



Standard Test Method for Total Chlorine in Epoxy Resins and Compounds¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 4301; 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 describes a procedure for the determination of total chlorine in epoxy resins and glycidyl ethers.

1.2 *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:*

D 1193 Specification for Reagent Water²

3. Summary of Test Method

3.1 The material, dissolved in dimethoxyethane (DME) or other suitable inert solvent, is reacted with sodium biphenyl to convert bound organic chlorine to the water soluble chloride. The excess reagent is decomposed with isopropyl alcohol. The chloride ion is then titrated potentiometrically with silver nitrate.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 The presence of residual chlorine in epoxy resins is deleterious to final product properties. This test method has been found to be applicable to resins or ethers with chlorine contents ranging from 50 ppm to 35 % by weight. Other halogen compounds react with the reagent but are distinguished from chlorine by the final potentiometric titration. Epoxy and other functional groups will consume reagent but do not affect the results.

5. Apparatus

5.1 *Potentiograph.*

5.2 *Beaker*, of appropriate size.

5.3 *Buret*, of appropriate size.

5.4 *Stirrer*, magnetic or paddle.

6. Reagents

6.1 *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.³ 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.

6.2 *Purity of Water*—Unless otherwise indicated, references to water shall be understood to mean reagent water conforming to Type II of Specification D 1193.

6.3 *Sodium Biphenyl Reagent*⁴ (in ether solution).

NOTE 1—Store in a refrigerator when not in use to prevent loss of activity.

6.4 *Nitric Acid* (HNO_3) (1 + 1), aqueous solution.

6.5 *1,2-Dimethoxyethane.*

6.6 *Silver Nitrate* (AgNO_3), 0.1 and 0.01 *N* standardized solutions.

6.7 *Methyl Red Indicator* (0.2 % alcohol solution), dissolve 0.2 g of methyl red in 100 mL of methanol, ethanol, or isopropanol.

6.8 *Isopropyl Alcohol.*

7. Procedure

7.1 Pipet 5 mL of 1,2-dimethoxyethane into a clean, dry 250-mL beaker. Add a weighed amount of sample. (If the material is anticipated to be low in total chlorine, use 0.40 g of sample. For materials high in chlorine, weigh 0.1 to 0.2 g of sample.) Gently swirl to dissolve.

7.2 Add about 15 mL (one bottle) of sodium biphenyl reagent and mix thoroughly. If the solution loses its dark blue or green color within 5 min, add another 15 mL of reagent. Allow to react for 5 min.

7.3 Add 100 mL of isopropanol to decompose the excess reagent and to serve as the titrating medium. Add 3 to 5 drops of methyl red solution and neutralize with HNO_3 (1 + 1). Add

³ *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.

⁴ The sole source of supply of the reagent, (in small bottles (15-mL)) known to the committee at this time is Southwestern Analytical Chemicals, P. O. Box 485, Austin 63, TX. If you are aware of alternative suppliers, please provide this information to ASTM Headquarters. Your comments will receive careful consideration at a meeting of the responsible technical committee,¹ which you may attend. It may also be prepared as described in *Analytical Chemistry*, Vol 26, p. 748.

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D-1 on Paint and Related Coatings, Materials, and Applications and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D01.33 on Varnish and Resins, Including Shellac.

Current edition approved Jan. 5, 1984. Published July 1984.

² *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 11.01.

5 to 8 drops of acid in excess; start the stirrer.

7.4 Titrate the solution potentiometrically using standard AgNO₃ solution. (For low chlorine content, titrate with 0.01 *N* AgNO₃ and for high chlorine content use 0.10 *N* AgNO₃). The scale of the titration curve will depend on the instrument used but should give a curve of the approximate scale of 0.25 mL/cm and 30 mV/cm. The end point is selected as the middle of the steepest portion of the curve.

NOTE 2—It may be preferable to use the first or second derivative to determine the end point providing appropriate equipment is available.

7.5 Repeat the determination and also run a blank using all reagents but omitting the specimen.

8. Calculation

8.1 Calculate the weight percent of chlorine, *C*, as follows:

$$C = \frac{(V - B) \times N \times 3.546}{S}$$

where:

V = titration of specimen, mL,

B = titration of blank, mL,

N = normality of AgNO₃ solution, and

S = weight of specimen, g.

8.2 Calculate the mean of the two runs.

9. Precision

9.1 On the basis of an interlaboratory study of this test method in which one operator in each of three laboratories analyzed in duplicate on two different days five materials containing 0.1 to 0.3 % total chlorine, for a total of 60 determinations, the within-laboratory standard deviation was found to be 5 % relative and the between-laboratories standard deviation 7 % relative. Based on these standard deviations the following criteria should be used for judging the acceptability of results at the 95 % confidence level:

9.2 *Repeatability*—Two results, each the mean of two runs, obtained by the same operator should be considered suspect if they differ by more than 15 % relative.

9.3 *Reproducibility*—Two results, each the mean of two runs, obtained by operators in different laboratories should be considered suspect if they differ by more than 22 % relative.

10. Keywords

10.1 chlorine; glycidyl ethers; liquid epoxy resins

The American Society for Testing and Materials takes no position respecting the validity of any patent rights asserted in connection with any item mentioned in this standard. Users of this standard are expressly advised that determination of the validity of any such patent rights, and the risk of infringement of such rights, are entirely their own responsibility.

This standard is subject to revision at any time by the responsible technical committee and must be reviewed every five years and if not revised, either reapproved or withdrawn. Your comments are invited either for revision of this standard or for additional standards and should be addressed to ASTM Headquarters. Your comments will receive careful consideration at a meeting of the responsible technical committee, which you may attend. If you feel that your comments have not received a fair hearing you should make your views known to the ASTM Committee on Standards, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428.