



Designation: **D848 – 09 D848 – 14**

Standard Test Method for Acid Wash Color of Industrial Aromatic Hydrocarbons¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D848; 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 reappraisal. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reappraisal.

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

1. Scope*

1.1 This test method covers the determination of the acid wash color of benzene, toluene, xylenes, refined solvent naphthas, and similar industrial aromatic hydrocarbons.

1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this 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.* For specific hazard statements, see Sections 8 and 12.1.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

[D1193 Specification for Reagent Water](#)

[D3437 Practice for Sampling and Handling Liquid Cyclic Products](#)

[D4790 Terminology of Aromatic Hydrocarbons and Related Chemicals](#)

[D6809 Guide for Quality Control and Quality Assurance Procedures for Aromatic Hydrocarbons and Related Materials](#)

2.2 *Other Document:*³

[OSHA Regulations, 29 CFR paragraphs 1910.1000 and 1910.1200](#)

3. Terminology

3.1 See Terminology [D4790](#) for definitions of terms used in this test method.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 A mixture of the aromatic hydrocarbon and sulfuric acid is vigorously shaken and the color of the acid layer is compared with that of color standards prepared from CoCl_2 and FeCl_3 .

5. Significance and Use

5.1 This test method is suitable for setting specifications on the materials referenced in 1.1. It may also be used as an internal quality control tool and in development or research work.

5.2 The color developed in the acid layer gives an indication of impurities which if sulfonated would cause the material to be discolored.

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee [D16](#) on Aromatic Hydrocarbons and Related Chemicals and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee [D16.01](#) on Benzene, Toluene, Xylenes, Cyclohexane and Their Derivatives.

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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 Available from U.S. Government Printing Office Superintendent of Documents, 732 N. Capitol St., NW, Mail Stop: SDE, Washington, DC 20401, [http://www.access.gpo.gov](#).

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

6. Apparatus

6.1 *Containers for Color Standards*—Clear and unblemished, clean, French square, flint-glass, flat-bottom, glass-stoppered, 30-mL capacity bottles holding 31 to 33 mL when filled to the neck.⁴ The bottles shall be labeled with the reference number of the color standard they contain (see 11.2).

6.2 *Test Containers*—Containers exactly like those described in 6.1 except that each French square bottle shall be marked by etching to show when the bottle contains the volume of 7 and 28 mL, respectively. Colored crayons and similar markers shall not be used for marking the bottles.

7. Reagents

7.1 *Purity of Reagents*—Reagent grade chemicals shall be used in all tests. Unless otherwise indicated, it is intended that all reagents shall conform to the specifications of the Committee on Analytical Reagents of the American Chemical Society, where such specifications are available.⁵ Other grades may be used provided it is first ascertained that the reagent is of sufficiently high purity to permit its use without lessening the accuracy of the determination.

7.2 *Purity of Water*—Unless otherwise indicated, references to water shall be understood to mean distilled water, Type I or II as described in Specification **D1193**.

7.3 *Cobalt Chloride* ($\text{CoCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$).

7.4 *Ferric Chloride* ($\text{FeCl}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$).

7.5 *Hydrochloric Acid* (1 + 39)—Mix 25 mL of hydrochloric acid (31 weight % HCl) with 975 mL of water.

7.6 *Potassium Chromate* (K_2CrO_4).

7.7 *Potassium Dichromate* ($\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$).

7.8 *Sulfuric Acid* (96 ± 0.5 weight % H_2SO_4).

7.9 *Sulfuric Acid* (78 ± 0.5 weight % H_2SO_4).

8. Hazards

8.1 Consult current OSHA regulations, supplier's Material Safety Data Sheets, and local regulations for all materials used in this test method.

8.2 When handling strong acids or acid cleaning solutions, wear proper personnel protective equipment.

9. Sampling

9.1 Sample the material in accordance with Practice **D3437**. [D848-14](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/84ee61cd-b6eb-45a2-8670-7c0d361729b1/astm-d848-14)

10. Cleaning of Containers

10.1 Clean new containers (Section 6) with a cleaning solution that will not impact the results, such as a chromic acid substitute, rinse with tap water followed by distilled water, and dry in an oven set at a minimum of 105°C for at least 1 h. Likewise, clean all other glassware used in this test method.

11. Preparation of Reference Color Standards

NOTE 1—Purchase of solutions or reference color standards, or both, is allowed. The user of this standard assumes the responsibility of ensuring any purchased solutions or standards are prepared with materials that meet the requirements expressed in the Reagents section of this standard. Likewise, the user of this standard assumes the responsibility of ensuring any purchased solutions or standards are prepared as expressed in this section.

11.1 *Stock Solutions*—Prepare the following basic reagent solutions for use in preparing the reference color standards:

11.1.1 *Solution A*—Dissolve 59.50 g of $\text{CoCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ in HCl (1 + 39) and make up to 1 L in a volumetric flask with HCl (1 + 39).

11.1.2 *Solution B*—Dissolve 45.054 g of $\text{FeCl}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ in HCl (1 + 39) and make up to 1 L in a volumetric flask with HCl (1 + 39).

11.1.3 *Solution C*—Mix 3½ volumes of Solution A with 36½ volumes of Solution B and dilute with 90 volumes of water.

11.1.4 *Solution D*—Mix 3½ volumes of Solution A with 36½ volumes of Solution B.

11.1.5 *Solution E*—Prepare an aqueous solution of K_2CrO_4 saturated at 21°C.

11.1.6 *Solution F*—Prepare an aqueous solution of $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ saturated at 21°C and dilute with an equal volume of water.

⁴ The sole source of supply of the apparatus known to the committee at this time is Ramin USA Corporation, 39019 FM 149 Rd., Magnolia, TX 77354. 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.

⁵ *Reagent Chemicals, American Chemical Society Specifications*, American Chemical Society, Washington, DC. For suggestions on the testing of reagents not listed by the American Chemical Society, see *Analar Standards for Laboratory Chemicals*, BDH Ltd., Poole, Dorset, U.K., and the *United States Pharmacopeia and National Formulary*, U.S. Pharmacopeial Convention, Inc. (USPC), Rockville, MD.