised.