



Designation: D1348 – 94 (Reapproved 2008)

Standard Test Methods for Moisture in Cellulose¹

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

1. Scope

1.1 These test methods cover the determination of moisture in cellulose using two oven-drying procedures and one Karl Fischer procedure.

1.2 The test procedures appear in the following order:

	Sections
Test Method A—Specimen Weighed in Oven	4 – 10
Test Method B—Specimen Weighed Outside of Oven	11 – 17
Test Method C—Karl Fischer Method	18 – 25

1.3 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are for information only.

1.4 *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. Significance and Use

2.1 These test methods determine the amount of moisture contained in a cellulose sample which determines the amount of bone dry cellulose present in a sample. The actual amount of cellulose in a sample is an essential entity when using cellulose as a starting material for the production of cellulose derivatives.

3. Sampling

3.1 Cellulose in a variety of forms is sampled for moisture, and no single set of directions can be given that is applicable to all types of cellulose material. The following general considerations should be borne in mind.

3.1.1 Cellulose, either in compact form, such as wood, sheeted pulp or paper, baled cotton or baled staple rayon, or in loose form such as sawdust or chips, may have an appreciably

different moisture content in sections lying relatively close together. In order to secure representative samples, therefore, a bulk sample should be made up of small portions taken from various parts of the lot and having the proper proportion of edge and center material.

3.1.2 Except for those samples taken in an atmosphere with which the sample is in equilibrium, the moisture content of the sample will begin to change immediately after it is removed from its original surroundings. This change can be reduced by taking extra layers of sheeted material and discarding a few layers from the top and bottom before weighing, folding, or rolling the sample to reduce the exposed area, and by placing small samples in cans or bottles and protecting larger samples by wrapping in rubber sheets, moistureproof cellophane, or other protective wrappings. These means do not provide continuous protection, and the test samples should be weighed as soon as possible.

3.1.3 When possible, bulk samples should be taken. These samples should weigh from 100 to 300 g (3.5 to 10.5 oz), the larger samples being taken when the moisture content is low or variable. Following the initial weighing, the bulk samples should be cut up or torn into small pieces and then mixed and allowed to stand overnight or longer in a sealed container to obtain moisture equilibrium before weighing out test specimens; or the sample may be allowed to come to approximate equilibrium with the laboratory air and reweighed to determine moisture change before weighing test specimens. The latter procedure is recommended since it permits routine weighing of samples without the use of special weighing bottles or boxes, and a series of accumulated samples can be weighed simultaneously. Predrying is very desirable on samples with a high moisture content (more than 5 % above equilibrium value). When samples have been predried, calculate the moisture lost, as follows:

$$R = [M - A/A] \times 100 \quad (1)$$

where:

R = moisture, air-dry sample basis, %,
 M = original mass of the sample, g, and

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A = air-dry mass of sample, g.

3.1.4 The apparent moisture subsequently observed when testing a predried sample must be calculated on the basis of the original sample mass in order to get the original moisture content. Calculate the original mass of the air-dried sample as follows:

$$\text{Original sample mass, g} = [A \times (100 + R)] / 100 \quad (2)$$

NOTE 1—*Example*—If 1000 g (35 oz) of bulk (wet) sample on exposure to air lose 200 g (7 oz) of water, the apparent moisture content is 20 % and equivalent regain is 25 %. If an 8-g (0.28-oz) specimen of the air-dry material is taken for drying in the oven, the original mass is $8 \times 1.25 = 10$ g (0.35 oz).

TEST METHOD A—SPECIMEN WEIGHED IN OVEN

4. Scope

4.1 This test method for moisture determination is applicable to a variety of cellulose types and can be used in most cases where a sample does not contain nonaqueous material volatile at 105°C. The test method can be used for samples having either high or low moisture content.

5. Summary of Test Method

5.1 The specimen is heated to constant mass at 105°C in a ventilated gravity-convection oven, in a current of dry air, for a period of 2 h. If no dry air is used, the specimen is heated for 4 h.

6. Apparatus

6.1 *Oven with Built-In Weighing Equipment*—Such an oven employs a system of tared containers mounted on a table or track that can be rotated to bring specimens to a specific point in the oven, where the specimen and container can be placed on a hook or a tray connected to an outside balance. The oven must be capable of maintaining a constant temperature of 105 ± 3°C, with an average temperature of 105°C; continuous operation below 105°C is not satisfactory.

