



# Standard Test Methods for Hydroxyethylcellulose<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D2364; 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 ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

## 1. Scope\*

1.1 These test methods cover the testing of hydroxyethylcellulose.

1.2 The test procedures appear in the following order:

|           | Sections |
|-----------|----------|
| Moisture  | 4 – 9    |
| Ash       | 10 – 17  |
| Viscosity | 18 – 23  |
| Density   | 24 – 30  |

1.3 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are for information only.

1.4 *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.*

## 2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards*:<sup>2</sup>

D1193 Specification for Reagent Water

D4794 Test Method for Determination of Ethoxyl or Hydroxyethoxyl Substitution in Cellulose Ether Products by Gas Chromatography

## 3. Purity of Reagents

3.1 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,<sup>3</sup> where such specifications are available. 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 Unless otherwise indicated, reference to water shall be understood to mean reagent water, conforming to Specification D1193.

## MOISTURE

### 4. Scope

4.1 This test method covers the determination of the volatile content of hydroxyethylcellulose.

### 5. Significance and Use

5.1 The results of this test are used for calculating the total solids in the sample; and, by common usage, all materials volatile at this test temperature are designated as moisture.

5.2 Moisture analysis (along with sulfated ash) is a measure of the amount of active polymer in the material and must be considered when determining the amount of hydroxyethyl cellulose to use in various formulations.

### 6. Apparatus

6.1 *Oven*, gravity-convection, capable of maintaining a temperature of  $105 \pm 3^\circ\text{C}$ .

6.2 *Weighing Bottles*, low-form, 50 mm in inside diameter by 30 mm in height, or equivalent.

6.3 *Analytical Balance*.

### 7. Procedure

7.1 Weigh 5 g of sample to the nearest 0.001 g in a tared and covered weighing bottle.

7.2 Place it in an oven at  $105^\circ\text{C}$  for 2 h with the cover removed. Replace the cover, cool in a desiccator, and weigh.

<sup>1</sup> These test methods are under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D01 on Paint and Related Coatings, Materials, and Applications and are the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D01.36 on Cellulose and Cellulose Derivatives.

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<sup>2</sup> For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org), or contact ASTM Customer Service at [service@astm.org](mailto:service@astm.org). For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

<sup>3</sup> *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. Pharmacopeial Convention, Inc. (USPC), Rockville, MD.