



Designation: **D6402 – 99 (Reapproved 2009) D6402 – 99 (Reapproved 2014)**

Standard Test Method for Determining Soluble Solids and Insolubles in Extracts of Vegetable Tanning Materials¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D6402; 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 is intended for use in determining the quantity of soluble solids and insolubles in solutions of tannin extracts, water extracts of vegetable tanning materials, or tanning liquors. This test method is applicable to the analysis of liquid, solid, pasty, and powdered tannin extracts and to the water extracts of raw or spent materials.

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.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

[D4901 Practice for Preparation of Solution of Liquid Vegetable Tannin Extracts](#)

[D4902 Test Method for Evaporation and Drying of Analytical Solutions](#)

[D4903 Test Method for Total Solids and Water in Vegetable Tanning Material Extracts](#)

[D4905 Practice for Preparation of Solution of Solid, Pasty and Powdered Vegetable Tannin Extracts](#)

[D6403 Test Method for Determining Moisture in Raw and Spent Materials](#)

[D6405 Practice for Extraction of Tannins from Raw and Spent Materials](#)

2.2 *ALCA Methods:*

[A21 Soluble Solids and Insolubles](#)³

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:*

3.1.1 *insolubles*—non-volatile materials present in tannin extracts and raw or spent materials that are dissolved or suspended in water and do not pass through a filtering process described in this method.

3.1.2 *soluble solids*—non-volatile materials present in tannin extracts and raw or spent materials that are dissolved or suspended in water and pass through a filtering process described in this method.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 An aliquot of the analytical solution prepared from tannin extracts (Practices [D4901](#) or [D4905](#)) or the water extract from raw or spent materials (Practice [D6405](#)) is dried overnight in a forced-air oven (Test Method [D4902](#)) and the quantity of solid residue remaining is determined and used to calculate the total solids for that sample (Test Method [D4903](#)). Another aliquot of the same solution is passed through a specified filtering procedure and the quantity of solid residue remaining in the filtrate is determined and used to calculate the soluble solids for that sample. The difference between the total solids and the soluble solids is defined as the insolubles for that sample.

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee [D31](#) on Leather and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee [D31.01](#) on Vegetable Leather. This test method has been adapted from and is a replacement for Method A21 of the Official Methods of the American Leather Chemists Association.

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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 Official Methods of the American Leather Chemists Association. Available from the American Leather Chemists Association, University of Cincinnati, P.O. Box 210014, Cincinnati, OH 45221-0014.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 This test method is used to determine the proportion of the total solids which are soluble solids and that proportion which are insoluble solids in a solution of tannin extract or in the water extract from raw or spent materials prepared for tannin analysis.

5.2 The specimens are aliquots from the analytical solutions prepared from tannin extracts or the water extract solutions prepared from raw or spent materials.

5.3 The soluble solids are defined as the portion of the total solids which are dissolved in the water and pass through a filter prepared by depositing a layer of Kaolin paste onto a standard filter paper.

5.4 The insolubles are defined as the portion of the total solids which do not pass through the standard filter paper prepared with the layer of Kaolin paste.

5.5 The results of this test method are dependent on a great many variables but particularly upon:

5.5.1 The temperature conditions under which the solutions were prepared and stored and the temperature at which the current analysis is performed;

5.5.2 The uniformity and consistency of the Kaolin paste layer deposited onto the filter paper;

5.5.3 The rate of solution run-out from the pipette; etc. It is, therefore, essential that the method be followed exactly in order to obtain reproducible results both among specimens within a laboratory and for analyses between laboratories.

6. Apparatus and Reagents

6.1 *Tannin Dish*, crystallizing dish, borosilicate glass, 50 mm tall, 70 mm outside diameter. The bottom corner shall be rounded to a radius of 6 mm, the bottom shall be flat and not cupped in the center, and the top edge shall be rounded and polished.

6.2 *Watch Glass*, a suitable size (approximately 150 mm diameter) to be used as a cover for the funnel and filter paper and a suitable size (75 mm) to be used as a cover for the tannin dishes.

6.3 *Pipet*, 100 mL capacity, preferably with a wide orifice approximately 2.4 mm ($\frac{3}{32}$ in.) diameter and 15-25 second delivery time.

6.4 *Graduated Cylinder*, standard laboratory grade with at least 225 mL capacity.

6.5 *Glass Rods*, soft glass stirring rods with rounded, fire-polished ends.

6.6 *Filter Paper*⁴, 21.5 cm diameter, pleated to contain 32 evenly divided creases.

6.7 *Funnel*, 100-125 mm top diameter, 60° angle bowl, and 150 mm stem length.

6.8 *Kaolin*⁵, acid-washed kaolin clay which conforms to the following specifications:

6.8.1 Suspend 1.0 g kaolin in 100 mL distilled water. The pH value should be between 4.5 and 6.0 after 5 min.

6.8.2 A mixture of 2.0 g kaolin and 200 mL distilled water is shaken for 10 min and the mixture filtered through the standard filter paper. A 100 mL aliquot of the clear filtrate should have less than 0.001 g of residue after evaporation and oven-drying in a platinum dish.

6.9 *Balance*, analytical balance which will weigh up to 100 g with an accuracy of ± 0.1 mg (± 0.0001 g).

6.10 *Drying Oven*, a forced-air convection oven (or mechanical-convection draft oven) capable of maintaining a temperature of $100 \pm 2.0^\circ\text{C}$.

6.11 *Thermometer*, accurate to $\pm 0.2^\circ\text{C}$ used to check and monitor the oven set point.

6.12 *Dessicator*, any convenient form or size, using any normal dessicant.

7. Test Specimen

7.1 The specimen shall consist of 100 mL of the solution prepared as described in Practices **D4905**, **D4901**, or **D6405** and after passing through the filtering process described in this test method.

8. Procedure

8.1 Place a pleated filter paper in a 100 to 125 mm funnel.

8.1.1 Fold the filter paper to contain 32 evenly divided pleats.

⁴ The sole source of supply of S&S No. 610 filter paper known to the committee at this time is Schleicher & Schuell, 10 Optical Avenue, P.O. Box 2012, Keene, NH 03431. If you are aware of alternative suppliers, please provide this information to ASTM Headquarters. Your comments will receive careful consideration at a meeting of the responsible technical committee, which you may attend.

⁵ The sole source of supply of Kaolin known to the committee at this time is L. H. Lincoln & Son, Inc., 203 Cherry Street, Coudersport, PA 16915. If you are aware of alternative suppliers, please provide this information to ASTM Headquarters. Your comments will receive careful consideration at a meeting of the responsible technical committee, which you may attend.