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Standard Test Methods for Aniline Point and Mixed Aniline Point of Petroleum Products and Hydrocarbon Solvents^{1,2}

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D611; 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 These test methods cover the determination of the aniline point of petroleum products and hydrocarbon solvents. Test Method A is suitable for transparent samples with an initial boiling point above room temperature and where the aniline point is below the bubble point and above the solidification point of the aniline-sample mixture. Test Method B, a thin-film method, is suitable for samples too dark for testing by Test Method A. Test Methods C and D are for samples that may vaporize appreciably at the aniline point. Test Method D is particularly suitable where only small quantities of sample are available. Test Method E describes a procedure using an automatic apparatus suitable for the range covered by Test Methods A and B.

1.2 These test methods also cover the determination of the mixed aniline point of petroleum products and hydrocarbon solvents having aniline points below the temperature at which aniline will crystallize from the aniline-sample mixture.

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

1.4 **WARNING**—Mercury has been designated by many regulatory agencies as a hazardous substance that can cause serious medical issues. Mercury, or its vapor, has been demonstrated to be hazardous to health and corrosive to materials. Use caution when handling mercury and mercury-containing

products. See the applicable product Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information. The potential exists that selling mercury or mercury-containing products, or both, is prohibited by local or national law. Users must determine legality of sales in their location.

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. Specific warning statements are given in Section 7.*

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.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*³

D1500 Test Method for ASTM Color of Petroleum Products (ASTM Color Scale)

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

E1 Specification for ASTM Liquid-in-Glass Thermometers

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:*

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

3.1.2 *aniline point, n*—the minimum equilibrium solution temperature for equal volumes of aniline and sample.

¹ These test methods are under the jurisdiction of ASTM International Committee D02 on Petroleum Products, Liquid Fuels, and Lubricants and are the direct responsibility of ASTM Subcommittee D02.04.0D on Physical and Chemical Methods. The technically equivalent standard as referenced is under the jurisdiction of the Energy Institute Subcommittee SC-B-10.

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These test methods were adopted as a joint ASTM-IP standard in 1964.

² This test method has been developed through the cooperative effort between ASTM and the Energy Institute, London. ASTM and IP standards were approved by ASTM and EI technical committees as being technically equivalent but that does not imply both standards are identical.

³ 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

3.1.3 *mixed aniline point, n*—the minimum equilibrium solution temperature of a mixture of two volumes of aniline, one volume of sample, and one volume of *n*-heptane of specified purity.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 Specified volumes of aniline and sample, or aniline and sample plus *n*-heptane, are placed in a tube and mixed mechanically. The mixture is heated at a controlled rate until the two phases become miscible. The mixture is then cooled at a controlled rate and the temperature at which two phases separate is recorded as the aniline point or mixed aniline point.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 The aniline point (or mixed aniline point) is useful as an aid in the characterization of pure hydrocarbons and in the analysis of hydrocarbon mixtures. Aromatic hydrocarbons exhibit the lowest, and paraffins the highest values. Cycloparaffins and olefins exhibit values that lie between those for paraffins and aromatics. In homologous series the aniline points increase with increasing molecular weight. Although it occasionally is used in combination with other physical properties in correlative methods for hydrocarbon analysis, the aniline point is most often used to provide an estimate of the aromatic hydrocarbon content of mixtures.

6. Apparatus

6.1 For details of the aniline point apparatus required for each method see:

Annex A1 for Test Method A
Annex A2 for Test Method B
Annex A3 for Test Method C
Annex A4 for Test Method D
Annex A5 for Test Method E

NOTE 1—Alternative apparatus may be used, such as the U-tube method for dark oils, provided it has been shown to give results of the same precision and accuracy as those described in the annexes.

6.2 *Heating and Cooling Bath*—A suitable air bath, a nonvolatile, transparent liquid bath, or an infrared lamp (250 W to 375 W), provided with means for controlling the rate of heating.

