



## Standard Test Methods for Carbon Black—Sulfur Content<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 1619; 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.

*This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the Department of Defense.*

### 1. Scope

1.1 These test methods cover the determination of the sulfur content of carbon black. The following test methods are included:

Test Method	Description	Sections
Test Method A	High-Temperature Combustion With Infrared Absorption Detection Procedures	6 to 13
Test Method B	X-Ray Fluorescence	14

1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as 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 and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

### 2. Referenced Documents

#### 2.1 ASTM Standards:

- D 240 Test Method for Heat of Combustion of Liquid Hydrocarbon Fuels by Bomb Calorimeter<sup>2</sup>
- D 1193 Specification for Reagent Water<sup>3</sup>
- D 1509 Test Methods for Carbon Black—Heating Loss<sup>4</sup>
- D 1799 Practice for Carbon Black—Sampling Packaged Shipments<sup>4</sup>
- D 1900 Practice for Carbon Black—Sampling Bulk Shipment<sup>4</sup>
- D 4483 Practice for Determining Precision for Test Method Standards in the Rubber and Carbon Black Industries<sup>4</sup>
- E 1 Specification for ASTM Thermometers<sup>5</sup>

### 3. Significance and Use

3.1 The total sulfur content of a carbon black is useful in calculations for reconstructing a rubber composition from analytical data.

<sup>1</sup> These test methods are under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D-24 on Carbon Black and are the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D24.31 on Non-Carbon-Black Components of Carbon Black.

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<sup>2</sup> *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 05.01.

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

<sup>4</sup> *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 09.01.

<sup>5</sup> *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 14.03.

### 4. Reagents

4.1 *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>6</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.

4.2 *Purity of Water*— Unless otherwise indicated, references to water shall be understood to mean reagent water conforming to Specification D 1193.

### 5. Sampling

5.1 Samples shall be taken in accordance with Practice D 1799 or Practice D 1900.

### TEST METHOD A HIGH-TEMPERATURE COMBUSTION WITH INFRARED ABSORPTION DETECTION PROCEDURES

### 6. Summary of Test Method

6.1 The specimen is burned in a tube furnace at a minimum operating temperature of 1350°C in a stream of oxygen to oxidize the sulfur. Moisture and particulates are removed from the gas by traps filled with anhydrous magnesium perchlorate. The gas stream is passed through a cell in which sulfur dioxide is measured by an infrared (IR) absorption detector. Sulfur dioxide absorbs IR energy at a precise wavelength within the IR spectrum. Energy is absorbed as the gas passes through the cell body in which the IR energy is being transmitted. Thus, at the detector, less energy is received. All other IR energy is eliminated from reaching the detector by a precise wavelength filter. Thus, the absorption of IR energy can be attributed only to sulfur dioxide whose concentration is proportional to the change in energy at the detector. One cell is used as both a reference and a measurement chamber. Total sulfur as sulfur dioxide is detected on a continuous basis. This test method is

<sup>6</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 Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary*, U.S. Pharmaceutical Convention, Inc. (USPC), Rockville, MD.