



Designation: D4056 – 21

Standard Test Method for Estimation of Solubility of Water in Hydrocarbon and Aliphatic Ester Lubricants¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D4056; 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 a procedure for estimating the equilibrium solubility of water and its vapor in hydrocarbon and aliphatic ester lubricants, at temperatures between 277 K and 373 K. The test method is limited to liquids of low to moderate polarity and hydrogen bonding, with predicted solubilities not over 1000 ppm by weight in hydrocarbons, or 30 000 ppm by weight in oxygenated compounds, at 298 K.

1.2 Specifically excluded are olefins, nitriles, nitro compounds, and alcohols.

1.3 This test method is recommended only for liquids not containing widely different chemical species. This excludes blends of esters with hydrocarbons, and lubricants containing detergents, dispersants, rust preventives, or load carrying additives.

1.4 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.

1.5 *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.*

1.6 *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.*

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D02 on Petroleum Products, Liquid Fuels, and Lubricants and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D02.L0.07 on Engineering Sciences of High Performance Fluids and Solids (Formally D02.1100).

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2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

D94 Test Methods for Saponification Number of Petroleum Products

D1218 Test Method for Refractive Index and Refractive Dispersion of Hydrocarbon Liquids

D1298 Test Method for Density, Relative Density, or API Gravity of Crude Petroleum and Liquid Petroleum Products by Hydrometer Method

D2502 Test Method for Estimation of Mean Relative Molecular Mass of Petroleum Oils from Viscosity Measurements

D3238 Test Method for Calculation of Carbon Distribution and Structural Group Analysis of Petroleum Oils by the n-d-M Method

D4175 Terminology Relating to Petroleum Products, Liquid Fuels, and Lubricants

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.1.1 For definitions of terms used in this test method, refer to Terminology D4175.

3.1.2 *charge transfer parameter, n*—the portion of the solubility parameter not attributed to London or Keesom forces.

3.1.2.1 *Discussion*—It includes hydrogen bonds, induced dipoles, and other quasichemical forces.

3.1.2.2 *Discussion*—The square of the solubility parameter equals the sum of the squares of the three partial parameters.

3.1.3 *dispersion parameter, n*—the portion of the solubility parameter attributed to London forces.

3.1.4 *polar parameter, n*—the portion of the solubility parameter attributed to Keesom (permanent dipole) forces.

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.

*A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard