



Standard Test Method for Percent Reactive Monomer in Solventless Varnishes¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 3312; 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 the percent of volatile reactive monomer having a vapor pressure exceeding 13.3 Pa (0.1 Torr) at 25°C in an uncatalyzed solventless varnish. Experience has shown this method does not accurately determine percent reactive monomer when the vapor pressure is less than 13.3 Pa (0.1 Torr).

1.2 The values stated in SI units are the standard. The values given in parentheses 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 determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.* For a specific precaution, see Section 5.

NOTE 1—There is no similar or equivalent ISO/IEC standard.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

D 1711 Terminology Relating to Electrical Insulation²

D 5423 Specification for Forced-Convection Laboratory Ovens for Evaluation of Electrical Insulation³

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 *reactive monomer, n*— in solventless electrical varnish, a substance, that, when added to a resin, will combine chemically with that resin under specified conditions.

3.1.2 See Terminology D 1711 for definitions of other terms relating to electrical insulation.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 The percent of reactive monomer in solventless varnishes will affect the viscosity, the handling, and the processing properties of the uncured resin. The percent of reactive

monomer can also affect the degree of hardness and shrinkage which in turn will affect the physical and electrical properties of the cured resin.

5. Safety Precautions

5.1 It is unsafe to use varnish at temperatures above the flash point without adequate ventilation, especially if the possibility exists that flames or sparks are present. Store varnish in sealed containers.

6. Apparatus

6.1 *Balance*, capable of weighing to nearest 0.0001 g.

6.2 *Thermometer*—A glass thermometer having a range from 0 to 200°C (30 to 400°F) and accurate within $\pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ ($\pm 2^\circ\text{F}$).

6.3 *Oven*—A forced-draft constant-temperature oven conforming to Specification D 5423, Type II.

6.4 *Bottle and Drying Dishes*—A stoppered bottle and flat-bottom aluminum drying dish, having an inside diameter of approximately 70 mm ($2\frac{3}{4}$ in.) and a depth of 8 mm ($\frac{5}{16}$ in.).

6.5 *Desiccator*—A suitable desiccator containing anhydrous calcium chloride (CaCl_2).

7. Test Specimens

7.1 *Preparing Specimens*—Place a portion of the uncatalyzed solventless varnish in a stoppered bottle and weigh. Transfer a specimen weighing between 0.2 and 0.3 g from the weighed stoppered bottle to a weighed drying dish, which has been previously heated for 30 min at 150°C (300°F) and cooled in a desiccator. Weigh the stoppered bottle with the remaining contents again. Determine the exact weight of the specimen transferred to the drying dish by the difference. Prepare two specimens from the contents of the stoppered bottle.

8. Procedure

8.1 *Dilution of Specimens*—Add 5 ± 1 mL of methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK) to each specimen in the drying dish. Mix the specimen and the MIBK by moving the drying dishes in a circular direction. The mixing may be done on a hot plate at temperatures below 65°C (150°F). Take care to prevent any loss of solvent or specimen by spillage.

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D09 on Electrical and Electronic Insulating Materials and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D09.01 on Electrical Insulating Varnishes, Powders, and Encapsulating Compounds.

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² *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 10.01.

³ Discontinued; see 1993 *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 10.02.