



Designation: C 871 – 95 (Reapproved 2000)

## Standard Test Methods for Chemical Analysis of Thermal Insulation Materials for Leachable Chloride, Fluoride, Silicate, and Sodium Ions<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C 871; 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 These test methods cover laboratory procedures for the determination of water-leachable chloride, fluoride, silicate, and sodium ions in thermal insulation materials in the parts per million range.

1.2 Selection of one of the test methods listed for each of the ionic determinations required should be made on the basis of laboratory capability and availability of the required equipment.

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 determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

### 2. Referenced Documents

#### 2.1 ASTM Standards:

C 692 Test Method for Evaluating the Influence of Thermal Insulations on the External Stress Corrosion Cracking Tendency of Austenitic Steel<sup>2</sup>

C 795 Specification for Thermal Insulation for Use in Contact with Austenitic Stainless Steel<sup>2</sup>

D 1428 Test Methods for Sodium and Potassium in Water and Water-Formed Deposits by Flame Photometry<sup>3</sup>

#### 2.2 AWWA Standards:

4500-Si D Molybdosilicate Method for Silica<sup>4</sup>

4500-Si E Heteropoly Blue Method for Silica<sup>4</sup>

### 3. Summary of Test Methods

3.1 Insulation specimens are leached for 30 min in boiling water. Tests to determine quantitatively chloride, fluoride, silicate, and sodium ions are performed on aliquots of the filtered leachate solution.

#### 3.2 Analysis for Chloride:

3.2.1 Amperometric-coulometric titration test method.

3.2.2 Titrimetric test method.

3.2.3 Specific ion electrode test method.

#### 3.3 Analysis for Fluoride:

3.3.1 Specific ion electrode test method.

3.3.2 SPADNS colorimetric test method.

#### 3.4 Analysis for Silicate:

3.4.1 Atomic absorption spectrophotometry test method.

3.4.2 Colorimetric test methods—AWWA Methods 4500-Si D and 4500-Si E.

#### 3.5 Analysis for Sodium:

3.5.1 Flame photometric test method  
Test Methods D 1428.

3.5.2 Atomic absorption spectrophotometry test method.

3.5.3 Ross Sodium Ion-Sensitive electrode.<sup>5</sup>

### 4. Significance and Use

4.1 It has been demonstrated that chlorides, when deposited and concentrated on the surface of austenitic stainless steel, can contribute to external stress corrosion cracking (ESCC).<sup>6</sup> Analysis for fluoride has been covered because Test Methods C 871 is the “source document” for other standards that require testing for leachable fluoride ions.<sup>7</sup>

4.2 Testing<sup>7</sup> has shown that, using the methodology of Test Method C 692, neither fluoride nor iodide nor bromide initiates ESCC in the manner that can be demonstrated with chloride. After being exposed to 1500 mg/kg fluoride for 60 days with no cracking, a change to 1500 mg/kg chloride resulted in cracking in 3 days, as required by the metal qualification procedure in Test Method C 692. Similar tests with iodide and bromide showed that these ions do not promote ESCC as does chloride.

4.3 Chlorides (and fluorides) may be constituents of the insulating material or of the environment, or both. Moisture in the insulation or from the environment can cause chlorides (and fluorides) to migrate through the insulation and concentrate at the hot stainless steel surface.

<sup>1</sup> These test methods are under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C-16 on Thermal Insulation and are the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C16.31 on Chemical and Physical Properties.

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<sup>2</sup> *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 04.06.

<sup>3</sup> *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 11.01.

<sup>4</sup> *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater*, 17th Edition, American Public Health Association, Washington, DC, 1989.

<sup>5</sup> Available from VWR Scientific, Box 39396, Denver, CO 80239.

<sup>6</sup> Dana, A. W., Jr., “Stress-Corrosion Cracking of Insulated Austenitic Stainless Steel,” *ASTM Bulletin No. 225*, October 1957, pp. 46–52.

<sup>7</sup> *Insulation Materials, Testing, and Applications*, ASTM STP 1030, ASTM, 1990, pp. 688–698.

4.4 The presence of sodium and silicate ions in the insulation has been found to inhibit external stress corrosion cracking caused by chloride (and fluoride) ions, whether such ions come from the insulation itself or from external sources. Furthermore, if the ratio of sodium and silicate ions to chloride (and fluoride) ions is in a certain proportion in the insulation, external stress corrosion cracking as a result of the presence of chloride (and fluoride) in the insulation will be prevented or at least mitigated (see also Specification C 795).

## 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.<sup>8</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.

5.2 *Purity of Water*—Distilled or deionized water (DI), having maximum conductivity of 2.5  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$  and containing less than 0.1 ppm of chloride ions shall be used in all tests.

