



Designation: F607 – 03 (Reapproved 2019)

Standard Test Method for Adhesion of Gasket Materials to Metal Surfaces¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F607; 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.

This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the U.S. Department of Defense.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method provides a means of determining the degree to which gasket materials under compressive load adhere to metal surfaces. The test conditions described are indicative of those frequently encountered in gasket applications. Test conditions may also be modified in accordance with the needs of specific applications as agreed upon between the user and the producer. The maximum temperature recommended for this test method is 205°C (400°F).

1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. The values 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.*

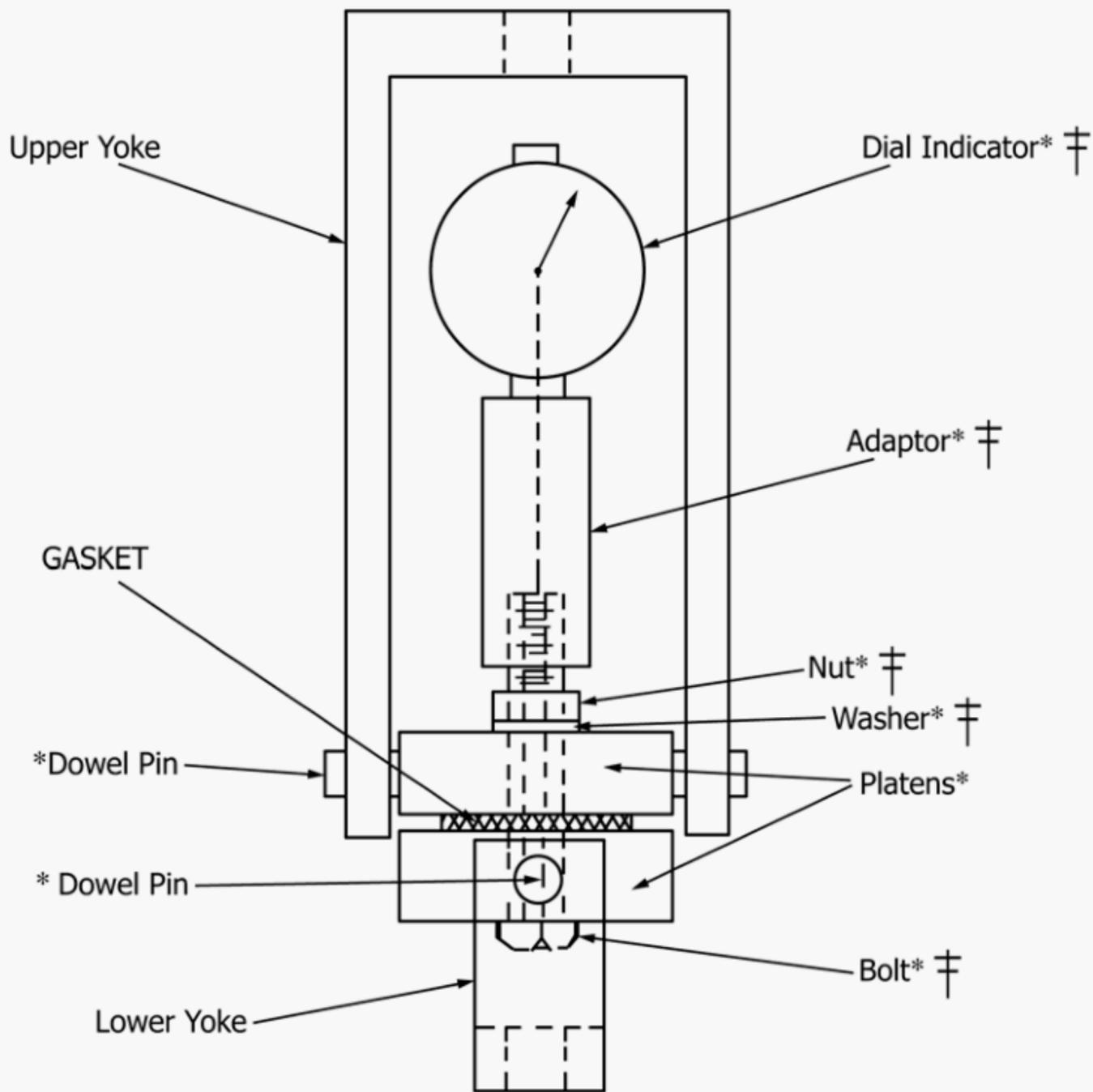
the desired metal, loading the assembly, and subjecting it to a specified set of conditions. The tensile force required to part the platen is measured in newtons or pounds-force and is recorded along with the calculated stress (force per unit area) in megapascals or pounds-force per square inch of gasket surface.

