



Designation: **D938—05 D938 – 12**

British Standard 5088



Designation: **76/70(95)**

Standard Test Method for Congealing Point of Petroleum Waxes, Including Petrolatum¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D938; 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.

This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the Department of Defense.

1. Scope*

- 1.1 This test method covers determination of the congealing point of petroleum waxes, including petrolatum.
- 1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are for information only.
- 1.3 **WARNING**—Mercury has been designated by many regulatory agencies as a hazardous material that can cause central nervous system, kidney and liver damage. Mercury, or its vapor, may be hazardous to health and corrosive to materials. Caution should be taken when handling mercury and mercury containing products. See the applicable product Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for details and EPA's website—<http://www.epa.gov/mercury/faq.htm>—for additional information. Users should be aware that selling mercury and/or mercury containing products into your state or country may be prohibited by law.
- 1.4 *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.*

NOTE 1—This test method is an alternative to Test Method D127. Results obtained are usually lower than the results obtained by Test Method D127 – IP 133, the amount of the deviation varying with the nature of the petroleum wax.

2. Referenced Documents

- 2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²
 - D127 Test Method for Drop Melting Point of Petroleum Wax, Including Petrolatum
 - E1 Specification for ASTM Liquid-in-Glass Thermometers

3. Terminology

- 3.1 *Definitions:*
 - 3.1.1 *congealing point, n*—of petroleum wax, that temperature at which molten petroleum wax, when allowed to cool under prescribed conditions, ceases to flow.
 - 3.1.2 *thermometer, n*—a device for determining temperature using one of a variety of different principles.

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D02 on Petroleum Products and Lubricants and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D02.10.0A on Physical/Chemical Properties.

Current edition approved Nov. 1, 2005 Dec. 1, 2012. Published November 2005 February 2013. Originally approved in 1947. Last previous edition approved in 2004 2005 as D938–04–05. DOI: 10.1520/D0938-05.10.1520/D0938-12.

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.

3.1.2.1 *Discussion*—

A thermometer has two important elements: the temperature sensor, within which some physical change occurs with temperature (for example, the bulb of a liquid-in-glass thermometer, or a thermistor in an electronic thermometer), plus some means of converting this change into a numerical value (for example, the scale on a liquid-in-glass thermometer, or a digital readout in the case of an electronic thermometer).

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