



Designation: ~~D6038 – 05~~^{ε1} D6038 – 14

Standard Test Methods for Determining the Compatibility of Resin/Solvent Mixtures by Precipitation Temperature (Cloud Point)¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D6038; 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—Added research report footnote to Section 11 editorially in September 2008.

1. Scope*

1.1 These test methods cover the manual and automatic procedures for testing the compatibility of lithographic ink resins in high boiling ink solvents by precipitation temperature (cloud point) in a range from 35 to 210°C.

1.2 The manual procedure in this test method uses laboratory equipment generally available in a normal, well-equipped laboratory. The automated procedure uses ~~the Chemotronic Cloudpoint Tester, a programmable cloudpoint tester.~~

1.3 This test method is for use with ink resins intended mainly for oil-based offset and letterpress inks. The type of resins are typically, but not limited to C₉ aromatic hydrocarbon resins, modified dicyclopentadiene resins, rosin pentaerythritol or glycerol esters, phenolic modified rosin esters, maleic anhydride modified-rosin esters, and naturally occurring resins such as gilsonite.

1.4 A resin solution or ink vehicle could also be used in this test instead of the resin.

1.5 The typical high boiling solvents to be used are C₁₂ to C₁₆ petroleum distillates.

1.6 To avoid fire or injury, or both, to the operator, this test method should not be used with low flash point solvents such as toluene or xylene. The minimum flash point of the solvents used should be 60°C (140°F) as determined by Test Method D56.

NOTE 1—Users of this test method should be aware that the flash point of many solvents used for this test (as defined in Test Methods D56 and D1310) is exceeded in the heating cycle of this test method. Safety precautions should be taken since there is the potential for vapor ignition. The method outlined should be done in a shielded exhaust hood, where there is access to a fire extinguisher if needed.

1.7 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as ~~the standard. The values given in parentheses are for information only.~~ standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.

1.8 *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

D56 Test Method for Flash Point by Tag Closed Cup Tester

D1310 Test Method for Flash Point and Fire Point of Liquids by Tag Open-Cup Apparatus

~~E1 Specification for ASTM Liquid-in-Glass Thermometers~~

E180 Practice for Determining the Precision of ASTM Methods for Analysis and Testing of Industrial and Specialty Chemicals (Withdrawn 2009)³

E691 Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Study to Determine the Precision of a Test Method

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:*

¹ These test methods are under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D01 on Paint and Related Coatings, Materials, and Applications and are the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D01.37 on Ink Vehicles.

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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 last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on www.astm.org.

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

3.1.1 *cloud point, n*—(precipitation temperature) the temperature at which a resin/solvent mixture changes from clear to turbid and opaque.

3.1.2 *compatibility, n*—resin and solvent mixture forms a clear, homogeneous, and stable ~~solution~~ solution at room temperature.

3.1.3 *incompatibility, n*—resin and solvent mixture does not form a uniform solution and may be in two phases or opaque.

3.1.4 *precipitation, n*—resin separates from the resin/solvent mixture.

3.1.5 *solubility, n*—the degree of resin compatibility in a given solution.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 A 10 % by weight mixture of the resin (or ink vehicle) to be tested in the reference solvent (or vice versa) is heated in a test tube and stirred until a clear solution is obtained.

4.2 The solution is allowed to cool. The cloud point is the lowest temperature that can be read on a thermometer, positioned at the back wall of the test tube, or in the case of the automated tester, before the solution reaches the preset turbidity level.

4.3 If the solution remains clear at room temperature, the test tube is cooled (cold water, ice water, or dry ice/acetone bath) until the cloud point can be recorded. (Cooling below ambient temperature can only be done in the manual method.)

5. Significance and Use

5.1 These test methods provide a means of determining the compatibility of a resin (or vehicle), at low concentrations, in a high boiling ink solvent.

5.2 Resin-solvent mixtures that exhibit a high precipitation temperature are less compatible than those exhibiting a low precipitation temperature.

5.3 Resin-solvent mixtures that exhibit precipitation temperatures at or close to the cloud point of the pure solvent are considered infinitely compatible or the resin is infinitely soluble in that solvent.

6. Reagents and Materials

6.1 *Resins*, (for example, modified hydrocarbon, or rosin ester resins, or both) or Ink Vehicle.

6.2 *Solvents*, will be those commonly used for making lithographic ink vehicles, for example, hydrocarbon petroleum distillate C₁₂ to C₁₆ as agreed upon by producer and user.

NOTE 2—The use of ink industry recognized Test Ink Oils are recommended for evaluating resins. The Test Ink Oils are controlled from lot to lot to ensure meaningful data. (Contact ~~NAPIM~~ ^{NAPIM}⁴ for a list of approved Test Ink Oils).

6.3 *Calibration Materials*, PRIFRAC 2981 stearic acid and Haltermann N-C16 ~~oil~~ ^{oil}⁵ designated for automatic method only but can be used for manual method.

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/4f46729b-e0e8-4975-abf3-cfc6536d13d0/astm-d6038-14>

MANUAL METHOD

7. Apparatus

7.1 *Balance or Scale*, weighing to ± 0.02 g accuracy and a minimum 250 g capacity.

