Designation: ~~D269 – 97 (Reapproved 2011)~~ D269 – 97 (Reapproved 2015)

Standard Test Method for Insoluble Matter in Rosin and Rosin Derivatives[1]

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D269; 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 covers the determination of the amount of insoluble matter in rosin and rosin derivatives as described in Terminology D804.

1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are for information only.

1.3 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems, 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]

D804 Terminology Relating to Pine Chemicals, Including Tall Oil and Related Products

E11 Specification for Woven Wire Test Sieve Cloth and Test Sieves

3. Significance and Use

3.1 Rosin, particularly gum and wood rosin, occasionally contains small amounts of contamination such as sand, dirt or bark. Rosin derivatives occasionally contain traces of insoluble material as a result of the raw materials used in their production or they may be generated during the production process. In all instances the presence of such insoluble material should be minimal. This test method describes a rapid and reliable procedure for determining the amount of such insoluble matter. It is based on the knowledge that rosin and most of its derivatives are soluble in numerous organic solvents whereas most common contaminants are not. It is especially useful for internal quality control rather than sales specifications.

4. Apparatus

4.1 *Beaker,* 800 mL.

4.2 *Magnetic Stirring Hot Plate with Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) Stirbar,* or hot plate with manual stirring rod.

4.3 *Precut Stainless Steel Circular Screen,* 325 mesh with 0.0014-in. wire diameter. (44-µm openings) as described in Specification E11.

4.4 *Two-Piece Filter Apparatus,* appropriate to hold the stainless steel screens without leaking.

4.5 *Analytical Balance,* capable of weighing 0.0001 g.

4.6 *Laboratory Tweezers.*

4.7 *Forced Draft Oven.*

5. Reagents

5.1 *Clean Toluene, Hexane, Mineral Spirits,* or other suitable solvent for the specific material to be checked in, as agreed upon between the customer and the supplier.

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[1] This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D01 on Paint and Related Coatings, Materials, and Applications and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D01.34 on Pine Chemicals and Hydrocarbon Resins.

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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~~standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.