



Designation: D49 – 83 (Reapproved2008)<sup>ε1</sup>

## Standard Test Methods of Chemical Analysis of Red Lead<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D49; 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.

<sup>ε1</sup> NOTE—The units statement in subsection 1.2 was corrected editorially in July 2008.

### 1. Scope

1.1 These test methods cover procedures for the chemical analysis of red lead having the approximate formula  $Pb_3O_4$  (probably  $PbO_2 \cdot 2PbO$ ).

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:*<sup>2</sup>

**D50 Test Methods for Chemical Analysis of Yellow, Orange, Red, and Brown Pigments Containing Iron and Manganese**

**D215 Practice for the Chemical Analysis of White Linseed Oil Paints (Withdrawn 2005)**<sup>3</sup>

**D280 Test Methods for Hygroscopic Moisture (and Other Matter Volatile Under the Test Conditions) in Pigments**

**D1193 Specification for Reagent Water**

**D1208 Test Methods for Common Properties of Certain Pigments**

**D1301 Test Methods for Chemical Analysis of White Lead Pigments**

**D1959 Test Method for Iodine Value of Drying Oils and Fatty Acids (Withdrawn 2006)**<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> These test methods are under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D01 on Paint and Related Coatings, Materials, and Applications and are the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D01.31 on Pigment Specifications.

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<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on www.astm.org.

### 3. Treatment of Sample

3.1 If the pigment is lumpy or not finely ground, grind it to a fine powder and mix thoroughly. Large samples may be thoroughly mixed and a representative portion taken and powdered if lumpy or not finely ground. The sample in all cases shall be thoroughly mixed before taking portions for analysis. All samples shall be preserved in stoppered bottles or containers.

### 4. Purity of Reagents

4.1 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>4</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 Unless otherwise indicated, references to water shall be understood to mean reagent water conforming to Type II of Specification D1193.

### 5. Moisture

5.1 Determine moisture content with a 2-g specimen in accordance with Method A of Test Methods D280. The specimen is dried for 2 h at 105°C. The loss in weight is considered as moisture.

### 6. Organic Color

6.1 Boil 2 g of the sample with 25 mL of 95 % ethyl alcohol, let settle, decant the supernatant liquid; boil the residue with 25 mL of distilled water and decant as before; boil the residue with 25 mL of diluted  $NH_4OH$  (1 + 4) and again decant. Boil another 2-g portion of the sample with 25 mL of chloroform, let settle, and decant the supernatant liquid. If any one of the

<sup>4</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. Pharmacopeial Convention, Inc. (USPC), Rockville, MD.

above solutions is colored, organic coloring matter is indicated. If the solutions remain colorless, organic colors are probably absent.

NOTE 1—If it is desired to test for organic colors resistant to the above reagents, the test procedures described in the following books may be used, taking into account the nature of the pigment involved (1,2,3).<sup>5</sup>

## 7. Total Lead and Insoluble Matter

7.1 Treat 1 g of the sample with 15 mL of HNO<sub>3</sub> (1 + 1) and sufficient H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> to dissolve all PbO<sub>2</sub> on warming. If any insoluble matter is present, add 25 mL of water, boil, filter, and wash with hot water. The insoluble matter contains free SiO<sub>2</sub> and should be examined for BaSO<sub>4</sub> and silicates, if appreciable.

7.2 To the original solution or filtrate from the insoluble matter add 20 mL of H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (sp gr 1.84) and evaporate to SO<sub>3</sub> fumes. Cool, add 150 mL of water, and 150 mL of 95 % ethyl alcohol, let stand *cold* for 2 h, filter, on a Gooch crucible, wash with 95 % alcohol, dry at 105 to 110°C, and weigh as PbSO<sub>4</sub>. Calculate to PbO.

7.3 Red lead is rarely adulterated, but should the specimen contain soluble barium compounds, the PbSO<sub>4</sub> obtained in 8.2 will contain BaSO<sub>4</sub>. In this case, precipitate the lead as sulfide from a slightly acid (HCl) solution, dissolve the PbS in hot diluted HNO<sub>3</sub>, and determine the lead as sulfate or chromate.

7.4 If the specimen contains significant amounts of calcium or magnesium, boil the HNO<sub>3</sub> – H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> solution (7.1) until all the lead is converted into nitrate and then determine the lead as PbCrO<sub>4</sub>.