7.2 *Heat-Resistant Test Tube*, 25–mm width by 150–mm height.

7.3 *Thermometer*, ~~AP style~~, 0 to 250°C, ~~conforming to Specification~~ 250°C range. ~~E1~~.

7.4 *Thermometer*, -100 to 50°C range.

7.5 *Hot Air Gun-Gun*⁶, 260 to 399°C, 120 volts, alternating current (VAC), 60 HZ, 14A.

7.6 *Auxiliary Equipment*, (that is, mixing loop (if desired), lab stand, and test tube clamp, 500-mL beaker for cooling, etc.).

8. Sample Preparation

8.1 Pulverize the solid resin to a size no larger than 3 mm².

9. Procedure

9.1 Weigh 2.00 ± 0.02 g of pulverized crushed resin and 18.00 ± 0.02 g of the solvent to be tested into the test tube.

9.2 Place test tube in tube with the sample in a tube clamp with the thermometer and mixing loop (optional).

⁴ National Association of Printing Ink Manufacturers (NAPIM), 581 Main St., Woodbridge, NJ 07095, (napim@napim.org).

⁵ Available from Testprint B. V., Zilverweg 10, PO Bos 127, 8440 AC Heerenveen, The Netherlands.

⁶ The sole source of supply of the hot air gun, Model HG-501A known to the committee at this time is Master Appliance Corp., Racine, WI 53403. 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,¹ which you may attend.

9.3 Aim the heat gun at the bottom of the test tube (keep nozzle at least 25.4 mm from tube), and turn on.

9.4 Mix resin and solvent slowly as heat rises.

NOTE 3—To avoid loss of solvent while stirring, do not remove the stirring apparatus from the mixture.

9.5 **Warning**—Care must be taken in stirring the resin/solvent mixture not to drop the thermometer or stirring loop. This could cause the test tube to break, which could cause a serious fire or accident.

9.6 Heat to 200°C; hold this temperature for 2 min, and then remove the heat source.

NOTE 4—Low softening point and very compatible resins will dissolve at temperatures well below 200°C. The maximum temperature to dissolve such resin and solvent mixtures can be much lower than 200°C. In such cases the maximum temperature for the test should be one agreed upon between the customer and the supplier.

9.7 Check to see that all resin is dissolved.

9.8 Start to blow ambient air from the heat gun onto the test tube.

9.8.1 If the mixture is not clear after heating for 2 min at 200°C, continue to heat until dissolution has occurred. Start the cooling procedure at this point.

9.8.2 If the mixture is clear except for a very slight presence of precipitate, continue to end point and note the presence of “slight precipitate.”

9.8.3 If the mixture does not become clear or exhibits significant precipitation, record it as incompatible.

9.9 Observe mixture closely as temperature drops and record the approximate rate of cooling, and the temperature at which solution becomes so cloudy that the thermometer, when held at the back wall of the test tube, can no longer be read (or the thermometer fluid can no longer be seen). This observation is defined as the precipitation temperature or cloud point (see **Note 5** and **Note 6**).

NOTE 5—Cooling water, ice water, or a dry ice/acetone bath and a low temperature thermometer may be needed to reach the precipitation temperature for very soluble resins.

NOTE 6—This test method is recommended for resins and solvent mixtures exhibiting a precipitation temperature between 50 and 180°C at 10 % resin solids. If a mixture is out of that range, a change in resin concentration (for example, 20 % solids) or solvent is recommended.

10. Report

10.1 A report on precipitation temperature should note the following information:

- 10.1.1 Sample identification number,
- 10.1.2 Test run number,
- 10.1.3 Maximum temperature achieved,
- 10.1.4 Approximate rate of cooling, and
- 10.1.5 Precipitation temperature.

11. Precision and Bias⁷

11.1 *Precision*—An interlaboratory study of the precipitation temperature of two resins was run by seven laboratories.

11.1.1 The precision estimates here are based on one analyst in each laboratory performing triplicate determinations on each of two materials.

11.1.2 Practice **E180** was used in developing these precision statements.

11.2 *Repeatability (Within-Laboratory)*—The standard deviation of results obtained by the same analyst running the different analyses has been estimated to be 0.8° absolute at 20 df at the 60°C level and 2.4° absolute at 20 df at the 160°C level. The 95 % limit for the difference between two such averages is 2.1° absolute and 6.7° absolute, respectively.

11.3 *Reproducibility (Multilaboratory)*—The standard deviation of results obtained by analysts in different laboratories has been estimated to be 4.1° absolute at 6 df at the 60°C level and 6.9° absolute at 6 df at the 160°C level. The 95 % limit for the difference between two such averages is 11.5° absolute and 19.3° absolute, respectively.

11.4 *Bias*—The procedure in this test method has no bias because the value of the precipitation temperature is defined in terms of this test method.

AUTOMATED METHOD

12. Apparatus

12.1 *Balance or Scale*, weighing to ± 0.02 g accuracy and a minimum 250 g capacity.

12.2 *Chemotronic Programmable Cloudpoint Tester-Tester*.

⁷ Supporting data have been filed at ASTM International Headquarters and may be obtained by requesting Research Report RR:D01-1103. Contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org.