



Designation: D 6269 – 98^{ε1}

Test Method for Solidification Point of *p*-Xylene¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 6269; 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.

^{ε1} NOTE—RR: D16–1027 was added editorially in March 2002.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the determination of the solidification point of *p*-Xylene with purity greater than 99.5 %.

NOTE 1—Other test methods for determining freeze point and solidification point of aromatic hydrocarbons include Test Methods D 852, D 1015, D 1016, and D 1493.

1.2 The following applies to all specified limits in this test method: for purposes of determining conformance with this test method, an observed value or a calculated value shall be rounded off “to the nearest unit” in the last right hand digit used in expressing the specification limit, in accordance with the rounding-off method of Practice E 29.

1.3 *This standard does not purport to address all the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this test method to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.* For a specific hazard statement, see Section 7.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

- D 852 Test Method for Solidification Point of Benzene²
- D 1015 Test Method for Freezing Point of High-Purity Hydrocarbons³
- D 1016 Test Method for Purity of Hydrocarbons from Freezing Points³
- D 1493 Test Method for Solidification Point of Industrial Organic Chemicals²
- D 3437 Practice for Sampling and Handling Liquid Cyclic Products²
- E 29 Practice for Using Significant Digits in Test Data to Determine Conformance with Specifications⁴

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D16 on Aromatic Hydrocarbons and Related Chemicals and are the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D16.04 on Instrumental Analysis.

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² Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 06.04.

³ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 05.01.

⁴ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 14.02.

2.2 Other Documents:

OSHA Regulations, 29 CFR, paragraphs 1910.1000 and 1910.1200⁵

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 *solidification point*—an empirical constant defined as the temperature at which the liquid phase of a substance is in approximate equilibrium with a relatively small portion of the solid phase.

3.1.1.1 *Discussion*—Solidification point as distinguished from freezing point is described in Test Method D 1015. An interpretation of mole percent in terms of freezing point is given in Test Method D 1016.

3.1.2 *anhydrous*—*p*-xylene that has been treated with 3A molecular sieve to remove water.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 *p*-Xylene is dried with a 3-A molecular sieve. The solidification point is then measured by noting the maximum temperature reached after the appearance of a solid phase.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 This test method may be used for process control during the manufacture of *p*-xylene, for setting specifications, and to determine if contamination was introduced into the *p*-xylene during shipment.

6. Apparatus

6.1 *Temperature Bath*, controlled at $10 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$.

6.2 *Ohm Meter*^{6,7}, capable of measuring resistance to the nearest 0.1 Ω in range 1000 to 10 000 Ω with direct temperature readout.

⁵ Available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

⁶ The sole source of supply of an ohm meter meeting these specifications is the Hart Scientific Model 1504., 220 N. 1300 West, P.O. Box 460, Pleasant Grove, Utah 84062.