



Designation: D2962-97 (Reapproved 2007)

Standard Test Method for Designation: D2962 – 10

Standard Practice for Calculating Volume-Temperature Correction For Coal-Tar Pitches¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D2962; 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 calculation of the amount of expansion or contraction of a volume of liquid coal-tar pitch due to a change of temperature.~~

~~1.1 This practice covers calculation of the amount of expansion or contraction of a volume of liquid coal-tar pitch due to a change of temperature.~~

~~1.2 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered 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

D70 Test Method for Density of Semi-Solid Bituminous Materials (Pycnometer Method)

D71 Test Method for Relative Density of Solid Pitch and Asphalt (Displacement Method)

3. Summary of Test Method—Summary of Practice

3.1 Different pitches expand or contract at different rates which vary in relation to the relative density of the material. The corresponding values are listed in Table 1.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 Coal tar pitch is shipped or stored, or both, at various temperatures, consequently a means is required to correct volume to a specified temperature.

5. Procedure

5.1 Determine the relative density of the pitch at 60/60°F (15.6/15.6°C) in accordance with Test Methods D70 or D71, whichever is most suitable.

5.2 Find the coefficient of expansion per degree Celsius or Fahrenheit for the particular material from Table 1.

5.3 Multiply the coefficient by the number of degrees between the standard temperature and the actual temperature of the material as measured.

5.4 To the product of 5.3 add 1.000. The result is expansion factor A.

5.5 If the temperature of the material as measured is above the standard temperature, *divide* the measured volume by factor A

¹ This test method practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D02 on Petroleum Products and Lubricants and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D02.02-0A on Temperature, Density, Physical Properties:

Current edition approved May 1, 2007. Published June 2007. Originally approved in 1971. Last previous edition approved in 2002 as D2962-97 (2002). DOI: 10.1520/D2962-97R07 on Petroleum Products and Lubricants and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D02.02 on Hydrocarbon Measurement for Custody Transfer (Joint ASTM-API).

Current edition approved Oct. 1, 2010. Published November 2010. Originally approved in 1971. Last previous edition approved in 2007 as D2962-97(2007). DOI: 10.1520/D2962-10.

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.