



Standard Specification for Isobutyl Acetate (95 % Grade)¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 1718; 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.

This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the Department of Defense.

1. Scope*

- 1.1 This specification covers isobutyl acetate (95 % grade).
- 1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are for information only.
- 1.3 For specific hazard information and guidance, see the supplier's Material Safety Data Sheet for material listed in this specification.
- 1.4 The following applies to all specified limits in this standard; for purposes of determining conformance with this standard, an observed value or a calculated value shall be rounded off "to the nearest unit" in the last right-hand digit used in expressing the specification limit, in accordance with the rounding-off method of Practice E 29.

2. Referenced Documents

- 2.1 *ASTM Standards*:²
 - D 268 Guide for Sampling and Testing Volatile Solvents and Chemical Intermediates for Use in Paint and Related Coatings and Materials
 - D 1078 Test Method for Distillation Range of Volatile Organic Liquids
 - D 1209 Test Method for Color of Clear Liquids (Platinum-Cobalt Scale)
 - D 1353 Test Method for Nonvolatile Matter in Volatile Solvents for Use in Paint, Varnish, Lacquer, and Related Products
 - D 1364 Test Method for Water in Volatile Solvents (Karl Fischer Reagent Titration Method)
 - D 1476 Test Method for Heptane Miscibility of Laquer Solvents
 - D 1613 Test Method for Acidity in Volatile Solvents and Chemical Intermediates Used in Paint, Varnish, Lacquer, and Related Products

- D 3545 Test Method for Alcohol Content and Purity of Acetate Esters by Gas Chromatography
- D 4052 Test Method for Density and Relative Density of Liquids by Digital Density Meter
- E 1 Specification for ASTM Thermometers
- E 29 Practice for Using Significant Digits in Test Data to Determine Conformance with Specifications
- E 300 Practice for Sampling Industrial Chemicals
- 2.2 *U.S. Federal Specification*:
 - PPP-C-2020 Chemicals, Liquid, Dry, and Paste: Packaging of³

3. Properties

- 3.1 Isobutyl acetate shall conform to the following requirements:⁴

Apparent specific gravity:	
20/20°C	0.868 to 0.873
	or
25/25°C	0.864 to 0.869
Color Pt-Co units, max	10
Distillation, °C at 760 mmHg	
Initial boiling point, min	112.0
Dry point, max	119.0
Nonvolatile matter mg/100 mL, max	5
Water, wt %, max ⁷	0.1
Acidity (free acid as acetic), wt %, max	0.01
Purity, wt %, min	95

4. Sampling

- 4.1 The material shall be sampled in accordance with Practice E 300.

5. Test Method

- 5.1 The properties enumerated in this specification shall be determined in accordance with the following ASTM methods:
 - 5.1.1 *Apparent Specific Gravity*—Determine the apparent specific gravity by any convenient method that is accurate to the third decimal place, the temperature of both specimen and water being 20°C. See Guide D 268 or Test Method D 4052.
 - 5.1.2 *Color*—Test Method D 1209.

¹ This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D01 on Paint and Related Coatings, Materials, and Applications and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D01.35 on Solvents, Plasticizers, and Chemical Intermediates.

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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.

³ Available from Standardization Documents Order Desk, DODSSP, Bldg. 4, Section D, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19111-5098.

⁴ In some cases, Test Method D 1476 may serve as a useful alternative method to determine the presence of water. Because it is a qualitative test, its use would require agreement between user and supplier.