



Designation: D2764 – 20

Standard Test Method for Dimethylformamide-Insoluble (DMF-I) Content of Tar and Pitch¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D2764; 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 reappraisal. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reappraisal.

1. Scope*

1.1 This test method covers the determination of the dimethylformamide-insoluble matter (DMF-I) in tar and pitch.

1.2 Since this test method is empirical, strict adherence to all details of the procedure is necessary.

1.3 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

1.4 *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 information, see Sections 6 and 7.

1.5 *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

[D329 Specification for Acetone](#)

[D370 Practice for Dehydration of Oil-Type Preservatives](#)

[D4072 Test Method for Toluene-Insoluble \(TI\) Content of Tar and Pitch](#)

[D4296 Practice for Sampling Pitch](#)

[E11 Specification for Woven Wire Test Sieve Cloth and Test Sieves](#)

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 D02.05 on Properties of Fuels, Petroleum Coke and Carbon Material.

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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.

3. Summary of Test Method

3.1 A sample is digested in hot DMF and filtered. Any insoluble matter is washed, dried, and weighed.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 This test method is useful in evaluating and characterizing tars and pitches and as one element in establishing the uniformity of shipments or sources of supply. It is a rapid and reasonably accurate measure of the toluene insoluble (TI) content of tar and pitch Test Method [D4072](#).

5. Apparatus

5.1 *Filtering Crucible*, porcelain, with fine-porosity bottom, 30 mL to 40 mL capacity, high form, maximum pore diameter 7 μ m.

5.2 *Filter Apparatus*—Filter flask and tube with crucible adapter.

5.3 *Sieves*, U.S. Standard 600 μ m (No. 30) and 250 μ m (No. 60), conforming to Specification [E11](#).

5.4 *Water Bath*, maintained at 203 °F to 212 °F (95 °C to 100 °C).

6. Reagents and Materials

6.1 *Dimethylformamide*, reagent grade, boiling range 4 °F (2 °C) including 307 °F (153 °C). Store over a suitable desiccant. Decant immediately before use. If necessary, filter through a plug of glass wool or absorbent cotton until optically clear.

6.2 *Acetone*, meeting Specification [D329](#). (**Warning**—Flammable. Health hazard.)

6.3 *Concentrated Hydrochloric Acid*.

6.4 *Celite Analytical Filter Aid (CAFA)*—Dry to constant mass at 22 °F (105 °C) and store in tightly stoppered container.

NOTE 1—Do not use any other grade of filtering medium because porosities differ.

7. Hazards

7.1 Fumes of the solvents should be removed by means of proper hoods from all working areas. The working area should

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