NOTE 2—In ovens having heating elements at the bottom only, and no cross circulation, the temperature of the lower shelves should be checked before they are used.

6.2 *Dry Air Stream*—Air, dried by passing through silica gel, aluminum oxide, concentrated sulfuric acid, or other suitable drying agent, should be passed through the oven at a rate sufficient to effect a complete change once every 2 min. If the air is dried by means of concentrated sulfuric acid, adequate traps must be provided. The use of sulfuric acid followed by perchloric drying agents should be avoided.

6.3 *Shallow Glass Weighing Bottles*—Bottles with ground glass stoppers, measuring 30 mm high, and having a capacity of 30 mL.

6.4 *Seamless Metal Weighing Boxes*, having a wall height, when open, preferably not over 25.4 mm (1 in.).

7. Procedure

7.1 Remove the basket, shallow pan, or other container supplied for use with the oven (Note 3). Weigh the container and place in it a specimen of 10 to 50 g (0.35 to 1.75 oz)

weighed to the nearest 0.005 g. Designate this mass as M . Place the specimen in a tared container in the oven in such a manner that it can be reweighed without removal from the oven.

NOTE 3—Experience has shown that when yarn and fiber specimens are left in comparatively deep weighing bottles in the oven, relatively discordant results are obtained and the drying period is unnecessarily long. To avoid these difficulties specimens should be dried in containers that give the cellulose free access to the air. For fibrous or bulky materials to be weighed in an oven, use containers such as open wire grills or baskets. For small specimens to be weighed out of the oven, use wire screen baskets that will fit in weighing bottles, but if the specimen is powdery or tends to shed lint or fine short fibers, use a small weighing bottle or metal boxes.

7.2 Dry the specimen for 2 h at 105 ± 3°C, passing a current of dry air into the bottom of the oven during the drying period. (If dry air is not forced through the oven, dry for 4 h.)

NOTE 4—Reproducible but less accurate values (under unfavorable conditions the absolute error may be as high as 1 %) will be obtained if the current of predried air is omitted. Since the error will be identical for all similar samples in the oven at one time, the results obtained in these cases will be comparable. The magnitude of error will vary directly with the relative humidity of the air entering the oven and with the equilibrium moisture content of samples at low relative humidity. Thus, the error will be higher on regenerated cellulose than on wood pulp or cotton, but it still would not usually be greater than 0.2 %, absolute.

7.3 At the end of the specified period, cut off the flow of air and weigh the specimen without removing it from the oven. Continue drying for ½ h longer, with the normal air flow, and reweigh the specimen. Repeat the drying and weighing until the mass loss between successive weighings is not more than 0.005 g, or until the specimen shows a gain in mass. Designate this mass as D .

7.4 Additional specimens should not be placed in the oven until the first specimens have attained constant mass.

8. Calculation

8.1 Calculate moisture, as measured in the oven, as follows:

$$\text{Moisture content, \%} = [(M - D) / M] \times 100 \quad (3)$$

$$\text{Moisture, dry basis (regain), \%} = [(M - D) / D] \times 100 \quad (4)$$

where:

M = original mass of specimen, and

D = mass of oven-dry specimen.

9. Report

9.1 Report the moisture in the cellulose on either or both of the following bases:

9.1.1 On the basis of the original sample, when it is termed “moisture content,” “moisture as received,” or “moisture as is” basis.

9.1.2 On the basis of the oven-dry cellulose, when it is termed “moisture, dry basis” or “moisture regain.”

9.2 In order to avoid confusion always use the appropriate term.

10. Precision and Bias

10.1 *Precision*:

10.1.1 Statistical analysis of intralaboratory (repeatability) test results on samples containing 5 to 15 % moisture indicates a precision of ± 0.14 % at the 95 % confidence level.

10.1.2 Statistical analysis of interlaboratory (reproducibility) test results on samples containing 5 to 15 % moisture indicates a precision of ± 0.2 % at the 95 % confidence level.

10.2 *Bias*—No justifiable statement can be made on the bias of the procedure for measuring moisture in cellulose because no suitable reference material exists.

