



Designation: **G120 – 01 (Reapproved 2008) G120 – 15**

## Standard Practice for Determination of Soluble Residual Contamination by Soxhlet Extraction<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation G120; 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 ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

### 1. Scope

1.1 This practice describes a procedure for the determination of residual contamination in systems and components materials to be used within or in contact with hardware requiring a high level of cleanliness, such as oxygen components for oxygen service, by Soxhlet extraction.

1.2 This practice may be used for extracting nonvolatile and semivolatile residues from solids such as new and used gloves, new and used wipes, wipers, contaminated test specimens or control coupons, small pieces of hardware, component softgoods, piece parts (metallic or nonmetallic), etc. When used with proposed consumable cleaning materials (wipes, wipers, gloves, etc.), from the cleaning materials this practice may be used to determine the potential of the proposed solvent to extract contaminants (plasticizers, residual detergents, brighteners, etc.) from the cleaning material and deposit them on the surface being cleaned.

1.3 This practice is not suitable for the evaluation of particulate contamination.

1.4 The values stated in SI units are standard.

1.5 *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:<sup>2</sup>

D1193 Specification for Reagent Water

E1235 Test Method for Gravimetric Determination of Nonvolatile Residue (NVR) in Environmentally Controlled Areas for Spacecraft

E1560 Test Method for Gravimetric Determination of Nonvolatile Residue From Cleanroom Wipers

E1731 Test Method for Gravimetric Determination of Nonvolatile Residue from Cleanroom Gloves

F331 Test Method for Nonvolatile Residue of Solvent Extract from Aerospace Components (Using Flash Evaporator)

G93 Practice for Cleaning Methods and Cleanliness Levels for Material and Equipment Used in Oxygen-Enriched Environments

G127 Guide for the Selection of Cleaning Agents for Oxygen-Enriched Systems

G136 Practice for Determination of Soluble Residual Contaminants in Materials by Ultrasonic Extraction

G144 Test Method for Determination of Residual Contamination of Materials and Components by Total Carbon Analysis Using a High Temperature Combustion Analyzer

### 3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 *contaminant, n*—unwanted molecular and particulate matter that could affect the performance of the components or materials upon which they reside.

3.1.2 *contamination, n*—a process of contaminating.

<sup>1</sup> This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee G04 on Compatibility and Sensitivity of Materials in Oxygen Enriched Atmospheres and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee G04.02 on Recommended Practices.

Current edition approved Sept. 1, 2008; Oct. 1, 2015. Published October 2008/2015. Originally approved in 1993. Last previous edition approved in 2001/2008 as G120 – 01; G120 – 01(2008). DOI: 10.1520/G0120-01R08; 10.1520/G0120-15.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

3.1.3 control coupon (witness coupon), n—a coupon made from the same material and prepared in exactly the same way as the test coupons, and which is used to verify the validity of the method or part thereof.

#### 3.1.3.1 Discussion—

In this test method, the control coupon will be contaminated in the same manner as the test coupons and will be subjected to the identical extraction procedure.

3.1.4 molecular contaminant, n—non-particulate contamination.

#### 3.1.4.1 Discussion—

A molecular contaminant may be in a gaseous, liquid, or solid state and may be uniformly or non-uniformly distributed.

#### 3.1.4.2 Discussion—

Molecular contaminants account for most of the NVR.

3.1.5 nonvolatile residue (NVR), n—residual molecular and particulate matter remaining following the filtration of a solvent containing contaminants and complete evaporation of the solvent at a specified temperature.

3.1.6 particle (particulate contaminant), n—a piece of matter in a solid state with observable length, width, and thickness.

#### 3.1.6.1 Discussion—

The size of a particle is usually defined by its greatest dimension and is specified in micrometres.

3.1.5 molecular contaminant, n—non-particulate contamination.

#### 3.1.5.1 Discussion—

A molecular contaminant may be in a gaseous, liquid, or solid state and may be uniformly or nonuniformly distributed.

#### 3.1.5.2 Discussion—

Molecular contaminants account for most of the NVR.

3.1.6 control coupon (witness coupon), n—a coupon made from the same material and prepared in exactly the same way as the test coupons, which is used to verify the validity of the method or part thereof.

#### 3.1.6.1 Discussion—

In this test method, the control coupon will be contaminated in the same manner as the test coupons and will be subjected to the identical extraction procedure.

## 4. Summary of Practice

4.1 The sample/specimen is placed in an extraction thimble or between two plugs of glass wool and contaminants are extracted using an appropriate solvent in a Soxhlet extractor. The solvent is brought to the boiling point, point and the pure solvent vapors travel to the condenser where they condense and drip into the thimble. When the liquid level in the thimble reaches the top of the Soxhlet siphon, the solvent and extracted soluble contaminant are siphoned back into the boiler. This process is allowed to continue for several hours. The solvent and extract are then concentrated or dried for analysis.

