



Standard Test Method for Boiling Range Distribution of Gasoline and Gasoline Fractions by Gas Chromatography¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 3710; 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.

^{ε1} NOTE—Warning statements were made part of the text in November 1999.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the determination of the boiling range distribution of gasoline and gasoline components. This test method is applicable to petroleum products and fractions with a final boiling point of 500°F (260°C) or lower as measured by this test method.

1.2 This test method is designed to measure the entire boiling range of gasoline and gasoline components with either high or low Reid vapor pressure and is commonly referred to as gas chromatography (GC) distillation (GCD).

1.3 This test method has not been validated for gasolines containing oxygenated compounds (for example, alcohols or ethers).

1.4 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are for information only.

1.5 *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 specific hazard statements, see Note 9 and 7.2.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

D 86 Test Method for Distillation of Petroleum Products at Atmospheric Pressure²

D 323 Test Method for Vapor Pressure of Petroleum Products (Reid Method)²

D 1265 Practice for Sampling Liquefied Petroleum (LP) Gases (Manual Method)²

D 4057 Practice for Manual Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products³

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D-2 on Petroleum Products and Lubricants and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D02.04.0H on Chromatographic Methods.

Current edition approved Sept. 10, 1995. Published November 1995. Originally published as D 3710 – 78. Last previous edition D 3710 – 93.

² Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 05.01.

³ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 05.02.

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 *final boiling point* (FBP)—the point at which a cumulative volume count equal to 99.5 % of the total volume count under the chromatogram is obtained.

3.1.2 *initial boiling point* (IBP)—the point at which a cumulative volume count equal to 0.5 % of the total volume count under the chromatogram is obtained.

3.1.3 *relative molar response*—the measured area of a compound divided by the moles present in the synthetic mixture relative to an arbitrarily chosen component.

3.1.4 *response factor*—a constant of proportionality that converts area to liquid volume.

3.1.5 *system noise*—the difference between the maximum and minimum area readings per second for the first 20 area readings in the blank run.

3.1.6 *volume count*—the product of the area under a peak and a response factor.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 The sample is introduced into a gas chromatographic column which separates hydrocarbons in boiling point order. Conditions are selected so as to measure isopentane and lighter saturates discretely. Normal pentane and heavier compounds are not completely resolved but are measured as pseudo components of narrow boiling range. The column temperature is raised at a reproducible rate and the area under the chromatogram is recorded throughout the run. Boiling temperatures are assigned to the time axis from a calibration curve, obtained under the same conditions by running a known mixture of hydrocarbons covering the boiling range expected in the sample. From these data the boiling range distribution of the sample is obtained.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 The determination of the boiling range distribution of gasoline by GC distillation provides an insight into the composition of the components from which the gasoline has been blended. This insight also provides essential data necessary to calculate the vapor pressure of gasoline, which has been