



Designation: D3876 – 96 (Reapproved 2021)

Standard Test Method for Methoxyl and Hydroxypropyl Substitution in Cellulose Ether Products by Gas Chromatography¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D3876; 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 is applicable to the determination of methoxyl and hydroxypropyl substitution content in cellulose ether products by a Zeisel-gas chromatographic technique.

1.2 This test method is not suitable for use for the analysis of hydroxypropyl-cellulose due to its very high substitution level.

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. For specific hazard statements, see Section 2, 11.1.4, and 11.1.7.*

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. Summary of Test Method

2.1 When methyl cellulose or hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose is reacted with hydriodic acid, 1 mol of methyl iodide and 1 mol of isopropyl iodide are liberated for each mole of methoxyl and hydroxypropoxyl that is substituted on the cellulose chain. The methyl iodide and isopropyl iodide are extracted in situ with *o*-xylene and quantitated by gas chromatography using an internal standard technique.

3. Significance and Use

3.1 This test method determines the methoxyl and hydroxypropoxyl content of cellulose ethers by a Zeisel-gas chromatographic technique.

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D01 on Paint and Related Coatings, Materials, and Applications and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D01.36 on Cellulose and Cellulose Derivatives.

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3.2 Substitution levels affect solution properties, rheology, viscosity, and many other properties of the polymer.

4. Apparatus

4.1 *Gas Chromatograph*,² with thermal conductivity detector and heated injection port.

4.2 *Electronic Integrator*.³

4.3 *Stainless Steel Tubing*,⁴ 9.5 mm in outside diameter and 1981 mm in length, packed with reagent in 5.8.

4.4 *Syringes*, 10 and 100 μ L.

4.5 *Reaction Vials, Caps, and Heating Block*.⁵

5. Reagents

5.1 *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.⁶ 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.

5.2 **o*-Xylene*, ACS.

5.3 *Toluene*, ACS.

5.4 *Iodomethane*, 99 % min.

5.5 *2-Iodopropane*, 97 % min.

5.6 *Hydriodic Acid* (sp. gr. 1.69 to 1.70) 57 %.

² Hewlett-Packard Model 5700, available from Hewlett-Packard, Route 41, Starr Rd, P.O. Box 900, Avondale, PA 19311, has been found satisfactory for this purpose.

³ Hewlett-Packard Model 3380 has been found satisfactory for this purpose.

⁴ Tubing from Supelco, Inc., Supelco Park, Bellefonte, PA 16823 has been found satisfactory for this purpose.

⁵ Reacti-therm Heating module, Reacti-Block Reacti-vials and Mininert valve tops from Pierce Chemical Co., Box 117, Rockford, IL 61105 have been found satisfactory for this purpose.

⁶ *ACS Reagent Chemicals, Specifications and Procedures for Reagents and Standard-Grade Reference Materials*, 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.