TEST METHOD B—SPECIMEN WEIGHED OUTSIDE OF OVEN

11. Scope

11.1 The scope and application of this test method are the same as those of Test Method A (see Section 4).

12. Summary of Test Method

12.1 See Test Method A (Section 5).

13. Apparatus

13.1 *Oven Without Built-In Weighing Equipment*—Any ventilated oven capable of maintaining a constant temperature of $105 \pm 3^\circ\text{C}$, with an average temperature of 105°C ; continuous operation below 105°C is not satisfactory.

NOTE 5—In ovens having heating elements at the bottom only, and no cross circulation, the temperature of the lower shelves should be checked before they are used.

13.2 *Dry Air Stream*—See 6.2.

13.3 *Shallow Glass Weighing Bottles*—See 6.3.

13.4 *Seamless Metal Weighing Boxes*—See 6.4.

13.5 *Weighing Bottles*, glass with ground-glass stoppers, approximately 40 mm wide and 80 mm high.

13.6 *Wire Baskets*—Fitted baskets for weighing bottles made from approximately 15-mesh stainless steel, Monel, or other suitable screen. The height and depth of the basket will be determined by the weighing bottle used; the basket must slide into and out of the bottle without binding. The basket should have a solid bottom, but no top is required.

14. Procedure

14.1 If the sample is free of lint, dust, or short fibers, place approximately 10 g (0.35 oz) of the sample into a previously dried and desiccated wire basket (Note 2) contained in a dry weighing bottle. Stopper the weighing bottle, and weigh to the nearest 0.001 g. Designate this mass as M . Remove the basket containing the specimen from the weighing bottle and place the basket, weighing bottle, and stopper in the oven. If the specimen includes powder-like material, transfer the specimen directly into a small weighing bottle or can. Stopper the bottle and weigh to the nearest 0.001 g (M). Remove the stopper from the bottle and place the bottle containing the specimen and the stopper in the oven.

14.2 Dry for 2 h at $105 \pm 3^\circ\text{C}$, passing a current of dry air into the bottom of the oven during the drying period. (If dry air is not forced through the oven, dry for 4 h.)

14.3 At the end of the specified period, quickly place the basket and specimen in the weighing bottle again and stopper it (or stopper directly). Remove the weighing bottle from the oven and place it in a desiccator containing an efficient desiccant, such as anhydrous calcium sulfate. Allow it to cool for 1 h, momentarily open the weighing bottle to equalize the pressure, and weigh to the nearest 0.001 g.

14.4 Return the specimen to the oven, exposing it as directed above, and dry for at least 1 h more. Place it in a desiccator to cool and weigh in accordance with 14.3. Repeat the drying and weighing until the mass loss between two successive weighings is not more than 0.005 g (or until the specimen shows a gain in mass). Designate the lowest observed mass as D .

14.5 When constant mass has been obtained, discard the specimen and weigh the weighing bottle (plus basket) or can. Designate this mass as T .

14.6 Do not place additional specimens in the oven until the first specimens have attained constant mass.

15. Calculation

15.1 Calculate moisture, as measured outside of the oven, as follows:

$$\text{Moisture content, \% } [(M - D)/(M - T)] \times 100 \quad (5)$$

$$\text{Moisture, dry basis, (regain), \% } = [(M - D)/(D - T)] \times 100 \quad (6)$$

where:

M = original mass of the specimen (plus basket) and weighing bottle,

D = oven-dry mass of the specimen (plus basket), and

T = mass of the empty weighing bottle (plus basket).

16. Report

16.1 Report the moisture in the cellulose as directed in Section 9.

17. Precision and Bias

17.1 See Section 10.

TEST METHOD C—KARL FISCHER METHOD

18. Scope

18.1 This test method covers the determination of moisture in cellulose by titration with Karl Fischer reagent. The test method is applicable to all types and forms of cellulose. It is especially useful with samples containing nonaqueous material volatile at 110°C , since such substances interfere in the oven-drying methods. Anhydrides, alkalies, and large amounts of aldehydes and ketones interfere.

18.2 The Karl Fischer titration method is especially valuable where only small amounts of samples are available. The procedure lends itself to multiple determinations.

18.3 It is essential that the Karl Fischer reagent, standard water solution, and anhydrous methanol be protected from atmospheric moisture at all times. During the titration a stream of dry air or nitrogen will protect the contents of the titration flask from atmospheric moisture pick-up.