



Standard Test Methods for Sampling and Chemical Analysis of Alkylbenzene Sulfonates¹

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1. Scope

1.1 These test methods cover the sampling and chemical analysis of paste, powder, or liquid detergent alkylbenzene sulfonates.

1.2 The procedures for sampling and analysis appear in the following order:

Sections

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Karl Fischer Method	15 – 20
Total Matter Insoluble in Alcohol	21 – 23
Neutral Oil	24 – 27
Chlorides Calculated as Sodium Chloride (NaCl)	28 – 31
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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.* For a specific hazards statement, see Section 8.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

D1172 Guide for pH of Aqueous Solutions of Soaps and Detergents

D1193 Specification for Reagent Water

¹ These test methods are under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D12 on Soaps and Other Detergents and is the direct responsibility of D12.12 on Analysis and Specifications of Soaps, Synthetics, Detergents and their Components.

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² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

SAMPLING

3. General Requirements

3.1 The seller shall have the option of being represented at the time of sampling and when he so requests shall be furnished with a duplicate sample.

4. Powders and Flakes Packed in Cans or Cartons

4.1 One can or carton shall be taken at random from not less than 1 % of the seller's shipping containers, provided each package contains not less than 50 lb (22.7 kg). In the case of smaller containers, a can or carton shall be taken at random from each lot of containers totaling not more than 5000 lb (2268 kg) or fraction thereof. The gross sample shall in all cases consist of not less than three cans or cartons taken at random from separate containers. In the case of very large lots where the sample drawn as above will amount to more than 20 lb (9.1 kg), the percentage of packages sampled shall be reduced so that the amount drawn will not exceed 20 lb (9.1 kg). The individual cans or cartons shall be tightly wrapped at once in paraffined paper and sealed by rubbing the edges with a heated iron. The inspector shall accurately weigh each wrapped can or carton and record its weight and the date of weighing on the wrapper. The wrapped cans or cartons shall be placed in an airtight container which should be nearly filled, and which shall then be sealed, marked, and sent to the laboratory for test. Samples shall be kept cool until tested.

5. Powders and Flakes in Bulk

5.1 A grab sample of not less than 0.5 lb (227 g) shall be taken at random from not less than 1 % of the seller's shipping containers, provided each package contains not less than 100 lb (45.4 kg). In the case of smaller containers, a grab sample of not less than 0.5 lb (227 g) shall be taken at random from each lot of containers totaling not more than 10,000 lb (4536 kg) or fraction thereof. The gross sample shall in all cases consist of not less than three grab samples of 0.5 lb (227 g) each taken at random from separate containers. In the case of very large lots the sample drawn as above will amount to more than 20 lb (9.1 kg), the percentage of packages sampled shall be reduced so that the amount drawn shall not exceed 20 lb (9.1 kg). The inspector shall rapidly mix the gross sample and place it in an