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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 6579-2007

Replacing GB/T 6579-1986

**Laboratory glassware -- Thermal shock and thermal shock
endurance test methods**

实验室玻璃仪器 热冲击和热冲击强度试验方法

(English Translation)

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Foreword

This standard is identical with ISO 718:1990 "Laboratory glassware thermal shock and thermal shock strength test method", is only for a small amount of editing Modifications, with the same technical content.

This standard replaces GB/T 6579-1986 "laboratory glassware thermal shock test method." This standard and GB/T 6579-1986 compared to the main changes are as follows.

- The name was changed to the standard "laboratory glassware thermal shock and thermal shock strength test method";
- Deleting the contents of the original standard Method A;
- Original standard content Method B and Method C combined;
- Increasing the terms and definitions, impact strength test procedures, and test results are shown representation reported. The standard proposed by China National Light Industry Council.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the determination of laboratory glassware thermal shock and thermal shock strength test methods and procedures.

This standard does not apply to equipment and quartz glass soda lime glass containers.

Hot soda lime glass container impact test method according to GB/T 4547.

2 Normative references

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this standard and become the standard terms. For dated references, subsequent Amendments (not including errata content) or revisions do not apply to this standard, however, encourage the parties to the agreement are based on research Whether the latest versions of these documents. For

undated reference documents, the latest versions apply to this standard.

GB/T 4547 Glass containers - Thermal shock resistance and thermal shock endurance - Test methods (GB/T 4547-2007, ISO 7459:2004, IDT)

3 Terms and Definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this standard.

3.1

Laboratory glassware abrupt temperature changes during the application

3.2 By 50% within

the linear regression sample rupture temperature corresponding to the difference between the obtained difference.

3.3 At any time, any other difference between

the temperature inside the center and work space cold sink and oven test workspace a little.

4.1 Cold sink

Capacity is at least five times the total volume of a test sample, the sink should be equipped with a stirrer, a thermometer and a thermostat controller to ensure that the temperature (lower limit Note: The total volume of the sample refers to each sample as a solid body, the sum of all the sample volume.

4.2 Test oven

At least up to a temperature of 300 °C. It should be equipped with air circulation device, to ensure that the temperature does not exceed ± 5 °C; at the same time should be equipped with temperature control Is to ensure that the test oven in the following 180 °C, temperature fluctuations within ± 1 °C, at 180 °C ~ 300 °C, the temperature fluctuates ± 2 °C