



Designation: ~~D2320 – 98 (Reapproved 2012)~~ **D2320 – 98 (Reapproved 2017)**

Standard Test Method for Density (Relative Density) of Solid Pitch (Pycnometer Method)¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D2320; 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 density and relative density by pycnometer, and can be used for pitch that can be handled in fragments.

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, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.4 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

[D4296 Practice for Sampling Pitch](#)

[E11 Specification for Woven Wire Test Sieve Cloth and Test Sieves](#)

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:*

3.1.1 *density*—the mass per unit of volume at a standard test temperature.

3.1.2 *relative density*—the ratio of the mass of a given volume of the material at a standard test temperature to that of an equal volume of water at the same temperature.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 The sample is weighed and its volume determined by the mass of water displaced.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 Values of density and relative density are used for converting volumes to units of mass as required in other ASTM standards and in sales transactions.

6. Apparatus

6.1 *Glass Pycnometer*, capacity about ~~25 mL~~, 25 mL, with accurately fitting glass stopper with a capillary tube ~~±0.10 mm~~ to 2.0 mm ~~2.0 mm~~ in diameter.

6.2 *Water Bath*, maintained at ~~25.0 ± 0.1 °C~~ 25.0 °C ± 0.1 °C and provided with mechanical stirring.

6.3 *Vacuum Pump or Aspirator*, capable of producing a vacuum of ~~2.7 kPa (20 torr)~~; 2.7 kPa (20 torr).

NOTE 1—~~20 torr = 20 mm Hg = 2.66 kPa~~; 20 torr = 20 mm Hg = 2.66 kPa.

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee [D02](#) on Petroleum ~~Products~~-Products, Liquid Fuels, and Lubricants and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee [D02.05](#) on Properties of Fuels, Petroleum Coke and Carbon Material.

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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.

6.4 *Manometer*, suitable for measuring the specified vacuum.

6.5 *Vacuum Desiccator with Guard*—*Guard*.

6.6 *Sieves*, U.S. Standard ~~2.36-mm~~2.36 mm (No. 8) and ~~600- μ m~~ (No. 30) ~~600 μ m~~ (No. 30) conforming to Specification **E11**.

7. Reagents and Materials

7.1 *Wetting Agent*, ~~0.1 g/mL~~0.1 g/mL Aerosol OT.

7.2 *Wetting Agent*, ~~0.1 g/mL~~0.1 g/mL BRU 35 (Aloxyethylene dodecyl ether, detergent).

8. Bulk Sampling

8.1 Samples from shipments shall be taken in accordance with Practice **D4296** and shall be free of foreign substances. Thoroughly mix the sample immediately before removing a representative portion for the determination or for dehydration.

9. Dehydration

9.1 All bulk samples suspected of having free moisture shall be air-dried or oven-dried at ~~50°C~~50 °C in a forced-air oven before analyzing.

10. Preparation of Test Sample

10.1 Crush a ~~50 g~~ to ~~100 g~~100 g representative portion of the dry pitch until all of it passes through the ~~2.36-mm~~2.36 mm (No. 8) sieve. Avoid grinding the pitch. Remove the fines by screening through the ~~600- μ m~~600 μ m (No. 30) sieve and use the pitch retained on this sieve as the test sample. If desired, small lumps of pitch may be used without crushing, provided the lumps pass the ~~2.36-mm~~2.36 mm sieve and are retained on the ~~600- μ m~~600 μ m sieve. In either case, follow the evacuation steps described in **12.2**. In case of dispute use the crushing method.

11. Calibration of Pycnometer

11.1 Weigh the thoroughly clean, dry, and assembled pycnometer to the nearest ~~0.5 mg~~0.5 mg and record the mass.

11.2 Fill the pycnometer with freshly boiled distilled water that has been cooled to about ~~20°C~~20 °C. Insert the stopper with a rotary motion to secure a firm seat, making sure that no air is entrapped, then completely immerse the pycnometer in the water bath at ~~25°C~~25 °C for a minimum of ~~30 min~~30 min. Remove and wipe the filled pycnometer as described in **12.4**; then immediately weigh to the nearest 0.5 mg. Remove the stopper and repeat the operations until three successive weighings agree within ~~0.5 mg~~0.5 mg. Record the average mass of the pycnometer with water.

12. Procedure

12.1 Place not less than ~~5 g~~5 g of the prepared crushed or lump sample in the dry, tared pycnometer and weigh with the stopper to the nearest ~~0.5 mg~~0.5 mg. Record the mass. Cover the pitch to a depth of about ~~10 mm~~10 mm with freshly boiled distilled water cooled to a temperature of about ~~20°C~~20 °C. Add several drops of a stock solution of Aerosol OT containing ~~0.1 g/mL~~0.1 g/mL of solution or other wetting agent.

12.2 Place the unstoppered pycnometer in the vacuum desiccator and evacuate the air at such a rate that no sudden or violent ebullition occurs. Maintain a pressure in the desiccator of ~~2.7 to 3.3 kPa (20 to 25 torr)~~2.7 kPa to 3.3 kPa (20 torr to 25 torr), as measured by the manometer, for at least ~~15 min~~15 min to remove all entrapped air bubbles. If air bubbles persist, add more wetting agent and continue the process until no air bubbles are visible.

12.3 Remove the pycnometer from the desiccator and fill with freshly boiled distilled water that has been cooled to about ~~20°C~~20 °C. Insert the stopper with a rotary motion to secure a firm seat, making sure that no air is entrapped. Then completely immerse the pycnometer in the water bath at ~~25°C~~25 °C for a minimum of 30 min.

12.4 After ~~30 min~~30 min, raise the pycnometer until the top of the stopper is above the water level, then quickly and carefully wipe the water off the flat surface of the stopper, taking care not to remove water from the capillary tube. Remove the pycnometer from the bath and dry with a clean, dry cloth or with soft, absorbent paper. Weigh immediately to the nearest ~~0.5 mg~~0.5 mg and record the mass.

13. Calculation

13.1 Calculate the relative density of the pitch as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sp gr} &= (W_3 - W_1) / [(W_2 - W_1) - (W_4 - W_3)] \\ &= W / [W - (W_4 - W_2)] \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

where:

W = mass of sample ($W_3 - W_1$),