



Designation: D6658 – 08 (Reapproved 2020)

Standard Test Method for Volatile Matter (Moisture) of Wet Blue by Oven Drying¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D6658; 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 test method covers the determination of volatile matter (moisture) in all types of wet blue and wet white.

1.2 This test method was originally developed for wet blue, however, this test method can be used to test wet white. For wet white testing, substitute the term wet white for wet blue in the standard.

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

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

D6659 Practice for Sampling and Preparation of Wet Blue and Wet White for Physical and Chemical Tests

3. Summary of Test Method

3.1 The prepared wet blue or wet white specimen is heated in a forced air oven for 8 to 24 h at 100-105 °C, placed in a desiccator, cooled, and reweighed. The loss in weight represents the volatile matter.

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D31 on Leather and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D31.02 on Wet Blue.

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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.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 The result obtained by this test is normally considered to be the moisture content of the wet blue or wet white sample. This result is used to correct all other chemical tests to a moisture-free basis.

4.2 Materials that are volatile under these conditions, other than water, may be present in the wet blue, although their amount in any normal wet blue would be expected to be a very small percentage of the total volatile matter.

4.3 Under the conditions of this test, certain materials in wet blue, such as protein fiber and chromium tanning salts, may retain moisture. Other materials, such as natural animal fats, may be oxidized. Both of these effects produce negative errors in the moisture determination.

4.4 The amount of volatile matter (moisture) released by a given sample varies with (a) method and time of sample preparation, (b) weight of sample taken, (c) temperature and time of the oven drying, (d) type of oven (gravity versus mechanical convection) used.

4.5 Because of the above unknown errors, the result of this test is a purely arbitrary value for the moisture content of the sample. It is, therefore, essential that the method be followed exactly in order to obtain reproducible results among laboratories. This is particularly true if other chemical analytical tests being performed on the same sample are reported on the moisture-free basis.

5. Apparatus

5.1 Appropriately sized weighing container with cover suitable for oven use.

5.2 *Oven*, forced air capable of attaining a steady 100-105 °C, with a thermoregulator system. A thermometer accurate to 1 °C should be used to check and monitor the oven set point.

5.3 *Balance*, capable of weighing up to 100 g with an accuracy of ± 0.001 g.

5.4 *Desiccator*, any convenient form or size, using any normal desiccating agent such as calcium sulfate, calcium chloride, or silica gel.

6. Sampling

6.1 The leather shall be sampled in accordance with Practice D6659.