



Designation: D 500 – 95

Standard Test Methods of Chemical Analysis of Sulfonated and Sulfated Oils¹

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1. Scope

1.1 These test methods cover the chemical analysis of sulfonated and sulfated oils. The analytical procedures appear in the following order:

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1.2 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as the standard. The metric equivalents of inch-pound units may be approximate.

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 determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.* Material Safety Data Sheets are available for reagents and materials. Review them for hazards prior to usage.

2. Referenced Documents

- 2.1 *ASTM Standards:*
D 1193 Specification for Reagent Water²

3. Purity of Reagents

3.1 *Purity of Reagents*—Reagent grade chemicals shall be

used in all tests. Unless otherwise indicated, it is intended that all reagents shall conform to the specifications of the Committee on Analytical Reagents of the American Chemical Society, where such specifications are available.³ Other grades may be used, provided it is first ascertained that the reagent is of sufficiently high purity to permit its use without lessening the accuracy of the determination.

3.2 *Purity of Water*—Unless otherwise indicated, references to water shall be understood to mean reagent water conforming to Specification D 1193.

MOISTURE

Method A. Water by Distillation with Volatile Solvent

4. Scope

4.1 This test method covers the determination of water existing in a sample of sulfonated or sulfated oil, or both, by distilling the sample with a volatile solvent. The method is applicable only to sulfonated and sulfated oils that do not contain the following: mineral acids, free sulfonic acids, or free sulfuric acid esters; or alkali hydroxides, carbonates or acetates; or alcohol, glycerin, diethylene glycol, acetone, or other water-miscible volatile compounds.

5. Apparatus

5.1 The apparatus required consists of a glass flask heated by suitable means and provided with a reflux condenser discharging into a trap and connected to the flask. The connections between the trap and the condenser and flask shall be interchangeable ground joints. The trap serves to collect and measure the condensed water and to return the solvent to the flask. A suitable assembly of the apparatus is illustrated in Fig. 1.

5.1.1 *Flask*, 500-mL, of either the short-neck, round-bottom type or the Erlenmeyer type.

5.1.2 *Heat Source*—The source of heat may be either an oil bath (stearic acid, paraffin wax, etc.), or an electric heater provided with a sliding rheostat or other means of heat control.

5.1.3 *Condenser*—A water-cooled glass reflux condenser (Fig. 1), having a jacket approximately 400 mm (15¾ in.) in

¹ These test methods are under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D-12 on Soaps and Other Detergents and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D12.12 on Analysis of Soaps and Synthetic Detergents.

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² *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 11.01.

³ *Reagent Chemicals, American Chemical Society Specifications*, American Chemical Society, Washington, DC. For suggestions on the testing of reagents not listed by the American Chemical Society, see *Analar Standards for Laboratory Chemicals*, BDH Ltd., Poole, Dorset, U.K., and the *United States Pharmacopeia and National Formulary*, U.S. Pharmaceutical Convention, Inc. (USPC), Rockville, MD.