## 5. Significance and Use

5.1 It is expected that this practice will practice will be suitable to identify and quantify contaminants found in systems, system materials, and components used in systems requiring a high level of cleanliness, such as oxygen. Softgoods components for oxygen service. Nonmetallic piece parts such as seals and valve seats can be tested as received. Gloves **Warning—**If parts being tested are to be subsequently installed in an oxygen-enriched system, residual extraction solvent remaining in the part due to inadequate drying may increase the susceptibility of the system to ignition. The extraction solvent shall be thoroughly removed from the parts prior to service, and wipes, or samples thereof, to be used in the cleaning operation can be evaluated prior to use to ensure that the proposed cleaning solvent does not extract contaminants and residues on the surface to be cleaned.

5.2 Processing materials such as gloves and wipers, or samples thereof, to be used in the cleaning operation can be evaluated prior to use to ensure that the proposed cleaning solvent does not extract contaminants that may be deposited as residues on the surface to be cleaned.

NOTE 1—Test methods that do not require Soxhlet equipment, such as Test Methods E1560 and E1731, may be suitable alternatives for evaluation of processing materials. Test Method G144 with Practice G136 may be suitable for use when the material to be tested is not degraded by sonication. However, results from this test method cannot be directly compared to results from other test methods. Soxhlet extraction may be more aggressive than other extraction methods.

5.3 Wipes Wipers or other cleaning equipmentsupplies can be tested before and after use to determine the amount of contaminant removed from a surface. The type of contaminant removed from the surface may also be determined by qualitative analysis of the extracted NVR using analytical methods such as Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR). This procedure can be used to obtain samples for NVR analysis using contaminated control coupons that were subjected to the cleaning process as controls to validate cleaning operations.

5.4 The selection of the solvent requires some knowledge of the contaminant (see Practice G93 for recommendations). If a nonvolatile residue (NVR) analysis is to be performed on the molecular contaminant, the boiling point of the solvent shall be significantly lower than that of the contaminant. For other analytical methods, the tester must know the accuracy of the analytical methods, and the solvent shall be chosen so as not to interfere with the selected analytical method. To identify the composition of the NVR, analytical methods such as infrared spectroscopy or gas chromatography/mass spectroscopy have been used satisfactorily.

## 6. Apparatus

6.1 Soxhlet extractor—500 mL evaporation flask and associated equipment as shown in Fig. 1.

6.2 Boiling chips—solvent extracted.

6.3 Water bath—heated with temperature control of  $\pm 5$  °C.

6.4 Thimbles—glass or paper.

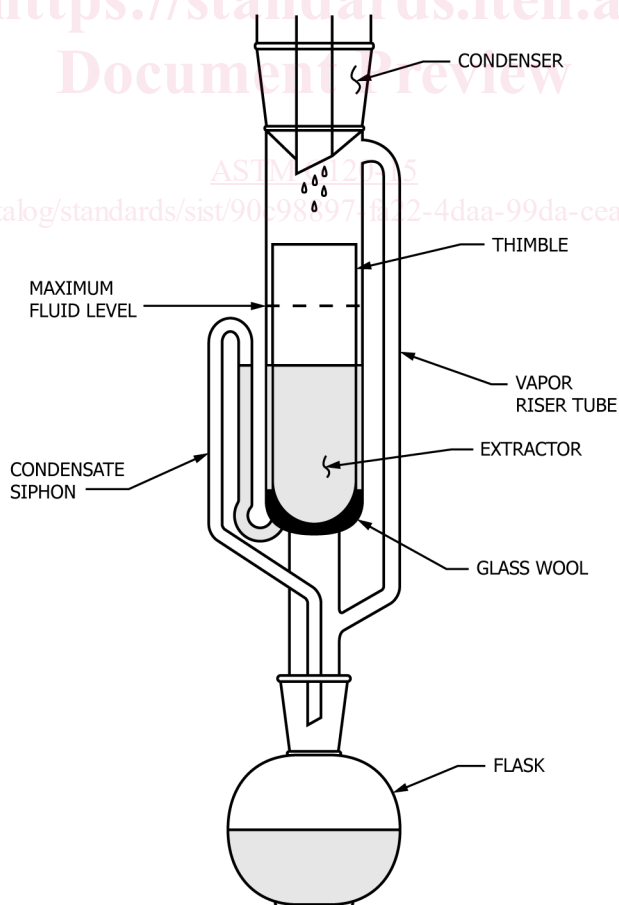


FIG. 1 Soxhlet Extraction Apparatus