



Designation: D3448 – 10 (Reapproved 2020)

Standard Test Method for Specific Aqueous Conductance of Trichlorotrifluoroethane¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D3448; 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 aqueous conductivity due to ionizable contaminants extracted from trichlorotrifluoroethane. The value of 1.9 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ as maximum specific aqueous conductance corresponds to 0.1 ppm of chloride ion (100 ppb). It was calculated by putting the solvent specification of 0.1 ppm chloride into the equation of the subject method to find $C_2 - C_1$ equals 19.08. The specific conductance due to contaminants from the solvent was then calculated as follows:

$$(C_2 - C_1)C_3 = (19)(0.1) = 1.9 \mu\text{S}/\text{cm} \quad (1)$$

1.2 The above is exclusive of the background specific conductance of the water used in the analysis.

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

1.3.1 *Exception*—Values are stated in inch-pound units in Fig. 1.

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 consult and establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.* Specific precautionary statements are given in Section 6.

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. Summary of Test Method

2.1 Ionizable impurities in the solvent are extracted with water of known low conductivity. The increase in water conductivity measures the amount of these impurities present.

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D26 on Halogenated Organic Solvents and Fire Extinguishing Agents and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D26.04 on Test Methods.

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3. Significance and Use

3.1 This test method allows for the determination of ionizable contaminants (expressed in terms of ppb of HCl) in trichlorotrifluoroethane via measurement of specific aqueous conductance.

3.2 This test method can be used for establishing manufacturing and purchasing specifications.

4. Apparatus

4.1 *Conductivity Bridge*.²

4.2 *Conductivity Cell*,³ dip-type. Cell constant of 0.1 reciprocal centimetre. Electrodes must be bright platinum.

4.3 *Polyethylene Beaker*, 250 mL.

4.4 *Polyethylene Bottles*, wide mouth, 300 mL and 500 mL size.

4.4.1 Calibrate and mark the outside of the 300 mL polyethylene bottles to indicate 20 mL, 120 mL, and 220 mL (graduate) of water volume, using deionized water to determine the liquid levels.

4.5 *Polyethylene Tubing*, long enough to reach the bottom of the 300 mL polyethylene bottle.

5. Reagents

5.1 *Purity of Reagents*—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

² The sole source of supply of the apparatus (Serfass Model RCM-15B1) known to the committee at this time is Industrial Instrument Inc., Cedar Grove, NJ. If you are aware of alternative suppliers, please provide this information to ASTM International Headquarters. Your comments will receive careful consideration at a meeting of the responsible technical committee,¹ which you may attend.

³ The sole source of supply of the apparatus (Model Cel-A01) known to the committee at this time is Industrial Instrument Inc., Cedar Grove, NJ. If you are aware of alternative suppliers, please provide this information to ASTM International Headquarters. Your comments will receive careful consideration at a meeting of the responsible technical committee,¹ which you may attend.

⁴ *Reagent Chemicals, American Chemical Society Specifications*, 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.

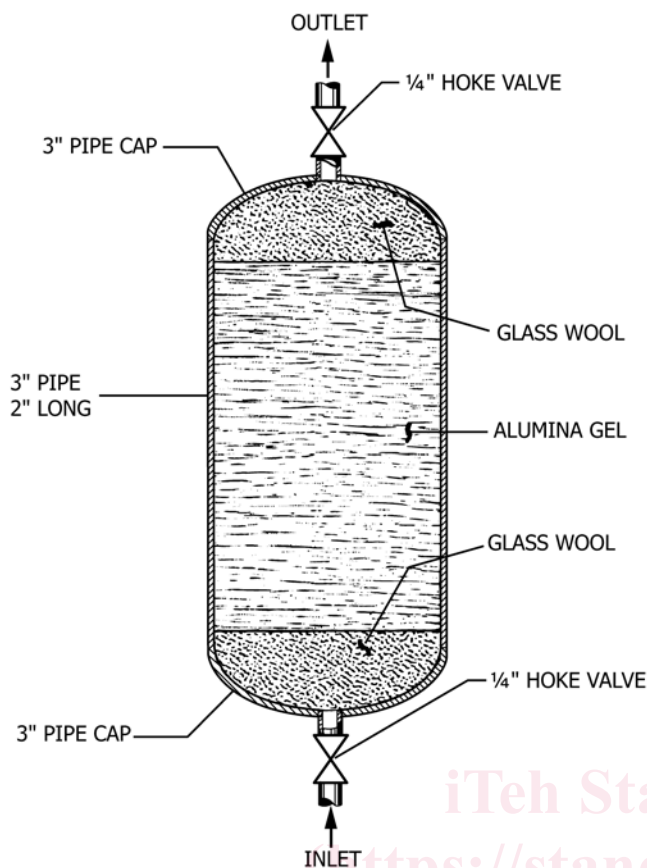


FIG. 1 Alumina Gel Contactor

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.

