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AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING AND MATERIALS
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Standard Test Method for Nonvolatile Residue of Polymerization Grade Butadiene[1,2]

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 1025; 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 nonvolatile material in polymerization-grade butadiene.

1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. The values stated in inch-pound units are for information only.

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 and health practices and to determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Summary of Test Method

2.1 A measured volume of liquid butadiene is allowed to evaporate at room temperature from a small glass evaporating dish until only residue remains. The evaporation is then completed by heating the dish to a constant weight.

3. Significance and Use

3.1 This test method is used to determine if there is any heavy material in the butadiene. It is possible that these materials could be deleterious to a polymerization reaction.

4. Apparatus

4.1 *Balance, Analytical*, capable of weighing to the nearest 0.1 mg.

4.2 *Evaporating Dish*, glass, 80 mm in diameter and 45 mm in height.

4.3 *Graduated Cylinder*, capacity of 25 mL, graduated in 0.2-mL subdivisons.

4.4 *Oven*, capable of maintaining a temperature of 105 ± 5°C.

4.5 *Cooling-Vessel*, tightly covered, such as a glass desiccator, for cooling the evaporating dish before weighing.

4.6 *Thermometer*, range from −40 to 50°C, graduated in 1°C intervals, mercury-filled.

5. Preparation of Apparatus

5.1 Clean the evaporating dishes with a chromic-acid solution before each test. (**Warning**—See Note 1.) Remove the dishes from the cleaning solution with stainless-steel forceps and handle only with forceps thereafter. Wash the dishes thoroughly, first with tap water, then with distilled water, and dry in the oven at 105°C for about 1 h, or until constant weight is obtained. Before weighing, cool the dishes, for at least 30 min, in the cooling vessel.

NOTE 1—**Warning:** Causes severe burns. A recognized carcinogen. Strong oxidizer. Contact with organic material may cause fire.

6. Procedure

6.1 Weigh the evaporating dish to the nearest 0.1 mg on the analytical balance.

6.2 Chill the evaporating dish to ice temperature. Cool the butadiene and the graduated cylinder to about −20°C. (**Warning**—See Note 2.) Determine the sample temperature to the nearest 1°C and transfer 25 ± 1 mL of sample to the evaporating dish. Record the sample volume and temperature.

6.3 Allow the sample to evaporate at room temperature in a well-ventilated hood. When evaporation is complete, place the evaporating dish in an oven at 105 ± 5°C until a weight constant to 0.1 mg is obtained. Before each weighing, cool the dish for at least 30 min in the cooling vessel. Between each two weighings, place the dish in the oven for at least 30 min.

NOTE 2—**Warning:** Extremely flammable gas under pressure. May form explosive peroxides upon exposure to air. Harmful if inhaled. Irritating to eyes, skin, and mucous membranes.

7. Calculation

7.1 Calculate the amount of nonvolatile residue by means of the following equation:

$$\text{Nonvolatile residue, weight \%} = [(B - A)/ Sd] \times 100 \quad (1)$$

where:

A = weight of the evaporating dish, g
B = weight of the evaporating dish plus residue, g,
S = volume of the liquid butadiene sample, mL, and
d = density of the sample at the temperature of measurement, g/mL, found by using Table 1.

8. Precision and Bias

8.1 *Precision*—The precision of this test method as

[1] This test method is under the jurisdiction of Committee D-2 on Petroleum Products and Lubricants and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D0.04 on C_4 Hydrocarbons.

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[2] This test method is an adaptation of one developed and cooperatively tested by the Butadiene Producer's Committee on Specifications and Methods of Analysis of the Office of Rubber Reserve. It appears in the Butadiene Laboratory Manual, Office of Rubber Reserve, as Method No. 2.1.56.2.