



Designation: D3898 – 93 (Reapproved 2023)

# Standard Test Method for Chromic Oxide in Basic Chromium Tanning Liquors<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D3898; 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.

## 1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the determination of chromic oxide in chrome tanning liquors, either simple, with added aluminum or zirconium, or with the usual masking complexing agents.

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.*

## 2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*<sup>2</sup>

[D2807 Test Method for Chromic Oxide in Leather \(Perchloric Acid Oxidation\)](#)

## 3. Summary of Test Method

3.1 The solution is oxidized with sodium peroxide until the chromium is completely converted to the chromate ion. The solution is boiled to complete oxidation of organic materials and to destroy excess peroxide; it is then cooled and acidified. Potassium iodide is added and the liberated iodine is titrated with standardized sodium thiosulfate.

<sup>1</sup> This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D31 on Leather and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D31.06 on Chemical Analysis. This test method was developed in cooperation with the American Leather Chemists Assoc.

Current edition approved Dec. 1, 2023. Published December 2023. Originally approved in 1991. Last previous edition approved in 2015 as D3898 – 93 (2015). DOI: 10.1520/D3898-93R23.

<sup>2</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.

## 4. Significance and Use

4.1 The procedure described is for the quality control for manufacturing liquors and specifications for the purchase of such liquors.

4.2 The chromium content of the liquors determines the amount to be used to obtain the desired degree of tannage, and hence may be a matter for specification in the purchase of leather.

## 5. Interferences

5.1 The test method is generally the most accurate and convenient for the purpose. However, if the liquor contains iron or copper, which interfere with the sodium thiosulfate titration, or complex organic or inorganic reducing agents (sodium thiosulfate, for example) which are not oxidized by alkaline peroxide but reduce hexavalent chromium on acidification, an alternate procedure must be used. The perchloric acid method described in Test Method D2807, using the ferrous sulfate titration, is suitable, although the results obtained may be one to two percent low.

## 6. Reagents and Materials

6.1 *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.<sup>3</sup> 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.

6.2 *Purity of Water*—Unless otherwise indicated, reference to water shall be understood to mean distilled water or water of equal purity.

6.3 *Sodium Peroxide*, ( $\text{Na}_2\text{O}_2$ ). Store in original metal can.

6.4 *Starch Indicator*, 1 % —Make a paste of 1 g of soluble starch in about 10 mL of water, add 90 mL water and boil for

<sup>3</sup> *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.