
**Fine ceramics (advanced ceramics,
advanced technical ceramics) —
Determination of compaction
properties of ceramic powders**

*Céramiques techniques — Détermination des propriétés de
compactage des poudres céramiques*





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Foreword

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The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 206, *Fine ceramics*.

Fine ceramics (advanced ceramics, advanced technical ceramics) — Determination of compaction properties of ceramic powders

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the test method to determine the extent to which granulated or ungranulated ceramic powders are compacted, when subjected to uniaxial compressive loading in a confining die, under specified conditions.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/IEC 17025, *General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories*

3 Principle

Granulated or ungranulated ceramic powders are compacted uniaxially in a confining die by double-action pressing (mode 1) or by single-action pressing (mode 2). Samples of the ceramic powders can be pressed either at a single specified pressure or at a series of specified pressures. After ejection from die, the apparent density of the ceramic powder compact is determined.

The apparent density obtained in the former case represents the compaction properties of the ceramic powder at the specified pressure. The apparent densities obtained in the latter case are utilized for drawing the compaction curve of the ceramic powder, which is a plot of apparent density as a function of compaction pressure.

4 Symbols and designation

Symbol	Designation	Unit
ρ_a	Apparent density	g/cm ³
m	Mass of ceramic powder compact	g
V	Volume of ceramic powder compact	cm ³

If the apparent density is measured at only one specified pressure, for example 100 MPa, the symbol becomes $\rho_a(100)$.

5 Apparatus

5.1 Cylindrical die, should be made from hard material, preferably hardened steel or tungsten carbide.

The die shall contain two upper and lower punches for producing cylindrical powder compacts and shall be of the floating type or of the type suspended from a spring (mode 1), or of stationary type with only one movable upper punch (mode 2). The die shall be capable of making cylindrical powder compacts with a diameter from 10 mm to 26 mm and a height to diameter ratio between 0,3 and 0,5 (mode 1), or with a diameter from 10 mm to 32 mm and a height to diameter ratio between 0,15 and 0,25 (mode 2).