



Designation: ~~D1025 – 10~~ **D1025 – 10 (Reapproved 2015)**^{ε1}

Standard Test Method for Nonvolatile Residue of Polymerization-Grade Butadiene^{1,2}

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D1025; 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—Subsection 5.6 was revised editorially in May 2015.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the determination of nonvolatile material in polymerization-grade butadiene.

1.2 **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—~~[website—http://www.epa.gov/mercury/faq.htm](http://www.epa.gov/mercury/faq.htm) ~~—for~~<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.

1.3 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.

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 to determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*

[E1 Specification for ASTM Liquid-in-Glass Thermometers](#)

3. Summary of Test Method

3.1 A measured volume of liquid butadiene is allowed to evaporate at room temperature from a small glass evaporating dish until only residue remains. The evaporation is then completed by heating the dish to a constant weight.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 This test method is used to determine if there is any heavy material in the butadiene. It is possible that these materials could be deleterious to a polymerization reaction.

5. Apparatus

5.1 *Balance, Analytical*, capable of weighing to the nearest ~~0.1 mg~~ 0.1 mg.

5.2 *Evaporating Dish*, glass, ~~80 mm~~ 80 mm in diameter and ~~45 mm~~ 45 mm in height.

5.3 *Graduated Cylinder*, capacity of ~~25 mL~~ 25 mL, graduated in ~~0.2 mL~~ 0.2 mL subdivisions.

5.4 *Oven*, capable of maintaining a temperature of ~~105~~ 105 °C ± 5 °C.

5.5 *Cooling Vessel*, tightly covered, such as a glass desiccator, for cooling the evaporating dish before weighing.

5.6 *Thermometer*, range from ~~–40~~ –40 °C to 50 °C, graduated in ~~1 °C intervals~~ 1 °C intervals, ~~mercury-filled~~ mercury-filled, conforming to the requirements for ASTM Thermometer 1C as prescribed in Specification [E1](#) is satisfactory. Temperature

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of Committee [D02](#) on Petroleum ~~Products—Products, Liquid Fuels, and Lubricants~~ and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee [D02.D0.04](#) on C4 Hydrocarbons.

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² This test method is an adaptation of one developed and cooperatively tested by the Butadiene Producer's Committee on Specifications and Methods of Analysis of the Office of Rubber Reserve. It appears in the Butadiene Laboratory Manual, Office of Rubber Reserve, as Method No. 2.1.56.2.