



Designation: C837 – 09

Standard Test Method for Methylene Blue Index of Clay¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C837; 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 reappraisal. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reappraisal.

1. Scope*

1.1 This test method covers the measurement of the adsorption of methylene blue dye by a clay, which is calculated as a methylene blue index for a clay.

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

C324 Test Method for Free Moisture in Ceramic Whiteware Clays

3. Significance and Use

3.1 Tests run on many clays generally indicate that a straight-line relationship exists between the methylene blue index (MBI) and such fundamental clay properties as cation exchange capacity, dry bond strength, and casting rate. Where the colloidal portion of the clay is kaolinite, there is also a direct correlation with specific surface (as determined by nitrogen adsorption). Where the colloidal portion contains significant amounts of illite or montmorillonite, the same close correlation does not exist. The MBI better correlates with the ceramic-forming properties than does the specific surface.

3.2 That portion of a clay lying within the colloidal range (generally defined as the 0.5- to 0.001- μm range), determines the strictly colloidal properties of the clay and, together with the amount and type of organic material associated with the

clay and the 2- to 0.2- μm fraction, largely determines the properties of the clay when used in ceramic-forming processes. While the specific surface of a clay is a function of the particle size and morphology and a relationship exists between dye adsorption and specific surface, the MBI should not be considered to be a particle size analysis since the value obtained is dominated by the character of only the very fine end of the particle size distribution. This procedure describes the determination of the dye adsorption (in this case, methylene blue) of a clay.

4. Apparatus

4.1 *Balance*, accurate to 0.01 g.

4.2 *Mixer*.

4.3 *pH Meter or pH Paper*.

4.4 *Beaker*, 600 mL.

4.5 *Buret*, 25 mL.

4.6 *Medicine Dropper or Glass Stirring Rod*.

4.7 *Filter Paper*. Baroid No. 987.

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 its 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 water or water of equal purity.

5.3 *Methylene Blue Solution (1 mL = 0.01 meq)*³—Store in darkness.

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C21 on Ceramic Whitewares and Related Products and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C21.04 on Raw Materials.

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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 *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.

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