



Designation: ~~D3838 – 05 (Reapproved 2011)~~ D3838 – 05 (Reapproved 2017)

Standard Test Method for pH of Activated Carbon¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D3838; 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 determination of the pH of a water extract of activated carbon.
- 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.* For specific hazard statements, see Section 6.

2. Referenced Documents

- 2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²
 - D1193 Specification for Reagent Water
 - D1293 Test Methods for pH of Water
 - D2867 Test Methods for Moisture in Activated Carbon
 - D6851 Test Method for Determination of Contact pH with Activated Carbon
 - E300 Practice for Sampling Industrial Chemicals

3. Summary of Test Method

3.1 An activated carbon sample is boiled in reagent water using a reflux condenser to recycle water vapor. The particles of carbon are filtered out, the filtrate cooled to 50°C and the pH of the filtrate determined by electrometric measurement.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 When a fluid containing an adsorbate is passed through a bed of activated carbon, chemical reactions may take place between the activated carbon, its other noncarbonaceous constituents, and the ~~adsorbate-containing~~ adsorbate-containing fluid. The pH of the carbon may be a significant parameter of such a reaction and therefore may be an important characteristic of the carbon.

5. Apparatus and Materials

- 5.1 *Analytical Balance*, capacity 100 g, precision ± 0.01 g.
- 5.2 *Hot Plate*.
- 5.3 *Glassware for Boiler-Reflux Condenser Apparatus* (Fig. 1)—Items shown are for guidance only, providing a convenient set of equipment available off-the-shelf from many laboratory supply houses. The “all-glass” elements, with standard-taper and ball joints, provide freedom from contamination and maintenance. A check valve in the position shown is essential to relieve pressure buildup while minimizing loss of vapor.
- 5.4 *Thermometer*, glass, approximately 0 to $\pm 20^{\circ}\text{C}$, 120°C , long enough to be read at $\pm 100^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 100°C when inserted to bottom of Erlenmeyer flask in Fig. 1.
- 5.5 *Thermometer*, glass, approximately 20 to 55°C , 55°C .
- 5.6 *Graduated Cylinder*, 100-mL.

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D28 on Activated Carbon and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D28.02 on Liquid Phase Evaluation.

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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.