



Designation: D3168 – 85 (Reapproved 2022)

Standard Practice for Qualitative Identification of Polymers in Emulsion Paints¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D3168; 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.

This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the U.S. Department of Defense.

1. Scope

1.1 This practice describes a procedure for the qualitative identification in emulsion paints of most types of polymers present as major components of the paint vehicle. Limitations are discussed in Sections 5 and 10.

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 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

D16 Terminology for Paint, Related Coatings, Materials, and Applications

D1193 Specification for Reagent Water

D2621 Test Method for Infrared Identification of Vehicle Solids From Solvent-Reducible Paints

E275 Practice for Describing and Measuring Performance of Ultraviolet and Visible Spectrophotometers

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—For definitions of terms, refer to Terminology **D16**.

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee **D01** on Paint and Related Coatings, Materials, and Applications and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee **D01.21** on Chemical Analysis of Paints and Paint Materials.

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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.

4. Summary of Practice

4.1 The vehicle is extracted from the dried paint and after filtering is cast on a salt plate. The infrared spectrum is obtained and compared with reference spectra for identification of major components.

4.2 The paint is applied to a filament and pyrolyzed to depolymerize the vehicle. An internal standard is added and the pyrolyzate is separated into its components by gas-liquid chromatography. Monomers are identified by comparison of relative retention times.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 Identification of specific acrylic polymers in emulsion paints is often difficult or impossible by infrared alone. This is particularly true when the acrylic is present in a small amount as a comonomer with vinyl acetate, or when blended with alkyds or other ester systems. If identification of an acrylic component is required in such a system, it may often be accomplished by gas-liquid chromatographic analysis of the pyrolyzed paint film. The presence of a number of other polymers may often also be confirmed by pyrolysis since they produce characteristic and reproducible pyrograms.

5.2 The pyrograms obtained from unknown samples vary in complexity according to the sample composition. It is necessary to establish the presence or absence of as many components as possible from a study of the infrared spectra obtained in the first part of this practice. The gas-liquid chromatography results may then be used to help identify any unknown components present and to confirm identifications made by infrared.

6. Interferences

6.1 Dibutyl maleate and dibutyl fumarate monomers are not successfully recovered by this procedure. If their presence is suspected as comonomer in a vinyl acetate copolymer system, *n*-butyl alcohol should be found in the pyrolyzate. This evidence, together with the absence of butyl acrylate or butyl methacrylate monomer peaks, is an indirect indication of the presence of one or both of these monomers.

6.2 The presence of relatively low quantities of copolymerized acids may not be successfully established by this

procedure, due to some unavoidable decomposition of acrylate and methacrylate esters to acrylic or methacrylic acid and the corresponding alcohols during the pyrolysis. The infrared spectrum and an acid number determination, both run on the polymer solids, may usually be relied upon to establish the presence or absence of acid groups in the polymer.

6.3 In the case where the polymer being analyzed is simple (such as a vinyl acetate-alkyl ester copolymer, or a single acrylate-methacrylate copolymer), it might be advantageous to examine the total pyrolyzate directly by infrared (as a solution in carbon disulfide).

7. Apparatus

7.1 *Spectrophotometer*, recording, double-beam, infrared, with a range from at least 2.5 μm to 15 μm and a spectral resolution of at least 0.04 μm over that range. For checking the performance of the infrared spectrophotometer, see Practice E275.

7.2 *Cell Mount*, demountable.

7.3 *Halide Salt Crystals*, for use with demountable cell mount.

7.4 *Oven*, gravity or forced-draft, maintained at 105 °C $\pm$ 2 °C.

7.5 *Linear Programmed Temperature Gas Chromatograph*, equipped with a thermal conductivity detector.

7.6 *Pyrolysis Accessory*—Any suitable apparatus for achieving pyrolysis external to the chromatograph, that results in the recovery of sufficient pyrolyzate for identification purposes. The apparatus described in the Annex has been found to meet these requirements.

7.7 *Gas Chromatographic Column*, 3 m (10 ft) in length, 6.4 mm ($\frac{1}{4}$ in.) in outside diameter copper tubing packed with 10 % silicone resin³ on 80 to 100-mesh acid-washed, dimethyl-dichlorosilane treated calcined diatomaceous earth.⁴

7.8 *Steam Bath or Low-Temperature Hot Plate*.

7.9 *Flask*, small Dewar.

8. Reagents

8.1 *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.⁵ 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.

8.2 *Purity of Water*—Unless otherwise indicated, reference to water shall be understood to mean reagent water conforming to Type II of Specification D1193.

8.3 *Extraction Solvent Mixture*—Equal volumes of *o*-dichlorobenzene, dimethylformamide, and tetrahydrofuran.

8.4 *Liquid Nitrogen*.

8.5 *Petroleum Ether* (30 °C to 60 °C boiling range) or heptane.

9. Procedure—Infrared Analysis

9.1 Transfer 1 g to 2 g of emulsion paint to a 100 mL borosilicate glass beaker. Add approximately 2 mL of water and swirl or use a clean glass rod to spread the paint uniformly over the bottom of the beaker.

9.2 Place the beaker in an oven at 105 °C to $\pm$ 2 °C for at least 2 h, breaking up any skins that form so that complete drying is ensured.

9.3 Add 50 mL of water, cover with a watchglass, and place on a steam bath or low-temperature hotplate for 1 h. This process removes emulsifiers, protective colloids, and other water-soluble components that might interfere with interpretation of the infrared spectrum. Decant off the clear water layer and discard. If the addition of the distilled water to the dried paint film produces a milky dispersion, the drying step in 9.2 was not complete and should be repeated.

NOTE 1—If there is an interest in characterization of the emulsifier system used, the water should be filtered through a fine-texture filter paper and taken to dryness. The solids may then be examined by infrared.

9.4 Dry for 15 min to 20 min in an oven at 105 °C to $\pm$ 2 °C. Add 50 mL of petroleum ether or heptane, cover with a watchglass, and bring to a slow boil for approximately 5 min. This process removes most emulsified plasticizers, oils, and other water insoluble, nonpolymeric organic materials, which might also interfere with the interpretation of the infrared spectrum. Decant off the solvent and discard.

NOTE 2—If there is an interest in characterizing the water-insoluble petroleum ether-soluble fraction, it should also be filtered through fine-texture paper, taken to dryness, and examined by infrared.

9.5 Add 10 mL of the extraction solvent mixture (8.3) and place on a steam bath or low-temperature hotplate for approximately 1 h. Filter, while still hot, through a fine-texture filter paper. If the polymer solution is viscous, it may be diluted further with extraction solvent mixture and warmed prior to filtration. Alternatively, the pigment may be removed from the polymer solution by centrifuging. Evaporate the solution on the steam bath or hotplate to a volume of 1 mL or less.

³ The sole source of supply of silicone resin SE-30, known to the committee at this time is General Electric Co. If you are aware of alternative suppliers, please provide this information to ASTM International Headquarters. Your comments will receive careful consideration at a meeting of the responsible technical committee,¹ which you may attend.

⁴ The sole source of supply of Chromosorb W, known to the committee at this time is Manville Sales Corp., Filtration and Minerals, P.O. Box 5108, Denver, CO 80217-5108. If you are aware of alternative suppliers, please provide this information to ASTM International Headquarters. Your comments will receive careful consideration at a meeting of the responsible technical committee,¹ which you may attend.

⁵ *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.