



Designation: ~~D3443 – 00 (Reapproved 2010)~~^{ε1} D3443 – 00 (Reapproved 2015)

Standard Test Method for Chloride in Trichlorotrifluoroethane¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D3443; 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.

^{ε1} NOTE—Added research report information to Section 8 editorially in September 2010.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the determination of chloride in trichlorotrifluoroethane and other halocarbons that are liquid at room temperature.

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. Summary of Test Method

2.1 This test method is based on the determination of ionizable chloride by titration with mercuric acetate solution using *s*-diphenylcarbazone as the indicator.

3. Significance and Use

3.1 This test method determines ionizable chloride that can be aqueously extracted from trichlorotrifluoroethane.

3.2 This test method can be used to establish production and purchasing specifications.

4. Apparatus

4.1 *Separatory Funnels*, two 250-mL, with polytetra-fluoroethylene stopcocks.

4.2 *Erlenmeyer Flask*, 125-mL.

5. Reagents

5.1 *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.² 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.

5.2 *Purity of Water*—Unless otherwise indicated, references to water shall be understood to mean halide-free distilled water.

5.3 *s*-Diphenylcarbazone Solution—Dissolve 0.5 g of *s*-diphenylcarbazone, in 100 mL of methanol.

5.4 *Silver Nitrate Solution*—Dissolve 8.5 g of silver nitrate (AgNO_3) in 500 mL of water.

5.5 *Standard Mercuric Acetate Solution*—Dilute 40 mL of stock mercuric acetate solution, reagent 2, to 1000 mL and adjust the pH to 1.6 with nitric acid. Standardize as follows:

5.5.1 Pipet 10.00 mL of standard sodium chloride solution into a 250-mL Erlenmeyer flask. Add 20 mL of chloride-free water and 5 drops of *s*-diphenylcarbazone solution. Titrate with standard mercuric acetate solution to the faint purple end point. Then:

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D26 on Halogenated Organic Solvents and Fire Extinguishing Agents and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D26.04 on Test Methods.

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² *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.