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Standard Test Methods for Carboxyl Content of Cellulose¹

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1. Scope

1.1 These test methods cover the determination of the carboxyl content, or ion-exchange capacity, of cellulose from any source. Two test methods are described, the sodium chloride-sodium bicarbonate method (**1**)² and the methylene blue method (**2**). The test methods must be used within their limitations, and it must be recognized that there is no way of determining the accuracy of any method for the determination of carboxyl. The precision of the sodium chloride-sodium bicarbonate method is low in the lower range of carboxyl values. The methylene blue method can be used over the whole range of carboxyl values; it is especially useful in the low range. It is not applicable to the determination of carboxyl in soluble carbohydrate material. Although these test methods may be used to determine the ion-exchange capacity of unbleached pulps, the residual lignin will cause an undetermined error, especially the sulfonic acid groups in unbleached sulfite pulps (**3**).

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

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, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.4 *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.*

¹ 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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² The boldface numbers in parentheses refer to the list of references at the end of these test methods.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards*:³

D1193 Specification for Reagent Water

3. Significance and Use

3.1 These test methods measure the amount of carboxyl groups present in wood or cotton linter pulp. Carboxyl groups are indicative of the surface charge of the pulp which is a very important quantity for use in the papermaking industry.

4. Purity of Reagents

4.1 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, where such specifications are available.⁴ 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.

4.2 Unless otherwise indicated, references to water shall be understood to mean reagent water conforming to Specification D1193.

SODIUM CHLORIDE-SODIUM BICARBONATE METHOD

5. Summary of Test Method

5.1 In the sodium chloride-sodium bicarbonate method the specimen is de-ashed with hydrochloric acid, washed, soaked in sodium chloride-sodium bicarbonate solution, filtered, and an aliquot of the filtrate titrated with 0.01 N hydrochloric acid

³ 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.

⁴ *ACS Reagent Chemicals, Specifications and Procedures for Reagents and Standard-Grade Reference Materials*, 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.

to a methyl red end point. The difference between the concentration of the filtrate and of the sodium chloride-sodium bicarbonate solution is a measure of the ion-exchange capacity of the cellulose.

6. Reagents

6.1 *Hydrochloric Acid, Standard (0.01 N)*—Prepare and standardize a 0.01 N solution of hydrochloric acid (HCl).

6.2 *Hydrochloric Acid (1 + 99)*—Dilute 1 volume of concentrated HCl (sp gr 1.19) with 99 volumes of water.

6.3 *Methyl Red Indicator Solution.*

6.4 *Sodium Chloride-Sodium Bicarbonate Solution*—Dissolve 5.85 g of sodium chloride (NaCl) and 0.84 g of sodium bicarbonate (NaHCO₃) in water and dilute to 1 L.

6.5 *Sodium Hydroxide Solution (0.4 g/L)*—Dissolve 0.4 g of sodium hydroxide (NaOH) in water and dilute to 1 L.

7. Procedure

7.1 Condition the specimen in the atmosphere near the balance for at least 20 min before weighing duplicate portions of 2.5 ± 0.01 g. At the same time, weigh specimens for the determination of moisture. Disintegrate the specimen in water, filter through fritted glass, and disperse to about 1 % consistency in HCl (1 + 99) at room temperature. After 2 h collect the specimen on a fritted-glass filter funnel and wash with water saturated with carbon dioxide (CO₂). Continue the washing until the filtrate, after boiling, does not require more than 1 or 2 drops of NaOH solution to give an alkaline color with methyl red.

7.2 Weigh the wet pulp pad, transfer it immediately to a 250-mL glass-stoppered Erlenmeyer flask, add 50 mL of the NaCl-NaHCO₃ solution with a pipet, and shake to obtain a homogeneous slurry (Note 1). Allow the mixture to stand for 1 h at room temperature. Filter through a clean, dry, fritted glass funnel, pipet a 25-mL aliquot of the filtrate into an Erlenmeyer flask, and titrate with 0.01 N HCl, using methyl red solution as an indicator. When the first change in color occurs, boil the solution for about 1 min to expel the carbon dioxide and continue the titration to a sharp end point.

NOTE 1—If the cation-exchange capacity is very low, use a solution containing about 5.85 g of NaCl and 0.42 g of NaHCO₃ per litre. It is important that the excess of NaHCO₃ be large enough that the pH does not fall below 7.0.

7.3 Pipet 25 mL of the NaCl-NaHCO₃ solution into an Erlenmeyer flask and titrate as described in 7.2.

8. Calculation

8.1 Calculate the cation-exchange capacity, c , of the specimen in milliequivalents per 100 g as follows:

$$c = \left(b - a - \frac{av}{50} \right) \frac{2}{G} \quad (1)$$

where:

G = weight of oven-dry specimen, g,

v = weight of water in the wet pulp pad, g,

a = millilitres of 0.01 N HCl consumed by 25 mL of filtrate, and

b = millilitres of 0.01 N HCl consumed by 25 mL of the NaCl-NaHCO₃ solution.

9. Report

9.1 Until more data are obtained on the precision of this test method, it is suggested that the ion-exchange capacity be reported to 0.01 milliequivalent/100 g of pulp.

10. Precision and Bias

10.1 Work sponsored by ASTM, TAPPI, ACS, and ICCA (see Ref 4) found that precision decreased with decreasing carboxyl content. For pulps varying in carboxyl content from 5.75 to 0.40 mmol/100 g pulp, the repeatability (intralaboratory) expressed as a percent coefficient of variance was 2.2 to 8.1 %, respectively. Interlaboratory results based on different materials and various test methods gave percent coefficient of variance of 9.0 to 33 % for these same materials.

10.2 No statement on bias can be made as no suitable reference material exists for determining bias.

METHYLENE BLUE METHOD

11. Summary of Test Method

11.1 In the methylene blue method the specimen is treated with 0.0002 M methylene blue solution buffered to a pH of 8 with diethylbarbituric acid (barbital). The decrease in methylene blue concentration, measured photometrically, is a function of the ion-exchange capacity of the cellulose.

12. Apparatus

12.1 *Spectrophotometer or Filter Photometer*, capable of measuring absorbance near 620 nm.

12.2 *Shaker or Mixer* for agitating the specimens in the methylene blue solution. A wheel or rod, to which the specimen vials can be attached, that rotates at about 15 r/min, has proven satisfactory.

12.3 *Centrifuge*, capable of settling the cellulose from the methylene blue solution.

13. Reagents

13.1 *Buffer; Stock Solution*—Dissolve 1.151 g of diethylbarbituric acid (barbital) in water, add the equivalent of 0.16 g of sodium hydroxide using a standard solution and buret, and dilute with water to 1 L in a volumetric flask.

13.2 *Hydrochloric Acid (1 + 99)*—Dilute 1 volume of concentrated hydrochloric acid (HCl, sp gr 1.19) with 99 volumes of water.

13.3 *Methylene Blue, Stock Solution (0.002 M)*—Dissolve 0.640 g of methylene blue in water, making allowance for moisture, and dilute to 1 L in a volumetric flask.

NOTE 2—Information on the determination of the purity of methylene blue is given in the literature (5).

13.4 *Methylene Blue—Buffer Solution (0.0002 M)*—Mix 1 volume of methylene blue stock solution with 1 volume of buffer stock solution and dilute to a total of 10 volumes in a volumetric flask. The volume of solution to be prepared will