5.2 *Alcoholic Hydrochloric Acid (0.01 N)*—Dilute 5.0 mL (pipet) of concentrated hydrochloric acid to 6 L with denatured 2B ethyl alcohol.

5.3 *Alumina Gel.*⁵

5.4 *Deionized Trichloromonofluoromethane*, in 25 kg cylinder. This deionized solvent may be selected pure material or it may be purified by multiple passes through an alumina gel contactor (see Fig. 1). Check the acceptability of this deionized solvent as described in 7.4.

NOTE 1—The use of deionized trichloromonofluoromethane will serve as a check on the cleanliness. The deionized standard should be used as required on a periodic basis when samples are being evaluated. Standards should be checked whenever high values are obtained or there is doubt of the results.

5.5 *Deionized Water*—Distilled water passed through two mixed resin ion exchangers connected in series and having a conductance of no greater than 0.5 μ S. Check the acceptability of the deionized water in accordance with 7.3.

⁵ The sole source of supply of the apparatus (Grade F-3) known to the committee at this time is Aluminum Company of America. If you are aware of alternative suppliers, please provide this information to ASTM International Headquarters. Your comments will receive careful consideration at a meeting of the responsible technical committee,¹ which you may attend.

5.6 *Ethyl Alcohol.*

NOTE 2—Specially denatured ethyl alcohol conforming to Formula SD-2B of the U.S. Bureau of Internal Revenue may be substituted for ethyl alcohol (95 %).

5.7 *Hydrochloric Acid, concentrated.*

5.8 *Ion-Exchange Cylinders.*⁶

6. Safety Precautions

6.1 Both trichlorotrifluoroethane and trichloromonofluoromethane are not flammable and have threshold limit value's of 1000 ppm by volume in air. The respective boiling points of these solvents are 47.6 °C and 23.7 °C. Avoid repeated skin contact with the solvents. They remove surface oils from skin.

6.2 Denatured ethyl alcohol is flammable and has a threshold limit value of 1000 ppm by volume in air.

6.3 *Hydrochloric Acid*—Take all precautions necessary to avoid contact with the body internally and externally. The acid is corrosive.

7. Procedure

7.1 The basis of this test method is the determination by conductance of ions present in the test solution. Therefore, clean all equipment carefully to remove all adsorbed ions in the measuring apparatus, otherwise, erroneously high values will be obtained. Do the initial cleaning and the cleaning of equipment in accordance with 7.2. All equipment must be rinsed with deionized trichloromonofluoromethane before using in a test.

7.2 *Deionizing of Equipment:*

7.2.1 *Polyethylene Bottles and Stainless Steel Cylinders:*

7.2.1.1 Add about 30 g of ion exchange resin from an exchange cylinder to the item to be cleaned. Use an exchange cylinder as a source of resin for cleaning.

7.2.1.2 Add deionized water to the container until it is about two-thirds full.

7.2.1.3 Close the container and roll for at least 24 h on a ball mill roller or its equivalent.

7.2.1.4 Discard the ion-exchange resin and water, rinse with deionized water and then with deionized trichloromonofluoromethane.

7.2.2 *Polyethylene Delivery Tubes:*

NOTE 3—Use of highly plasticized polyethylene tubing and bottles is not recommended.

7.2.2.1 Place the polyethylene delivery tubes in a 500 mL polyethylene bottle.

7.2.2.2 Clean by following 7.2.1.1 – 7.2.1.4.

7.2.3 *Polyethylene Beakers, Dip-Cell, and Other Equipment:*

7.2.3.1 Add about 30 g of ion-exchange resin to the beaker.

7.2.3.2 Fill the beaker with deionized water.

⁶ The sole source of supply of the apparatus (Illco-Way ion exchange cylinders, research model) known to the committee at this time is Illinois Water Treatment Co., Rockford, IL. If you are aware of alternative suppliers, please provide this information to ASTM International Headquarters. Your comments will receive careful consideration at a meeting of the responsible technical committee,¹ which you may attend.