## 6. Sampling

6.1 With low-chloride insulating materials, wear clean polyethylene gloves while taking and handling the sample to avoid chloride contamination from perspiration. Do not use gloves made from chloride-containing compounds such as neoprene or saran, or materials with metallic chlorides in their formulations. Prior to use, rinse gloves twice, drain, and air-dry in a clean, halide-free environment. Store clean gloves in a closed container or envelope.

6.2 Materials with more than 25 ppm chloride may be handled with clean, dry hands with no significant contamination. [https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/8c4796ea-](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/8c4796ea-4719-4771-9100-471947719100)

## 7. Test Specimen

7.1 Apparatus and tools used for special preparation and leaching shall be clean and free of chlorides, fluorides, silicates, sodium, and acidic or alkaline materials that might affect the chemical test. Distilled water must be used in all tests unless deionized water has been shown to be adequate.

7.1.1 For molded insulation, use a band saw or equivalent, making several cuts through the entire cross section of each piece of insulation to be tested. Each specimen shall be representative of the entire cross section of the piece, except that metal screen, or expanded metal used as a supportive facing shall not be included. It is recommended that thin wafers of material be cut between  $\frac{1}{16}$  and  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. (1.6 and 3.2 mm) thick. Cut enough material for two 20-g samples.

7.1.2 Blanket fibrous materials may be cut into strips across the entire width of the blanket using clean, dry scissors.

7.1.3 Each sample should be placed in a suitable container, protected from contamination, and oven dried at  $230 \pm 10^\circ\text{F}$  ( $100 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ ) to a constant weight ( $\pm 0.1$  g) or overnight.

## 8. Extraction Technique

8.1 *Apparatus*:

8.1.1 *Electronic Balance*, capable of weighing to 2000 g with readability to the nearest 0.1 g.

8.1.2 *Blender*, Osterizer<sup>9</sup> with jar-top thread preferred.

8.1.3 *Beaker*, 1-L stainless or Pyrex.

8.1.4 *Filter*, Buchner with suitable filter paper.<sup>10</sup>

8.2 Using a closed-top blender, such as a 1-qt Mason jar with Osterizer blender blades, blend exactly 20.0 g of sample in approximately 400 mL of DI or distilled water for 30 s. While most materials blend to a homogeneous mixture in 30 s, some very hard materials may require 60 s or more.

8.3 Quantitatively transfer the mixture to a tared 1-L stainless steel or Pyrex beaker, rinsing with distilled or DI water.

8.4 Bring to boiling and maintain at the boiling point for  $30 \pm 5$  min.

8.5 Remove from heat, and cool in a cold water bath to ambient temperature.

8.6 Remove water from the outside of the beaker and place on a balance. Add DI (or distilled) water to bring amount of water up to exactly 500.0 mL (g).

8.7 Stir mixture until it is uniform and filter through filter paper<sup>10</sup> to get a clear filtrate. If not clear after the first filtration, refilter through a finer filter paper. The first 100 to 200 mL of filtrate should be used to rinse the receiving flask and Solution A bottle. Complete this filtration by putting this filtrate in the bottle labeled Solution A. Since the relationship between solids and liquid has been established, it is not necessary to filter all of the extract. DO NOT WASH THE FILTER CAKE!

8.8 Calculate the Gravimetric Conversion Factor (GCF) by dividing the weight of the water by the weight of the sample. In the ideal case, this is  $500/20 = 25$ . If weights are not exactly as prescribed, a correct GCF must be calculated and used.

8.9 With calsil it has been shown that it is not necessary to pulverize the thin chips called for in 7.1.1. Equivalent results are obtained, and a lengthy filtration step is avoided, by extracting the unpulverized chips.

## 9. Test Procedures

9.1 *Chloride Determination*—One of the following test methods shall be used on a fresh aliquot from Solution A:

9.1.1 *Amperometric-Coulometric Titration Test Method*—Use an apparatus<sup>11</sup> in which direct current between a pair of

<sup>9</sup> One such apparatus found acceptable is the 10-speed Osterizer, manufactured by the Oster Division, Sunbeam Corporation in Milwaukee, WI 53217. While Oster manufactures several models, all use the “jar-top thread” on the blade assembly, making it possible to use a 1-qt Mason jar for the pulverization step of the procedure.

<sup>10</sup> Whatman 41, GF-A, or other filter paper is suitable for this purpose and commercially available.

<sup>11</sup> Bowman, R. L., Cotlove, E., Trantham, H. V., “An Instrument and Method for Automatic, Rapid, Accurate, and Sensitive Titration of Chloride in Biologic Samples,” *Journal of Laboratory and Clinical Medicine*, Vol 51, 1958, pp. 461–468. An apparatus found acceptable is the Aminco-Cotlove Chloride Titrator, manufactured by American Instrument Co., Silver Springs, MD 20907.

<sup>8</sup> *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. Pharmaceutical Convention, Inc. (USPC), Rockville, MD.