

Designation: D802-97 Designation: D802 - 02 (Reapproved 2009)

## Standard Test Methods for Sampling and Testing Pine Oils<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 802; 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.

## 1. Scope

- 1.1 These test methods cover procedures for sampling and testing pine oils, and are applicable to both natural pine oils derived from pine stumps either by the steam and solvent process or by destructive distillation, and also to synthetic pine oils obtained by the chemical hydration of terpene hydrocarbons.
  - 1.2 The procedures given in these test methods appear in the following order:

	Section
Sampling	4
Appearance	5
Color	6
Specific Gravity	7
Refractive Index	8
Composition	9
Moisture 10	<del>10-</del>
Moisture	<u>10</u>

1.3

## 2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:<sup>2</sup>

D 268 Guide for Sampling and Testing Volatile Solvents and Chemical Intermediates for Use in Paint and Related Coatings and Materials Material

D 803 Test Methods for Testing Tall Oil

D 890 Test Method for Water in Liquid Naval Stores D802-02(2009)

D3009Test Method for Compositon of Turpentine by Gas Chromatography<sup>3</sup> 4a5-abe56d569350/astm-d802-022009

E300Practice for Sampling Industrial Chemicals 1209 Test Method for Color of Clear Liquids (Platinum-Cobalt Scale)

D 6166 Test Method for Color of Naval Stores and Related Products (Instrumental Determination of Gardner Color)

D 6387 Test Methods for Composition of Turpentine and Related Terpene Products by Capillary Gas Chromatography

E 300 Practice for Sampling Industrial Chemicals

## 3. Significance and Use

3.1The testing procedures described in these test methods have been in use for many years and emphasize the physical properties of pine oil rather than its chemical composition. Gas chromatography is the accepted method for determining the chemical composition of pine oil. An ASTM test method based on capillary gas chromatography can be used for the major components of pine oil. A capillary GC procedure is currently being written which is suitable for both major and minor components.

3.1 The testing procedures described in these test methods have been in use for many years and emphasize the physical properties of pine oil rather than its chemical composition. Test Methods D 6387 describe a capillary gas chromatography method which is suitable for determining both the major and minor components found in pine oils.

<sup>1.3</sup> The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.

<sup>1.4</sup> 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> These test methods are under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D-1D01 on Paint and Related Coatings, Materials, and Applications and are the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D01.34 on Naval Stores.

Current edition approved Nov. 10, 1997. Published June 1998. Originally published as D802-44T. Last previous edition D802-82 (1987).

Current edition approved June 1, 2009 Published June 2009. Originally approved in 1944. Last previous edition approved in 2002 as D 802 - 02.

<sup>&</sup>lt;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, Vol 06.04-volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.