NOTE 1—This tensile force required to separate the platens may be in excess of 8896 N (2000 lbf).

NOTE 2—This fixturing also provides for the measurement of creep relaxation in accordance with Method B of Test Methods F38.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 This test method provides terms such as megapascals or pounds-force per square inch of gasket surface for expressing the extent of adhesion applicable to all materials within the scope of Classification System F104. Under certain conditions, adhesion develops when gasket materials are confined in a compressed state between metal flanges. Adhesion is important



NOTE 1—The platens are flat, circular plates of the designated metal having a diameter of 76 mm (3 in.) and a minimum thickness of 25.4 mm (1 in.). A hole 10.3 mm (0.405 in.) in diameter shall be drilled through the center of each platen. The platens shall be chamfered slightly on all edges. Both sides shall be machined sufficiently to assure good parallelism of the surfaces. One side of each platen shall be finished to a profile of 60 μm R_a (Roughness absolute) maximum (gasket side) utilizing a uniform finishing procedure as agreed upon by the participating laboratories.

FIG. 1 Composite Test Assembly for Adhesion of Gasket Materials to Metal Surfaces

5.3 $\frac{9}{16}$ in. Box End Wrench.

5.4 Tension Tester, capable of a rate of separation of grips of 1.3 mm (0.05 in.)/min equipped with a recording or a maximum indicating device.

5.5 Tension Adapters, that is, upper and lower yokes.

5.6 $\frac{8}{0}$ Dry Garnet Paper.

5.7 Molybdenum Disulfide, in powder or spray form.

6. Test Specimens

6.1 Three circular test specimens of material shall be tested. Care should be taken to cut cleanly, with minimum burrs or loose fibers. The surface of the material shall be kept clean, free of oil deposits or foreign material. No substances shall be used during the cutting operation for lubrication of the die or for any other purpose where they may come in contact with the specimen. Specimens shall be cut with an inside diameter of

32.25 to 32.31 mm (1.270 to 1.272 in.) and an outside diameter of 51.7 to 51.9 mm (2.035 to 2.045 in.).

6.2 The metal platens to be used in the test shall be prepared by removing all traces of previously tested gasket material. The 8/0 dry garnet paper, which has been fastened to a hard, smooth surface with the grit side facing up and held in a horizontal position, shall be used to provide the platen finish. The metal platen shall be firmly grasped or held by means of a suitable holder and the surface to be finished shall be rubbed against the garnet paper. A reciprocating motion shall be used in a pattern of a figure eight and shall be continued until the platen has a uniform finish. If a serrated or non-standard platen surface is used then a soft bronze brush may be used for cleaning, and in such cases the surface finish should be measured using a suitable device prior to the next test. The platen shall then be washed clean with a laboratory grade of acetone to complete the removal of any foreign substance. Care should be taken

after cleaning the platens to handle them by the edge prior to assembly for test. See 8.1 for time limitation after cleaning.

7. Conditioning

7.1 Condition the cut specimens in accordance with the procedure described for their classification in accordance with Classification System F104. The conditioning may be modified in accordance with the needs of specific applications as agreed upon between the user and the producer.

7.2 Hold the test fixture assembly—metal platens, calibrated bolt, washer, and nut at 21 to 27°C (70 to 80°F) for a period of at least 4 h immediately prior to assembly.

8. Procedure

8.1 Assemble the platens within 30 min after cleaning with the conditioned gasket specimens to form a sandwich with the specimen carefully centered between the platens. Care should be taken that the dowel pin holes in one platen are positioned 90° apart from the dowel pin holes in the second platen.

