



Standard Test Method for Rubber From Synthetic Sources—Total and Water Soluble Ash¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 5667; 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 standard covers a test method for the determination of ash content in synthetic rubber.

1.2 *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:

D 3182 Practice for Rubber—Materials, Equipment and Procedures for Mixing Standard Compounds and Preparing Standard Vulcanized Sheets²

D 4483 Practice for Determining Precision for Test Method Standards in the Rubber and Carbon Black Industries²

D 5668 Test Methods for Rubber from Synthetic Sources—Volatile Matter²

E 145 Specification for Gravity-Convection and Forced-Ventilation Ovens³

PART A—TOTAL ASH

3. Summary of Test Method

3.1 A dried sample is accurately weighed into a tared crucible and ignited in a muffle furnace at about 550°C until all the carbonaceous material is oxidized. The crucible is then allowed to cool in a desiccator and weighed, and the percentage of ash is calculated.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 These tests are mainly intended for referee purposes but can also be used for quality control of rubber production.

4.2 The total and water soluble ash content of a rubber can affect the properties of compounded, vulcanized rubber such as water absorption, swell, electrical properties, etc.

5. Apparatus

5.1 *Crucible*, tared, having a minimum volume of 25 cm³ of sample.

NOTE 1—If water soluble ash is to be determined, use a fine-porosity fritted glass or sintered porcelain filtering crucible, placing a small amount of ashless filter paper in the bottom of the crucible in order to prevent loss of liquid pyrolysis products.

5.2 *Ashless Filter Paper*, 150 mm in diameter.

5.3 *Muffle Furnace*, capable of being maintained at 550 ± 25°C.

5.4 *Glass Stirring Rod*.

5.5 *Rubber Policeman*.

5.6 *Drying Oven*.

6. Sample Preparation

6.1 Prepare the sample by drying in accordance with Test Methods D 5668—Method A or Method B.

7. Procedure

7.1 Accurately weigh 3 to 5 g of the dried and sheeted sample in the tared crucible, which has been ignited to constant weight at 550 ± 25°C. In the case of alum-coagulated rubbers, which tend to boil over during ashing, wrap the sample tightly in a 150-mm ashless filter paper before ashing. Place the crucible containing the sample directly into the muffle furnace at 550 ± 25°C and allow it to remain there until the carbonaceous material has been completely oxidized.

NOTE 2—**Caution:** Do not open the door of the furnace for at least 1 h after the crucible has been placed in the furnace.

NOTE 3—If fritted glass crucible is used, place the crucible in the muffle furnace at 300 ± 25°C for 30 min. Then raise the temperature to 550 ± 25°C and heat for at least 1 h or until all the carbonaceous material has been oxidized. Reduce temperature to 300°C before removing.

7.2 After the carbon has been completely oxidized, remove the crucible from the furnace, cool it to room temperature in the desiccator, and weigh it. If the ash line is within 3 mm of the rim of the crucible, discard the ash and rerun the analysis.

7.3 Reheat the crucible and its contents for about 30 min at 550 ± 25°C, remove the crucible from the furnace, cool it to room temperature in the desiccator, and weigh it. If the mass differs by more than 1 % from the previous reading, repeat this step.

7.4 If water soluble ash is to be determined, save the ashed sample and proceed to Method B.

8. Calculation

8.1 Calculate the percentage of total ash as follows:

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D11 on Rubber and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D11.11 on Chemical Analysis.

Current edition approved Feb. 15, 1995. Published April 1995.

² *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 09.01.

³ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 14.02.