



Designation: F 303 – 78 (Reapproved 1996)

Standard Practices for Sampling Aerospace Fluids from Components¹

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1. Scope

1.1 These practices cover sampling procedures for use in determining the cleanliness of liquids from components. Three practices A, B, and C, have been developed on the basis of component geometry in order to encompass the wide variety of configurations. These practices establish guidelines to be used in preparing detailed procedures for sampling specific components.

NOTE 1—The term cleanliness used in these practices refers to solid particles in the liquid. It does not generally cover other foreign matter such as gases, liquids, and products of chemical degradation. Cleanliness with respect to particulate contamination does not necessarily give any indication of the other types of contamination.

1.2 All components, regardless of application, may be tested provided (1) the fluid medium selected is completely compatible with the materials, packing and fluid used in the test component, and test apparatus, and (2) the fluid is handled in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and precautions. A liquid shall be used as the test fluid medium. These test fluids may be flushing, rinsing, packing, end use operating, or suitable substitutes for end use operating fluids. **(Caution.)**

NOTE 2—Practices for sampling surface cleanliness by the vacuum cleaner technique (used on clean room garments and large storage tanks) sampling gaseous fluids and handling hazardous fluids such as oxidizers, acids, propellants, etc., are not within the scope of the practices presented; however, they may be included in addendums or separate practices at a later date.

Substitute fluids are recommended in place of end item fluids for preassembly cleanliness determinations on components using hazardous end item fluids. After obtaining the sample, the substitute fluid must be totally removed from the test part with particular caution given to the possibility of trapped fluid. It is hazardous to use a substitute fluid for testing assembled parts where the fluid can be trapped in dead ends, behind seals, etc.

NOTE 3—The word fluid used in these practices shall be assumed to be a liquid unless otherwise stated.

1.3 The cleanliness of assemblies with or without moving parts may be determined at the time of test; however, movement of internal component parts during the test will create

unknown quantities of contamination from wear. Practice B covers configurations requiring dynamic actuation to achieve a sample. The practice does not differentiate between built-in particles and wear particles.

NOTE 4—Defining allowable cleanliness limits is not within the scope of these practices.

1.4 The three practices included are as follows:

	Sections
Practice A—Static Fluid Sampling (Method for extracting fluid from the test article for analysis. This applies to components that have a cavity from which fluid may be extracted)	5-13
Practice B—Flowing Fluid Sampling (Method for flushing contaminants from the test article for analysis. This applies to components which fluid can pass (1) directly through, or (2) pass into and out of by cycling)	14-22
Practice C—Rinse Fluid Sampling (Method for rinsing contaminants from the test article's surfaces. The rinse fluid is analyzed for contamination. This applies to components that do not have a fluid cavity or for other reasons are not adaptable to Practices A and B)	23-31

1.5 *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. For hazard statement, see Notes.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

D 1836 Specification for Commercial Hexanes²

F 311 Practice for Processing Aerospace Liquid Samples for Particulate Contamination Analysis Using Membrane Filters³

F 312 Methods for Microscopical Sizing and Counting Particles from Aerospace Fluids on Membrane Filters³

F 313 Test Method for Insoluble Contamination of Hydraulic Fluids by Gravimetric Analysis⁴

2.2 Military Standards:

MIL-T-27602 Trichlorine Oxygen Propellant Compatibles⁵

MIL-H-6083 Hydraulic Fluid Petroleum Base for Pressure⁵

¹ These practices are under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee E-21 on Space Simulation and Applications of Space Technology and are the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E21.05 on Contamination.

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² Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 06.04.

³ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 14.02.

⁴ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 15.03.

⁵ Available from Standardization Documents Order Desk, Bldg. 4 Section D, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19111-5094, Attn: NPODS.