U. S. Department of Commerce Maurice H. Stans Secretary ational Bureau of Standards L. M. Branscomb, Director

National Bureau of Standards Certificate

Standard Reference Material 709

Extra Dense Lead Glass

This Standard Reference Material is in the form of rectangular blocks $4 \times 4 \times 5$ cm. It is designed for use in the calibration of equipment for the determination of the physical properties of glass, particularly softening, annealing, and strain points, and the relative stress-optical coefficient.

Softening, Annealing and Strain Points

Temperature °C

Laboratories

	A	В	С	Average
Softening Point	385	384	384	384
Annealing Point ²	330	328	326	328
Strain Point ²	312	312	309	311
Softening Point ³		-	383	- :
Annealing Point ⁴	-	-	325	
Strain Point ⁴		_	307	

Relative Stress-Optical Coefficient⁵ at λ = 546.1 nm C = -1.359 Brewsters (1 Brewster = 10^{-12} m²/N)

a. List of Participating Laboratories

Corning Glass Works, Corning, N. Y. (E. H. Fontana)
National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C. (A.
Napolitano and R. M. Waxler)
Owens-Illinois Inc., Toledo, Ohio (R. W. Beiswenger)

The overall direction and coordination of the technical measurements at NBS leading to the certification were performed under the direction of W. Haller, A. Napolitano, R. M. Waxler, and G. W. Cleek, Inorganic Materials Division.

The technical and support aspects involved in the preparation, certification, and issuance of this Standard Reference Material were coordinated through the Office of Standard Reference Materials by R. E. Michaelis.

Washington, D. C. 20234 December 13, 1972 J. Paul Cali, Chief Office of Standard Reference Materials

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Type of Glass: The glass is an extra dense lead glass having average index of refraction, after fine annealing, of N_D = 1.96985 and a Nu value, ν , of 19.7. The glass was manufactured by Schott Optical Glass, Inc., Duryea, Pa.

Composition of Glass: The nominal composition of this glass is as follows:

- b. Index of refraction measured on only four samples selected from lot.
- c. This glass is not intended as a standard for chemical analysis. The above composition is offered only for information purposes.

References

- 1. ASTM Designation C338-57 (1968), "Standard Method of Test for Softening Point of Glass," ASTM Book of Standards, Part 13, 1973.
- 2. ASTM Designation C336-71, "Standard Method of Test for Annealing Point and Strain Point of Glass," ASTM Book of Standards, Part 13, 1973.
- 3. "A Versatile Parallel Plate Viscometer for Glass Viscosity Measurements to 1000 °C," E. H. Fontana, Amer. Ceram. Soc. Bull., 49, No. 6, 594-597 (1970).
- 4. ASTM Designation C598-72, "Tentative Method of Test for

- Annealing Point and Strain Point of Glass by Beam Bending," ASTM Book of Standards, Part 13, 1973. Also, "Experimental Evaluation of Beam Bending Method of Determining Glass Viscosities in the Range 10 to 10 Poises," H. E. Hagy, J. Amer. Ceram. Soc., 46, No. 2, 93-97 (1963).
- 5. "Relative Stress-Optical Coefficients of Some National Bureau of Standards Optical Glasses," R. M. Waxler and A. Napolitano, J. Res. Nat. Bur. Stand. (U.S.), 59, No. 2, 121-125 (Aug. 1957) RP 2779.