

Standard Test Method for 1 % Sodium Hydroxide Solubility of Wood¹

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1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the determination of the solubility of wood in a hot dilute alkali solution. A 1 % solution of sodium hydroxide (NaOH) is used. One application is in determining the degree of fungus decay that has taken place in a given wood sample. As the wood decays, the percentage of alkali-soluble material increases in proportion to the decrease in pulp yield caused by the decay.

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. Significance and Use

2.1 Hot alkali extracts low molecular weight carbohydrates consisting mainly of hemicellulose and degraded cellulose in wood. This solubility of wood is an indication of the degree of fungal decay, or degradation by heat, light, oxidation, and so forth. The more decay or degradation, the higher the solubility.

3. Apparatus

3.1 *Water Bath*—The water bath shall be designed so that the temperature of the material during treatment is uniformly maintained at 97 to 100°C. When a new bath is used the temperature shall be checked to ensure the use of proper conditions. The type of bath recommended is one that is covered and that has holes in the top of such size that beakers may be set down in the bath until they are supported by the flared rim of the beakers. The top of the beaker shall be nearly level with the cover of the bath. By using this type of bath the sides of the beakers are entirely surrounded by boiling water or steam. The water level in the bath shall be maintained above the level of the liquid in the beakers.

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D07 on Wood and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D07.01 on Fundamental Test Methods and Properties.

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3.2 *Beakers*—The beakers shall be tall-form, 200-mL, alkali-resistant glass² beakers.

3.3 *Filtering Crucibles*—Alundum or fritted-glass crucibles of medium porosity are recommended for filtering the treated sawdust.

4. Reagents

4.1 *Sodium Hydroxide Solution (1.0 %)*—Allow a chemically pure NaOH solution (50 %) to stand about 1 week in a stoppered vessel to permit settling of Na₂CO₃ and other insoluble impurities. Dilute the supernatant clear solution with distilled water free of CO₂ and adjust to between 0.9 and 1.1 % NaOH.

4.2 *Acetic Acid (10 %)*.

5. Test Specimen

5.1 The test specimen shall consist of air-dried sawdust that has been ground to pass a 425- μ m sieve and be retained on a 250- μ m sieve. The weight of the test specimen shall be such that it will be equivalent to 2 ± 0.1 g of moisture-free wood.

6. Procedure

6.1 Place two test specimens in 200-mL, tall-form beakers and add to each 100 mL of NaOH solution (1 %) measured carefully with a graduate. After stirring well, place the covered beakers in the water bath, which shall be boiling steadily. Leave the beakers in the bath for exactly 1 h, stirring the contents three times, at periods of 10, 15, and 25 min after the beakers are placed in the bath.

6.2 At the end of 1 h, filter the contents of each beaker by suction on a tared crucible. Wash the sawdust with 100 mL of hot water, then with 50 mL of acetic acid (10 %), and then thoroughly with hot water. Dry the crucible and contents to constant weight at 100 to 105°C, cool in a desiccator, and weigh in a stoppered weighing bottle.

7. Calculation and Report

7.1 Report the results as weight percentage of matter soluble in 1 % sodium hydroxide solution, on the moisture-free basis, calculated as follows:

² Borosilicate glass has been found satisfactory for this purpose.