



Designation: **D4218 – 15 D4218 – 20**

Standard Test Method for Determination of Carbon Black Content in Polyethylene Compounds ~~By~~ the Muffle-Furnace Technique¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D4218; 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~~ Scope*

1.1 This test method covers the determination of black polyethylene compounds containing channel or furnace black. It is not applicable to thermal black.

1.2 This test method is not suitable for plastics that char on pyrolysis.

1.3 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as 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~~ safety, health, and ~~health~~ environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.* Specific hazard statements are given in Section 7.

NOTE 1—There is no known ISO equivalent to this standard.

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:*²

[D883 Terminology Relating to Plastics](#)

[D1603 Test Method for Carbon Black Content in Olefin Plastics](#)

[D2741 Test Method for Susceptibility of Polyethylene Bottles to Soot Accumulation](#) (Withdrawn 2011)³

[E456 Terminology Relating to Quality and Statistics](#)

[E691 Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Study to Determine the Precision of a Test Method](#)

[E2935 Practice for Conducting Equivalence Testing in Laboratory Applications](#)

[IEEE/ASTM SI-10 Standard for Use of the International System of Units \(SI\): The Modern Metric System](#)

3. Terminology

3.1 ~~Definitions~~—~~For definitions of plastics terms~~ Terms used in this test method, see standard are defined in accordance with Terminology [D883](#), unless otherwise specified. For terms relating to precision and bias and associated issues, the terms used in this standard are defined in accordance with Terminology [E456](#).

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.2.1 *channel black*—those carbon blacks produced by a process that operates in an open system in which a multitude of small diffusion flames burn in air and carbon is deposited on cooled surfaces.

3.2.2 *furnace black*—those carbon blacks produced using the principle of continuous oxidative combustion in closed systems.

3.2.3 *thermal black*—those carbon blacks based on a process that uses thermal decomposition in the absence of oxygen and operates in a closed system. Particles grow very slowly and can become very large and filamentous structures.

3.3 *Symbols*—Units and symbols used in this test method are those recommended in Practice [IEEE/ASTM SI-10](#).

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee [D20](#) on Plastics and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee [D20.70](#) on Analytical Methods (Section D20.70.01).

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² 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.

³ The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on [www.astm.org](#).

*A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 Black polyethylene compound contained in a disposable aluminum weighing dish is pyrolyzed in a muffle furnace for a short period. During the pyrolysis of the polymer, the air in the muffle furnace becomes oxygen-deficient to prevent the combustion of the residual carbon black. Any soot, as defined in Test Method **D2741**, produced by the initial combustion of the gases is consumed before the carbon black itself.

4.2 After cooling and weighing for residual carbon black, the dish and contents are reinserted into the muffle furnace to determine ash content and the results used to determine true carbon black content. This is done only if the compound is suspected of containing mineral fillers as well as carbon black.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 This test method is capable of yielding duplicate test data, in 20 min or less, for a simple carbon black content determination.

5.2 This test method is suitable for manufacturing quality control, technical service, and research work.

5.3 For referee requirements, the number of replicate measurements is increased. Alternatively, a control sample of known carbon black content is tested with the unknown sample.

5.4 Test Method **D1603** is available for referee testing.

6. Apparatus

6.1 *Fume Hood or Vent Hood.*

6.2 *Muffle Furnace*, approximately 100 mm by 100 mm by 100 mm in the three internal dimensions. Furnaces with larger internal dimensions have been found to be unsuitable. The seal at the door must be free of gaping cracks or chips that will allow air into the furnace. A muffle furnace with bare heating wires on the floor of the furnace must not be used without additional electrical safety precautions.

6.3 *Screen, 20-Mesh*, approximately 120 by 100 mm. Fold down approximately 10 mm of the long dimension to provide a raised platform to fit inside the muffle furnace.

6.4 *Thermocouple-Probe Temperature Controller or Equivalent*—This is an integral part of newer muffle furnaces or is purchased separately to provide improved control on older furnaces.

6.5 *Desiccator* (for example, 255 mm), with alumina or equivalent desiccant.

6.6 *Laboratory Interval Timer*, with alarm.

6.7 *Disposable Aluminum Weighing Dish*—Dishes with crimped sides and tabs on the rim are satisfactory.

6.8 *Long Tongs or Tweezers* (250 to 300 mm).

6.9 *Analytical Balance*, capable of measuring to 0.1 mg.

7. Hazards

7.1 Do not use a muffle furnace with bare heating elements on the floor of the furnace. Take steps to make the furnace electrically safe.

7.2 Do not attempt to test plastics that evolve corrosive fumes on pyrolysis.

7.3 Do not open the muffle furnace door during the test. Opening the door while fumes are being emitted from the door seal will cause ignition of the fumes.

7.4 This test must be conducted in a fume hood or under a vent hood to remove the resulting fumes.

8. Sample and Test Specimen

8.1 Samples are obtained from the manufacturer's or purchaser's sampling regimens or from a specifically identified part.

8.2 The test specimens are in the form of granules or pieces cut from an article such as pipe, jacket, film, molding, etc. Soiled articles must be washed, and printed articles, such as films, are wiped clean with a suitable solvent.

9. Conditioning

9.1 Conditioning is unnecessary.

10. Procedure

10.1 Place the muffle furnace in a fume hood or under a vent hood.

10.2 Set the controller indicator to 600°C and let it stabilize from 600 to 610°C.