8.2 Lubricate the washer and the threads of the calibrated bolt very lightly, using molybdenum disulfide in powder or spray form. (Oil is not recommended.) Carefully insert the bolt through the two platens, the gasket, and the washer, and screw on the nut finger tight. Take care to avoid contamination of either the gasket or platen surface with the lubricant.

8.3 After placing the box wrench in position on the nut, screw the dial indicator assembly onto the end of the calibrated bolt, finger tight, and set the indicator needle at the zero reading.

8.4 Apply the desired stress to the specimens by tightening the nut with the box wrench until the required dial indicator reading is reached. Record the actual dial indicator reading (D_o). Apply this stress in one continuous motion with a maximum loading time of 3 s. A bolt elongation of 0.1222 to 0.1270 mm (0.00481 to 0.0050 in.) is typical for a compressive force of 26.7 kN (6000 lbf). In the case of Type 2 or Type 3 gasket material, a lighter compressive force as may be agreed upon between the user and the producer may be used.

8.5 Remove the dial indicator and box wrench.

8.6 Place the platen/gasket assembly in a heated air-circulating oven for 22 h at 100 ± 2°C (212 ± 3.6°F), unless otherwise specified.

8.7 Remove the platen/gasket assembly from the oven and cool in a 40 to 60 % relative humidity and 21 to 27°C (70 to 80°F) ambient environment. A fan should cool the assembly in 1 h.

8.8 Reassemble the box wrench and dial indicator in accordance with 8.3.

8.9 Loosen the nut without disturbing the dial indicator assembly. Record the dial indicator reading (D_f).

8.10 If desired, calculate the percent creep relaxation as follows:

$$[(D_o - D_f)/D_o] \times 100 \quad (1)$$

8.11 Remove the nut, washer, and calibrated bolt from the platen/gasket assembly, and test the assembly for gasket adhesion within 30 min after removal of the calibrated bolt stress on the gasket specimen.

8.12 Assemble the tension adapters and yokes, one adapter and yoke to each platen 90° from the other, and insert the dowel pins. In turn, position the assembly in the tension loading machine. Take care to avoid introducing any stress through the platen into the gasket in this step. Do not strike, rap, or shock the platens at any time.

8.13 Determine the tensile load in newtons or pounds-force to separate the platens (adhesion) at a jaw separation speed of 1.3 mm (0.05 in.)/min. The unit stress in megapascals or pounds-force per square inch if desired, may be calculated by dividing the load by the area of the test specimen, that is, 1290 mm² (2.0 in.²).

9. Report

9.1 The report shall include the following:

9.1.1 Identification and designation number of the gasket material tested.

9.1.2 Ambient temperature and relative humidity during conditioning and during the test.

9.1.3 Length of the test, h.

9.1.4 Initial stress used and the specimen thickness.

9.1.5 Percent creep relaxation for each specimen (if desired).

9.1.6 Average of all the results recorded in 9.1.5 (if desired).

9.1.7 The tensile force, N or lbf, required to separate the platens for each specimen (and unit stress if desired).

9.1.8 Average of the results recorded in 9.1.7.

9.1.9 Any tearing of the gasket specimen, pickoff of fibers, or agglomerates of material on either platen.

9.1.10 Surface finish if using platens with a serrated or non-standard surface.

10. Precision and Bias⁴

10.1 The following data shall be used for judging the acceptability of results at 100°C (212°F):

10.1.1 *Repeatability:*

Material Identification	Average Separation Force, N (lbf)
Aluminum	556 (125)
Steel	970 (218)
Cast iron	1032 (232)

10.1.2 *Reproducibility:*

Material Identification	Coefficient of Variation	
	Within Laboratory	Between Laboratories
Aluminum	92.8	34.1
Steel	41.3	30.8
Cast iron	40.3	27.6

11. Keywords

11.1 adhesion; gasket

⁴ Supporting data have been filed at ASTM International Headquarters and may be obtained by requesting Research Report RR:F03-1006.

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