



Designation: ~~D3279 – 12~~<sup>ε1</sup> D3279 – 19

## Standard Test Method for *n*-Heptane Insolubles<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D3279; 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 reappraisal. A superscript epsilon ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reappraisal.

~~<sup>ε1</sup> NOTE—Section 8.1 was editorially corrected in March 2016.~~

### 1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers determination of the mass percent of asphaltenes as defined by insolubility in normal-heptane solvent. It is applicable to all solid and semi-solid petroleum asphalts containing little or no mineral matter, to gas oils, to heavy fuel oils, and to crude petroleum that has been topped to a cut-point of ~~343°C~~343 °C or higher.

1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.

1.3 The text of this standard references notes and footnotes which provide explanatory material. These notes and footnotes (excluding those in tables and figures) shall not be considered as requirements of the standard.

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, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.* See Section 7 for a specific hazard statement.

1.5 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

### 2. Referenced Documents

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

**C670 Practice for Preparing Precision and Bias Statements for Test Methods for Construction Materials**

### 3. Summary of Test Method

3.1 The sample is dispersed in *n*-heptane and filtered through a glass-fiber pad. The insoluble material is washed, dried, and weighed.

### 4. Significance and Use

4.1 This test method is useful in quantifying the asphaltene content of petroleum asphalts, gas oils, heavy fuel oils, and crude petroleum. Asphaltene content is defined as those components not soluble in *n*-heptane.

### 5. Apparatus and Materials

5.1 The assembly of the dispersing apparatus is illustrated in Fig. 1 with details of the component parts as follows:

5.1.1 *Erlenmeyer Flask*, of 250-mL capacity adapted to an Allihn-type reflux condenser.

5.1.2 *Magnetic Stirrer and Magnetic-Stirrer Hot Plate*.

5.1.3 *Bitumen Crucible or Gooch Crucible*, glazed inside and outside with the exception of the outside bottom surface. The approximate dimensions shall be a diameter of 44 mm at the top tapering to 36 mm at the bottom and a depth of ~~20–30 mm~~20 to 30 mm.

5.1.4 *Glass Microfiber Filter Pad*, ~~32–34~~32 to 34 mm in diameter, fine porosity, fast flow rate, ~~1.5 μm~~1.5-μm particle retention.

5.1.5 *Filter Flask*, heavy-wall with side tube, 500-mL capacity.

5.1.6 *Filter Tube*, 40 to 42 mm in inside diameter.

<sup>1</sup> This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D04 on Road and Paving Materials and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D04.47 on Miscellaneous Asphalt Tests.

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<sup>2</sup> 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.

5.1.7 *Rubber Tubing*, or adapter for holding Gooch crucible on the filter tube.

NOTE 1—Other suitable assemblies permitting vacuum filtration with a crucible may be used.

5.1.8 *Oven*, ~~Oven~~, capable of maintaining a temperature of  $110 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ . ~~5 °C.~~

5.1.9 *Desiccator*, of suitable size, charged with an effective desiccant.

5.1.10 *Balance*, capable of making the required measurements to an accuracy of at least 0.0001 g.

## 6. Reagent

6.1 *n-Heptane*, 99.0 minimum mol % (~~Pure Grade~~); (pure grade).

## 7. Hazards

7.1 *n-Heptane* has a boiling point of  $98^\circ\text{C}$  ~~98 °C~~ and a flash point of  $-1^\circ\text{C}$ ; ~~-1 °C~~, which means that it should be handled with care. It is recommended that both the reflux dispersion and filtration steps be conducted in a ventilated hood and away from flames or other sources of heat.

## 8. Preparation of Crucible

8.1 Place the Gooch crucible plus one thickness filter pad in an oven at about  $110 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$  ~~5 °C~~ for 30 min, allow to cool in a desiccator for  $30 \pm 5$  min, and then determine the mass to the nearest 0.1 mg. Designate this mass as *A*. Store in a desiccator until ready for use.

## 9. Sample Preparation

9.1 If the sample is not fluid, heat to any convenient temperature, but in any case not more than  $100^\circ\text{C}$  ~~100 °C~~ above the softening point.

## 10. Procedure

10.1 Note ~~Safety~~ safety precautions in Section 7. Transfer into the tared 250-mL Erlenmeyer ~~flask, flask~~ the approximate amount of sample to be tested. Use 0.5 to 0.6 g for ~~air-blown~~ air-blown asphalts, 0.7 to 0.8 g for asphalt paving binders and crude residues, and 1.0 to 1.3 g for gas oils and heavy fuel oils (Note 2). Allow the sample to cool to ambient temperature and determine the mass to the nearest ~~1 mg~~ 1 mg. Designate this mass as *B*. Add *n*-heptane in the ratio 100 mL of solvent per 1 g of sample, using proportionally less or more solvent as dependent upon the sample size. Unless the asphalt is in a granular form, heat the flask gently and turn it to cause the sample to be distributed somewhat over the bottom or lower sides of the flask.

NOTE 2—Tests show a small amount of insolubles ( $\pm 0.3$  mass %) remain on walls of the precipitation flask despite repeated washings. When expected level of ~~n-C<sub>7</sub>~~ insolubles is 6 % or less, use of a tared 250-mL Erlenmeyer flask is recommended. After all possible precipitate has been washed from the flask to the filtering crucible in 10.3, include the flask with the crucible for the drying, weighing, and calculation procedures in 10.3 and 11.1.

10.2 Place the Erlenmeyer flask, containing the sample plus solvent with magnetic stirrer added, on the magnetic-stirrer hot plate and secure under the reflux condenser. With the magnetic stirrer in operation, adjust the heat for gentle refluxing for a period of 15 to 20 min when testing paving binders, fuel oils, gas oils, or crude residues. For airblown asphalts, a reflux period of 25 to 30 min is recommended. In all cases, allow the dispersed mixture to cool to room temperature for a period of 1 h.

10.3 Set up the filtering crucible plus filter pad in the suction flask and pre-wet with ~~5 mL~~ a small portion of *n*-heptane (see Fig. 2). ~~Warm~~ To aid in filtration, slightly warm the flask containing the sample plus solvent to ~~38 to 49°C~~ on the hot plate and pour its contents (except for the magnetic stirrer) through the filter using a gentle vacuum. Filtration will proceed most rapidly if the supernatant liquid is filtered first with the insolubles transferred to the filter last. Police the beaker or flask while transferring the final precipitate, using either a rubber policeman or stainless steel spatula with a squared end. Rinse any residue remaining on the rubber policeman, spatula, and stir bar into the crucible. Wash the precipitate with three portions of *n*-heptane of ~~about~~ approximately 10 mL each, first rinsing out the flask therewith. Place the crucible in the  $110 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$  ~~5 °C~~ oven for a period of 30 min, cool in a desiccator, and determine the mass to the nearest ~~0.1 mg~~ 0.0001 g. Designate this mass as *C*.

## 11. Calculation and Report

11.1 Calculate the mass percent of normal-heptane insolubles (NHI) as the percentage by weight of the original sample as follows:

$$\text{NHI, \%} = [(C - A)/B] \times 100 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{NHI} = [(C - A) / B] \times 100 \quad (1)$$

where:

*A* = mass of crucible and filter

*B* = total mass of sample

*C* = mass of crucible, filter, and insoluble material