This document is not an ASTM standard and is intended only to provide the user of an ASTM standard an indication of what changes have been made to the previous version. Because it may not be technically possible to adequately depict all changes accurately, ASTM recommends that users consult prior editions as appropriate. In all cases only the current version of the standard as published by ASTM is to be considered the official document.



Designation: D 1025 – 96<u>00</u>

Standard Test Method for Nonvolatile Residue of Polymerization Grade Butadiene

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 1025; 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.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the determination of nonvolatile material in polymerization-grade butadiene.

1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. The values stated in inch-pound units 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 and health practices and to determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

2. Summary of Test Method

2.1 A measured volume of liquid butadiene is allowed to evaporate at room temperature from a small glass evaporating dish until only residue remains. The evaporation is then completed by heating the dish to a constant weight.

3. Significance and Use

3.1 This test method is used to determine if there is any heavy material in the butadiene. It is possible that these materials could be deleterious to a polymerization reaction.

4. Apparatus

- 4.1 Balance, Analytical, capable of weighing to the nearest 0.1 mg.
- 4.2 Evaporating Dish, glass, 80 mm in diameter and 45 mm in height.
- 4.3 Graduated Cylinder, capacity of 25 mL, graduated in 0.2-mL subdivisons.
- 4.4 Oven, capable of maintaining a temperature of $105 \pm 5^{\circ}$ C.
- 4.5 Cooling-Vessel, tightly covered, such as a glass desiccator, for cooling the evaporating dish before weighing.
- 4.6 Thermometer, range from -40 to 50°C, graduated in 1°C intervals, mercury-filled.

5. Preparation of Apparatus

5.1 Clean the evaporating dishes with a chromic-acid solution or other suitable cleaning agent before each test. (Warning—See Note 1.)—Causes severe burns. A recognized carcinogen. Strong oxidizer. Contact with organic material may cause fire.) Remove the dishes from the cleaning solution with stainless-steel forceps and handle only with forceps thereafter. Wash the dishes thoroughly, first with tap water, then with distilled water, and dry in the oven at 105°C for about 1 h, or until constant weight is obtained. Before weighing, cool the dishes, for at least 30 min, in the cooling vessel. Note 1—Warning: Causes severe burns. A recognized carcinogen. Strong oxidizer. Contact with organic material may cause fire.

6. Procedure

6.1 Weigh the evaporating dish to the nearest 0.1 mg on the analytical balance.

6.2 Chill the evaporating dish to ice temperature. Cool the butadiene and the graduated cylinder to about -20° C. (Warning—See Note 2.)—Extremely flammable gas under pressure. May form explosive peroxides upon exposure to air. Harmful if inhaled. Irritating to eyes, skin, and mucous membranes.) Determine the sample temperature to the nearest 1°C and transfer 25 \pm 1 mL of sample to the evaporating dish. Record the sample volume and temperature.

6.3 Allow the sample to evaporate at room temperature in a well-ventilated hood. When evaporation is complete, place the evaporating dish in an oven at $105 \pm 5^{\circ}$ C until a weight constant to 0.1 mg is obtained. Before each weighing, cool the dish for

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of Committee D-2 D02 on Petroleum Products and Lubricants and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D0.04 on C₄ Hydrocarbons.

Current edition approved-Nov: Dec. 10, 1996: 2000. Published January 1997: 2001. Originally published as D 1025 – 49 T. Last previous edition D 1025 – 916.

² This test method is an adaptation of one developed and cooperatively tested by the Butadiene Producer's Committee on Specifications and Methods of Analysis of the Office of Rubber Reserve. It appears in the Butadiene Laboratory Manual, Office of Rubber Reserve, as Method No. 2.1.56.2.

∰ D 1025 – 96<u>00</u>

at least 30 min in the cooling vessel. Between each two weighings, place the dish in the oven for at least 30 min. Note 2—Warning: Extremely flammable gas under pressure. May form explosive peroxides upon exposure to air. Harmful if inhaled. Irritating to eyes, skin, and mucous membranes.

7. Calculation

7.1 Calculate the amount of nonvolatile residue by means of the following equation:

Nonvolatile residue, weight % = $[(B - A)/Sd] \times 100$

where:

A = weight of the evaporating dish, g

B = weight of the evaporating dish plus residue, g,

S = volume of the liquid butadiene sample, mL, and

d = density of the sample at the temperature of measurement, g/mL, found by using Table 1.

8. Precision and Bias

8.1 *Precision*—The precision of this test method as determined by statistical examination of interlaboratory results is as follows: 8.1.1 *Repeatability*—The difference between two test results obtained by the same operator with the same apparatus under constant operating conditions on identical test material would, in the long run, in the normal and correctoperation of the test method, exceed the following values in only one case in twenty:

(2)

(1)

8.1.2 *Reproducibility*—The difference between two single and independent results obtained by different operators working in different laboratories on identical test material would, in the long run, in the normal and correct operation of the test method, exceed the following values in only 1 case in twenty:

0.02

8.1.3 *Bias*—Since there is no accepted reference material suitable for determining the bias for the procedure in this test method for measuring non-volatile residue, no statement on bias is being made.

9. Keywords

9.1 butadiene; nonvolatile residue

ASTM International takes no position respecting the validity of any patent rights asserted in connection with any item mentioned in this standard. Users of this standard are expressly advised that determination of the validity of any such patent rights, and the risk of infringement of such rights, are entirely their own responsibility.

This standard is subject to revision at any time by the responsible technical committee and must be reviewed every five years and if not revised, either reapproved or withdrawn. Your comments are invited either for revision of this standard or for additional standards and should be addressed to ASTM International Headquarters. Your comments will receive careful consideration at a meeting of the responsible technical committee, which you may attend. If you feel that your comments have not received a fair hearing you should make your views known to the ASTM Committee on Standards, at the address shown below.

This standard is copyrighted by ASTM International, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, PO Box C700, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959, United States. Individual reprints (single or multiple copies) of this standard may be obtained by contacting ASTM at the above address or at 610-832-9585 (phone), 610-832-9555 (fax), or service@astm.org (e-mail); or through the ASTM website (www.astm.org).

TABLE 1 Density of Butadiene at Various Temperatures

NOTE 1—These data may be used in a graphical manner for better interpolation between data points.

Temperature, °C	Density, g/mL
-45	0.6958
-40	0.6903
-35	0.6848
-30	0.6793
-25	0.6737
-20	0.6681
–15	0.6625
-10	0.6568
-5	0.6510
0	0.6452