NOTE 2—Water should not be used as either a heating or cooling medium since aniline is hygroscopic and moist aniline will give erroneous test results. For example, the aniline point of the *n*-heptane reagent as measured with aniline containing 0.1 % by volume water is approximately 0.5 °C (0.9 °F) higher than that measured with dry aniline. If the aniline point is below the dew point of the atmosphere, pass a slow stream of dry inert gas into the aniline point tube to blanket the aniline-sample mixture.

6.3 *Thermometers*, or other temperature sensing devices, such as thermocouples or platinum resistance thermometers that cover the temperamental range of interest and can provide equivalent or better accuracy and precision, may be used in place of the thermometers having the following ranges and conforming to the requirements of the designated ASTM or IP specification:

Range	ASTM (Specification E1)	IP
−38 °C to + 42 °C (−36.5 °F to + 107.5 °F)	33C, 33F	20C
25 °C to 105 °C (77 °F to 221 °F)	34C, 34F	21C
90 °C to 170 °C (194 °F to 338 °F)	35C, 35F	59C

6.4 *Pipets*, or equivalent volume dispensing devices, capable of delivering volumes with capacities of 10 mL ± 0.04 mL and 5 mL ± 0.02 mL, for use in the test.

6.5 *Balance*—A laboratory balance sensitive to 0.01 g, suitable for weighing the tube and sample when the sample cannot be pipetted conveniently.

6.6 *Safety Goggles*.

6.7 *Plastic Gloves*, impervious to aniline.

7. Reagents

7.1 *Aniline* (**Warning**—Aniline should not be pipetted directly by mouth because of its extreme toxicity. Aniline is also toxic by absorption through the skin even in *very small quantities*, and should be handled with great caution.) The aniline shall be sufficiently pure such that when tested with *n*-heptane according to Section 9, it shall give an aniline point of 69.3 °C ± 0.2 °C (156.7 °F ± 0.4 °F) as determined from the average of two independent tests having a difference of not more than 0.1 °C (0.2 °F). If the aniline point of heptane is higher than this specification, the aniline may be dried by distillation, where the first and last 10 % are discarded. If the aniline point is lower, water may be added until the aniline meets the specification.

NOTE 3—It is estimated that approximately 400 ppm to 1400 ppm of water in aniline is required to meet the heptane specification.

NOTE 4—As an alternative to distilling the aniline on the day of use, the aniline may be distilled as described in 7.1, collecting the distillate in ampoules, sealing the ampoules under vacuum or dry nitrogen, and storing in a cool dark place for future use. Alternatively, distillate may be stored under dry nitrogen in a glass bottle or in single use ampoules kept in a cool, dark place. In either case, rigid precaution must be taken to avoid contamination from atmospheric moisture (Note 2). It is believed that under these conditions the aniline will remain unchanged for a period exceeding 6 months.

7.2 *Calcium Sulfate*, anhydrous.

7.3 *n*-Heptane, spectroscopic or HPLC grade. (**Warning**—Flammable. Harmful if inhaled. Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flame. Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation. Avoid prolonged breathing of vapor or spray mist. Avoid prolonged or repeated skin contact.)

8. Sample

8.1 Dry the sample by shaking vigorously for 3 min to 5 min with about 10 % by volume of a suitable drying agent such as anhydrous calcium sulfate or anhydrous sodium sulfate. Reduce the viscosity of viscous samples by warming to a temperature below that which would cause the loss of light ends or the dehydration of the drying agent. Remove any suspended drying agent by use of a centrifuge or by filtration. Heat samples containing separated wax until they are homogeneous and keep heated during filtration or centrifugation to ensure against separation of wax. When suspended water is visibly present and the sample material is known to dissolve less than 0.03 % by mass of water, the use of a centrifuge for the removal of suspended water is an acceptable procedure.

9. Procedure for Aniline Point

9.1 The following methods, to be used as applicable, are covered as follows: