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An American National Standard



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Standard Test Method for Ash from Petroleum Products¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 482; 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.

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

1. Scope*

1.1 This test method covers the determination of ash in the range 0.001–0.180 mass %, from distillate and residual fuels, gas turbine fuels, crude oils, lubricating oils, waxes, and other petroleum products, in which any ash-forming materials present are normally considered to be undesirable impurities or contaminants (Note 1). The test method is limited to petroleum products which are free from added ash-forming additives, including certain phosphorus compounds (Note 2).

NOTE 1—In certain types of samples, all of the ash-forming metals are not retained quantitatively in the ash. This is particularly true of distillate oils, which require a special ash procedure in order to retain metals quantitatively.

NOTE 2—This test method is not intended for the analysis of unused lubricating oils containing additives; for such samples use Test Method D 874. Neither is it intended for the analysis of lubricating oils containing lead nor for used engine crankcase oils.

~~1.2 SI units are regarded as the standard. The preferred expression of the property is mass %.~~

1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are for information only. The preferred expression of the property is mass %.

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

D 874 Test Method for Sulfated Ash from Lubricating Oils and Additives

D 4057 Practice for Manual Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products

D 4177 Practice for Automatic Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products

D 4928 Test Methods for Water in Crude Oils by Coulometric Karl Fischer Titration

D 6299 Practice for Applying Statistical Quality Assurance Techniques to Evaluate Analytical Measurement System Performance

D 6792 Practice for Quality System in Petroleum Products and Lubricants Testing Laboratories

3. Summary of Test Method

3.1 The sample contained in a suitable vessel is ignited and allowed to burn until only ash and carbon remain. The carbonaceous residue is reduced to an ash by heating in a muffle furnace at 775°C, cooled and weighed.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 Knowledge of the amount of ash-forming material present in a product can provide information as to whether or not the product is suitable for use in a given application. Ash can result from oil or water-soluble metallic compounds or from extraneous solids such as dirt and rust.

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D02 on Petroleum Products and Lubricants and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D02.03 on Elemental Analysis.

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In the IP, this test method is under the jurisdiction of the Standardization Committee. This test method was adopted as a joint ASTM-IP standard in 1965.

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.

*A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard.

5. Apparatus

5.1 *Evaporating Dish or Crucible* , made of platinum, silica, or porcelain, of 90 mL minimum capacity to 120-mL maximum capacity.

5.2 *Electric Muffle Furnace*, capable of maintaining a temperature of $775 \pm 25^\circ\text{C}$ and preferably having suitable apertures at the front and rear so as to allow a slow natural draught of air to pass through.

5.3 *Meeker Gas Burner*, or equivalent.

5.4 *Mechanical Shaker*.³

6. Reagents

6.1 *Propan-2-ol*— (**Warning**—Flammable, can be explosive when evaporated to or near dryness.)

6.2 *Toluene*—(**Warning**—Flammable, toxic.)

6.3 *Quality Control (QC) Samples* , preferably are portions of one or more liquid petroleum materials that are stable and representative of the samples of interest. These QC samples can be used to check the validity of the testing process as described in Section 11.

7. Sampling

7.1 Obtain samples in accordance with the instructions in Practice D 4057 or D 4177. Before transferring the portion of the sample to be ashed to the evaporating dish or crucible, take particular care to ensure that the portion taken is truly representative of the larger portion. Vigorous shaking can be necessary.

8. Procedure

8.1 Heat the evaporating dish or crucible that is to be used for the test at 700 to 800°C for a minimum of 10 min. Cool to room temperature in a suitable container, and weigh to the nearest 0.1 mg.

NOTE 3—The container in which the dish or crucible is cooled can be a desiccator not containing a desiccating agent. In addition, all weighings of the crucibles should be performed as soon as the crucibles have cooled. If it should be necessary that the crucibles remain in the desiccator for a longer period, then all subsequent weighings should be made after allowing the crucibles and contents to remain in the desiccator for the same length of time.

8.2 When the sample is sufficiently mobile, mix thoroughly before weighing. The mixing is necessary to distribute catalyst fines and other particulate material throughout the sample. Satisfactory mixing can usually be achieved by 10 min of manual shaking or 10 min using a mechanical shaker. Examine the sample for homogeneity before proceeding with 8.3. Continue mixing the sample if it is not homogeneous.

8.2.1 When it is evident that the sample is not homogenized after repeated mixings, or there is a reasonable doubt, a non-aerating, high-speed shear mixer can be used. Such a device is described in Annex A1 of Test Methods D 4928.

8.2.2 When the sample cannot be satisfactorily homogenized, reject the sample and acquire a new sample.

8.2.3 When the sample is viscous or solid at room temperature, heat the container carefully until the sample is entirely liquid and mix carefully. An oven at an appropriate temperature can be used.

8.2.4 The sample can contain water. After heating in an oven, the water can boil causing splattering or foaming. The operator shall proceed cautiously with the heating step, wearing appropriate personnel protective equipment, such as safety goggles and gloves. Mixing this type of sample shall be done carefully. Stirring, rather than shaking, is an option.

8.3 The quantity of test specimen taken for testing will depend upon the ash content expected in the sample. Refer to Table 1. The weighing procedure will also depend upon whether the sample requires heating or not, and whether more than one portion has to be weighed.

8.4 Using a top-loading balance, weigh into the dish or crucible sufficient test specimen to the nearest 0.1 g to yield no more than 20 mg of ash. Determine the mass of the test specimen used in the analysis at ambient temperature. One way to do this is

³ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 05.02.

³ The sole source of supply of the mechanical shaker known to the committee at this time is the Eberbach Corp., 505 S. Maple Rd., Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1024. If you are aware of alternative suppliers, please provide this information to ASTM International Headquarters. Your comments will receive careful consideration at a meeting of the responsible technical committee, which you may attend.

TABLE 1 Test Specimen Mass versus Ash

Expected Ash, mass %	Test Specimen, mass, g	Ash Mass, mg
0.18	11	20
0.10	20	20
0.05	40	20
0.04	50	20
0.02	100	20
0.01	100	10
0.001	100	1