



Designation: D1492 – 08

Standard Test Method for Bromine Index of Aromatic Hydrocarbons by Coulometric Titration¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D1492; 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 amount of bromine-reactive material in aromatic hydrocarbons. It is usually applied to materials having bromine indexes below 500.

NOTE 1—Other test methods for determining bromine-reactive material are Test Methods [D1159](#), [D1491](#), [D2710](#), and [D5776](#).

1.2 This test method has been found applicable to aromatic hydrocarbons containing no more than trace amounts of olefins and that are substantially free from material lighter than isobutane and have a distillation end point under 288°C.

1.3 The following applies to all specified limits in this test method: For purposes of determining conformance with this test method, an observed value or a calculated value shall be rounded off “to the nearest unit” in the last right-hand digit used in expressing the specification limit, in accordance with the rounding-off method of Practice [E29](#).

1.4 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.

1.5 *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.* For a specific hazard statement see Section [8](#).

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

[D891 Test Methods for Specific Gravity, Apparent, of Liquid Industrial Chemicals](#)

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee [D16](#) on Aromatic Hydrocarbons and Related Chemicals and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee [D16.04](#) on Instrumental Analysis.

Current edition approved July 1, 2008. Published August 2008. Originally approved in 1957. Last previous edition approved in 2007 as D1492 – 07. DOI: 10.1520/D1492-08.

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.

[D1159 Test Method for Bromine Numbers of Petroleum Distillates and Commercial Aliphatic Olefins by Electro-metric Titration](#)

[D1193 Specification for Reagent Water](#)

[D1491 Test Method for Bromine Index of Aromatic Hydrocarbons by Potentiometric Titration³](#)

[D2710 Test Method for Bromine Index of Petroleum Hydrocarbons by Electrometric Titration](#)

[D3437 Practice for Sampling and Handling Liquid Cyclic Products](#)

[D3505 Test Method for Density or Relative Density of Pure Liquid Chemicals](#)

[D4052 Test Method for Density, Relative Density, and API Gravity of Liquids by Digital Density Meter](#)

[D5776 Test Method for Bromine Index of Aromatic Hydrocarbons by Electrometric Titration](#)

[D6809 Guide for Quality Control and Quality Assurance Procedures for Aromatic Hydrocarbons and Related Materials](#)

[E29 Practice for Using Significant Digits in Test Data to Determine Conformance with Specifications](#)

2.2 Other Document:

[OSHA Regulations, 29 CFR](#) paragraphs 1910.1000 and 1910.1200⁴

3. Terminology

3.1 Definition:

3.1.1 *bromine index (B), n*—the number of milligrams (mg) of bromine consumed by 100 g of sample under given conditions (mg-Br/100 g).

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 The specimen is added to a solvent and titrated with electrolytically generated bromine at room temperature. The end point is determined by a dead-stop method. The time of titration is proportional to the bromine added to the specimen.

³ Withdrawn. The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on www.astm.org.

⁴ Available from U.S. Government Printing Office Superintendent of Documents, 732 N. Capitol St., NW, Mail Stop: SDE, Washington, DC 20401, <http://www.access.gpo.gov>.

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

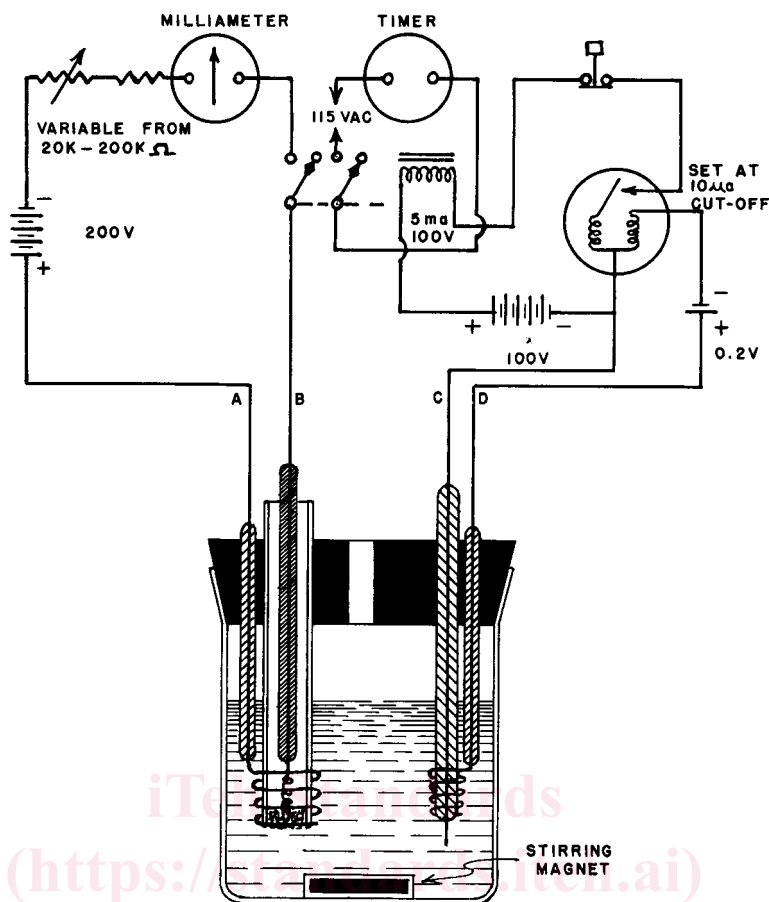


FIG. 1 Automatic Amperometric-Coulometric Titrator Circuit

5. Significance and Use

5.1 This test method is useful for setting specification, for use as an internal quality control tool, and for use in development or research work on industrial aromatic hydrocarbons and related materials. This test method gives a broad indication of olefinic content. It will not differentiate between the types of aliphatic unsaturation.

6. Apparatus

6.1 *Amperometric-Coulometric Apparatus*, automatic, suitable for bromine index titrations with variable generator current and timer. A typical circuit diagram of suitable equipment is shown in Fig. 1.

6.2 *Syringe*, 2 mL with needle and rubber cap seal.

6.3 *Stirrer*, magnetic.

7. Reagents

7.1 *Purity of Reagent*—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.⁵ 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.

7.2 *Purity of Water*—Unless otherwise indicated, references to water shall be understood to mean reagent water conforming to Type IV of Specification D1193.

7.3 Electrolyte:

7.3.1 *With Mercury II Acetate*—To make 1 L, mix 600 mL of glacial acetic acid, 260 mL of absolute methanol, and 140 mL of KBr solution (119 g/L). Dissolve 2 g of Mercury II acetate in this mixture.

7.3.2 *Without Mercury II Acetate*—To make 1 L, mix 600 mL of glacial acetic acid, 260 mL of absolute methanol, and 140 mL of KBr solution (119 g/L).

⁵ *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.