7.5 If soluble barium, calcium, or magnesium are to be determined, precipitate the lead as sulfide from a slightly acid solution (HCl), dissolve the PbS in hot diluted HNO<sub>3</sub>, and determine the lead as sulfate. Boil the filtrate from the PbS to expel H<sub>2</sub>S, add a little bromine water to oxidize iron (if present), boil to expel bromine, and precipitate the barium with a few millilitres of H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (1 + 3). Filter and weigh as BaSO<sub>4</sub>. Calculate to BaO or BaCO<sub>3</sub>. To the filtrate from the BaSO<sub>4</sub> add NH<sub>4</sub>OH in slight excess, filter off any precipitate of Fe(OH)<sub>3</sub> + Al(OH)<sub>3</sub>, wash with hot water. Manganese, if present, can be precipitated by adding bromine and NH<sub>4</sub>OH and warming. Filter, wash with hot water, ignite, and weigh as Mn<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>. Unite all the filtrates, make slightly acid with acetic acid, heat to boiling and pass H<sub>2</sub>S into the hot solution until saturated (20 to 30 min); add 5 g of NH<sub>4</sub>Cl and let stand 5 h, filter off any ZnS, wash with H<sub>2</sub>S water, dissolve the ZnS in hot diluted HCl and determine the zinc by titration with K<sub>4</sub>Fe(CN)<sub>6</sub>. Or, boil off the H<sub>2</sub>S, filter out any separated sulfur and determine the zinc as Zn<sub>2</sub>P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>. Calcium may be determined in the filtrate from the ZnS by expelling H<sub>2</sub>S and then adding NH<sub>4</sub>OH and ammonium oxalate. Titrate the calcium oxide precipitate using the procedure described in 13.3 of Test Methods D50. In the filtrate from calcium determine magnesium by precipitating with sodium phosphate solution, finally weighing as Mg<sub>2</sub>P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>.

## 8. Lead Peroxide (PbO<sub>2</sub>) and True Red Lead (Pb<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>)

NOTE 2—Method of Diehl (4) modified by Topf (5)—not applicable when substances are present, other than oxides of lead, that liberate iodine under conditions given, or substances such as metallic lead which reduce PbO<sub>2</sub> to PbO without the liberation of iodine.

8.1 *Solutions Required: (a) Red Lead Solution*—Dissolve in 1-L beaker 600 g of crystallized sodium acetate and 48 g of KI in about 500 mL of acetic acid (1 + 3) (made by mixing 150 mL of glacial acetic acid with 450 mL of water). Warm the beaker and contents on a steam bath, stirring occasionally, until a clear solution is obtained. Cool this solution to room temperature, dilute to exactly 1000 mL with the acetic acid (1 + 3) and mix thoroughly. If preferred, the red lead solution may be prepared separately for each titration, as follows: Dissolve 30 g of the crystallized sodium acetate and 2.4 g of KI in 25 mL of the acetic acid (1 + 3), warming gently and stirring until a clear solution is obtained. Cool this solution to room temperature, dilute to 50 mL with the acetic acid solution (1 + 3), and mix thoroughly.

8.2 *Sodium Thiosulfate Solution (0.1N)*—Dissolve 24.83 g of sodium thiosulfate (Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>·5H<sub>2</sub>O), freshly pulverized and dried between filter paper, and dilute with water to 1 litre at the temperature at which the titrations are to be made. The solution is best made with well-boiled water free from CO<sub>2</sub>, or let stand 8 to 14 days before standardizing, as described in Section 5 of Test Method D1959.

8.3 *Starch Solution*—Stir 2 to 3 g of potato starch with 100 mL of salicylic acid solution (1 %), and boil the mixture until the starch is practically dissolved, then dilute to 1 L (Note 3), or prepare as described in 7.8.2 of Test Method D1959.

NOTE 3—*Lead Peroxide*—If the pigment contains an appreciable amount of nitrite (nitrate has no effect on the method), leach out water-soluble matter as below, dry the residue and determine PbO<sub>2</sub> as above, calculating to basis of original specimen.

## 9. Procedure

9.1 Weigh 1 g of the finely ground sample, transfer to a 200-mL Erlenmeyer flask, add 20 mL of water; then add as quickly as possible 40 mL of the “red lead solution” at room temperature. If the sample is red lead that has been extracted from a paint or paste, in place of the water use 10 mL of a mixture of 7 parts by volume of chloroform and 3 parts by volume of glacial acetic acid, and then add without delay the red lead solution. Add 30 mL of water containing 5 or 6 g of sodium acetate and titrate at once with 0.1 N Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> solution, adding the latter rather slowly and keeping the liquid constantly in motion by whirling the flask. When the solution has become light yellow, rub-up any undissolved particles with the rod until free iodine no longer forms, wash off rod, add the Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> solution until *pale yellow*, add starch solution, and titrate until colorless. Add the 0.1 N iodine solution until blue color is just restored and subtract the amount used for the volume of Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> that had been added.

## 10. Calculation

10.1 Calculate the lead peroxide and true red lead contents as follows:

<sup>5</sup> The boldface numbers in parentheses refer to a list of references at the end of these test methods.