



Standard Test Method for Softening Point of Pitch (Cube-in-Air Method)¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 2319/D 2319M; 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.

^{ε1} NOTE—Formatted as a combined standard with a dual designation editorially in March 2009.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the determination of the softening point above ~~176°F (80°C)~~ 80°C [176°F] of pitch. Test Method D 3104 gives comparable results.

~~1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard.~~

1.2 The values stated in either SI units or inch-pound units are to be regarded separately as standard. The values stated in each system may not be exact equivalents; therefore, each system shall be used independently of the other. Combining values from the two systems may result in non-conformance with the 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

D 61 Test Method for Softening Point of Pitches (Cube-in-Water Method)

D 3104 Test Method for Softening Point of Pitches (Mettler Softening Point Method)

D 4296 Practice for Sampling Pitch

E 1 Specification for ASTM Liquid-in-Glass Thermometers

3. Summary of Test Method

3.1 Two cubes of pitch, supported on wire hooks, are heated in a standardized air oven at a linear rate. The softening point is the mean of the temperatures at which the cubes sag downwards a distance of 60 mm (~~2.4 in.~~) [2.4 in.].

4. Significance and Use

4.1 Pitch does not go through a solid-liquid phase change when heated and therefore does not have a true melting point. As the temperature is raised, pitch softens and becomes less viscous. The softening point is arbitrarily defined and must be determined by a closely controlled method that must be carefully followed if test results are to be reproducible.

4.2 This test method is useful in determining the consistency of pitch as one element in establishing the uniformity of shipments and sources of supply.

5. Apparatus³

5.1 *Air Oven*—The oven shall be cylindrical, 150 mm (~~6 in.~~) [6 in.] in inside diameter by 155 mm (~~6.2 in.~~) [6.2 in.] in height. It shall have two 75 mm (~~3 in.~~) [3 in.] diameter windows of mica, centered vertically on opposite sides, and shall be fitted with a cover having a central opening 25 mm (~~1 in.~~) [1 in.] in diameter to hold a thermometer, and a concentric ring suspended below to support the hooks with attached specimens. The ring shall be made of 6 mm ([1/4 in.]) brass, shall be 54 mm (~~2 1/8 in.~~) [in.]

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D02 on Petroleum Products and Lubricants and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D02.05 on Properties of Fuels, Petroleum Coke and Carbon Material.

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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 The sole source of supply of the softening point apparatus items, obtainable as a unit on special order, known to the committee at this time is Humboldt Manufacturing Co., 7302 W. Agatite Ave., Chicago, IL 60656. 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. All other apparatus items described may be obtained from any regular laboratory equipment supply house.