



Designation: D1065 – 96 (Reapproved 2006)

Standard Test Method for Unsaponifiable Matter in Naval Stores, Including Rosin, Tall Oil, and Related Products¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D1065; 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 the percentage of material in Naval Stores products as defined in Terminology D804 including rosin, tall oil and related products, other than insoluble dirt or similar visible foreign matter that does not yield a water-soluble soap when the sample is saponified with potassium hydroxide.

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

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

D509 Test Methods of Sampling and Grading Rosin

D803 Test Methods for Testing Tall Oil

D804 Terminology Relating to Naval Stores, Including Tall Oil and Related Products

E177 Practice for Use of the Terms Precision and Bias in ASTM Test Methods

E691 Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Study to Determine the Precision of a Test Method

3. Significance and Use

3.1 This test method is designed to broaden the scope of the previous edition of the test method by the inclusion of tall oil and tall oil derived from products as test materials. Test Methods D803 currently includes a method for the determination of unsaponifiable matter.

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D01 on Paint and Related Coatings, Materials, and Applications and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D01.34 on Naval Stores.

Current edition approved Nov. 1, 2006. Published November 2006. Originally approved in 1949. Last previous edition approved in 2001 as D1065 – 96 (2001). DOI: 10.1520/D1065-96R06.

² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

3.2 The amount of unsaponifiable matter in tall oil and other related products is important in characterizing such products as it indicates the level of nonacidic material, both free and combined, present in the test material. The unsaponifiable in naval stores products is primarily composed of higher molecular weight alcohols, sterols, and hydrocarbons.

4. Apparatus

4.1 *Erlenmeyer or Other Flat-Bottom Flask*, of 125-mL to 250-mL capacity, with standard-taper 24/40 joint.

4.2 *Erlenmeyer Flask*, of 250-mL to 300-mL capacity, with wide mouth.

4.3 *Separatory Funnels*, of 300-mL to 500-mL capacity, with glass or polytetrafluoroethylene (PFTE) stoppers.

4.4 *Graduated Cylinder*, one of 10 to 25-mL and one of 50 to 100-mL capacity.

4.5 *Beaker*, of up to 250-mL capacity.

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.³ Other grades may be used, provided it is first ascertained that the reagent is of sufficiently high purity to permit use without lessening the accuracy of the determination.

5.2 *Purity of Water*—Unless otherwise indicated, references to water shall be understood to mean distilled, or deionized water.

6. Preparation of Sample

6.1 Procurement and handling of samples will vary depending upon the physical state of the material. In all instances, the sampling should conform to accepted sampling techniques which ensure the sample is representative of the material being sampled.

³ *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. Pharmacopeial Convention, Inc. (USPC), Rockville, MD.