



Designation: D5896 – 96 (Reapproved 2019)<sup>ε1</sup>

## Standard Test Method for Carbohydrate Distribution of Cellulosic Materials<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D5896; 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 ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

<sup>ε1</sup> NOTE—Section 8.1 was editorially updated in December 2019.

### 1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the determination of the carbohydrate composition of cellulosic materials such as ground wood meal, chemically refined pulp, mechanical pulps, brownstocks, and plant exudates (gums) by ion chromatography. This test method is suitable for rapid, routine testing of large numbers of samples with high accuracy and precision. For a review of this technique, see Lee (1).<sup>2</sup>

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.* For hazard statement, see Section 8.

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.*

### 2. Referenced Documents

- 2.1 *ASTM Standards:*<sup>3</sup>  
D1193 [Specification for Reagent Water](#)  
D1695 [Terminology of Cellulose and Cellulose Derivatives](#)

<sup>1</sup> This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D01 on Paint and Related Coatings, Materials, and Applications and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D01.36 on Cellulose and Cellulose Derivatives.

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<sup>2</sup> The boldface numbers in parentheses refer to the list of references at the end of this test method.

<sup>3</sup> For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org), or contact ASTM Customer Service at [service@astm.org](mailto:service@astm.org). For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

### 3. Terminology

3.1 For standard terminology of cellulose and cellulose derivatives, see Terminology D1695.

3.2 *Abbreviations:*

- 3.2.1 IC—ion chromatography,
- 3.2.2 SPE—solid phase extraction,
- 3.2.3 PAD—pulsed amperometric detector,
- 3.2.4 PED—pulsed electrochemical detector,
- 3.2.5 mM—millimolar.

### 4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 IC analysis of celluloses requires the following operations:

- (1) sample preparation,
- (2) total hydrolysis,
- (3) dilution,
- (4) SPE,
- (5) ion chromatographic analysis, and
- (6) calibration/calculation.

### 5. Significance and Use

5.1 This test method requires total hydrolysis of carbohydrate material to monosaccharides, and is thus applicable to any cellulosic or related material that undergoes substantial hydrolysis, including cellulose derivatives such as cellulose acetate.

5.2 The carbohydrate composition of a cellulosic material can be expressed on the basis of the total initial sample, or on the basis of the carbohydrate portion of the sample. The former requires quantitative handling and may require special knowledge of the other components present in order to establish the absolute carbohydrate level or determine individual wood hemicelluloses such as galactoglucomannan, etc. Since the solid portion of purified pulps is almost all carbohydrate (98 + %), the latter basis is often used to express the carbohydrate distribution as a percent.

5.3 If heated under alkaline conditions, isomeric sugars may begin to appear in the chromatogram. The major impurity present in purified pulps is saccharinic acids. These acidic components, and other anions such as sulfate, carbonate, and acetate are removed by a strong base anion exchange SPE, and