



Designation: D3266 – 91 (Reapproved 2018)

Standard Test Method for Automated Separation and Collection of Particulate and Acidic Gaseous Fluoride in the Atmosphere (Double Paper Tape Sampler Method)¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D3266; 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 This test method describes the automatic separation and collection on chemically treated paper tapes of particulate and gaseous forms of acidic fluorides in the atmosphere by means of a double paper tape sampler. The sampler may be programmed to collect and store individual air samples obtained over time periods from several minutes to 3 h. A 30.5-m (100-ft) tape will allow unattended operation for the automatic collection of up to 600 samples.

1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses after SI units are included for information only and are not considered standard.

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.*

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. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

[D1071 Test Methods for Volumetric Measurement of Gaseous Fuel Samples](#)

[D1193 Specification for Reagent Water](#)

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D22 on Air Quality and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D22.03 on Ambient Atmospheres and Source Emissions.

Current edition approved June 1, 2018. Published June 2018. Originally approved in 1973. Last previous edition approved in 2011 as D3266 – 91 (2011). DOI: 10.1520/D3266-91R18.

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.

[D1356 Terminology Relating to Sampling and Analysis of Atmospheres](#)

[D1357 Practice for Planning the Sampling of the Ambient Atmosphere](#)

[D3195/D3195M Practice for Rotameter Calibration](#)

[D3268 Test Method for Separation and Collection of Particulate and Gaseous Fluorides in the Atmosphere \(Sodium Bicarbonate-Coated Glass Tube and Particulate Filter Method\)](#)

[D3269 Test Methods for Analysis for Fluoride Content of the Atmosphere and Plant Tissues \(Manual Procedures\) \(Withdrawn 2010\)](#)³

[D3270 Test Methods for Analysis for Fluoride Content of the Atmosphere and Plant Tissues \(Semiautomated Method\)](#)

[D3609 Practice for Calibration Techniques Using Permeation Tubes](#)

[D3614 Guide for Laboratories Engaged in Sampling and Analysis of Atmospheres and Emissions](#)

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—For definitions of terms used in this test method, refer to Terminology [D1356](#).

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 Air is drawn through an air inlet tube (see Practice [D1357](#)) and is first passed through an acid-treated prefilter paper tape to remove particulate matter which may contain fluoride and then through an alkali-treated paper tape to remove acidic fluoride gases.

4.2 The exhaust air is filtered through soda lime-glass wool, and the cleaned air is used to pressurize the front compartment to prevent fluoride contamination of the paper tapes from the ambient air.

4.3 Automatically, at the end of the preset sampling period, the vacuum pump is turned off, the tapes are indexed, and after

³ The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on www.astm.org.

indexing the vacuum pump is turned on. Indexing results in a “dead time” of several seconds.

4.4 The paper tapes are removed from the sampler after a selected period of operation and taken to an analytical work area where the individual sample spots are cut out, treated to dissolve the fluoride, and analyzed by potentiometric or photometric methods.^{4,5,6}

5. Significance and Use

5.1 This test method provides a means of automatically separating and collecting atmospheric particulate and acidic gaseous fluoride samples.

5.2 Since the samples are collected on dry tapes, the samples are in a form which allows elution of the fluoride content with a small volume of eluent. Consequently, the method allows analyses of air samples taken for a time period as short as several minutes.

6. Interferences

6.1 Particulate metallic salts, such as those of aluminum, iron, calcium, magnesium or rare-earth elements, may react with and remove some or all of the acidic gaseous fluoride on the prefilter. If interfering quantities of such particulate metallic salts are present, the use of Test Method D3268 is recommended because the acidic fluoride gases are collected prior to the filter.

6.2 Acid aerosols or gases might neutralize or acidify the alkali-treated tape and prevent quantitative uptake of the acidic fluoride gases from the atmosphere. If this potential interference is present the decreased alkalinity of the water extract (13.2.2.1) may provide relevant information.

6.3 Aluminum or certain other metals or phosphates can interfere with subsequent analyses of the tapes by photometric or electrometric methods. These potential interferences are discussed in Test Methods D3269 and D3270.

6.4 There are several limitations of the test method that could possibly occur:

6.4.1 Although the acid-treated medium retentive prefilter has been shown to allow passage of hydrofluoric acid, it will restrict passage of particulate matter only as small as about 1 μm. Thus, smaller particulate matter may pass through the filter and impinge on or pass through the alkali-treated second tape.

6.4.2 The maximum sampling time recommended in the method is 3 h. This time is limited to minimize the possible effect of particulate matter sorbing the acidic fluoride gases or reducing the sampling rate.

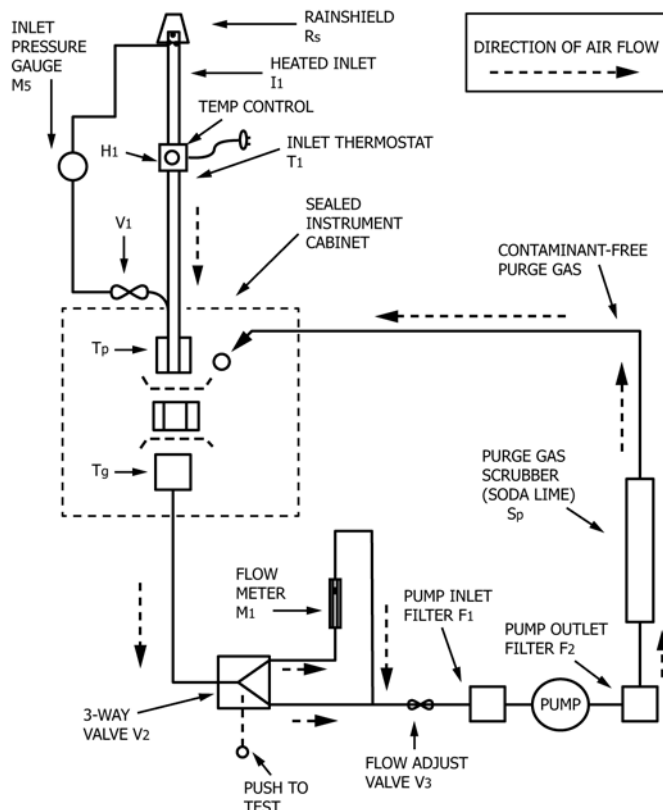


FIG. 1 Dual Tape Sampler Flow Schematic

7. Apparatus⁷

7.1 The double paper tape sampler is a modification of and utilizes the basic principles of the sequential paper tape sampler used for dust collection. The commercially available apparatus requires modification, as described in this test method, prior to use.⁸ It consists of the following:

7.1.1 *Heated Inlet*—I₁, TFE-fluorocarbon, 1 m (3.3 ft) in length, 9.5 mm (3/8 in.) (outside diameter), encased in a 9.5 mm (3/8 in.) (inside diameter) aluminum tube. See Fig. 1. The aluminum jacket is wrapped in a constant wattage heating wire of 25 W/m (8 W/ft). The tube is connected to the instrument with a TFE-fluorocarbon fitting.

7.1.1.1 *Rainshield*, R_s—Constructed of TFE-fluorocarbon.

7.1.1.2 *Proportional Temperature Controller*—H₁, with thermocouple reference point located at the bottom of the sample chamber.

7.1.1.3 *Inlet Thermostat*—T₁.

7.1.1.4 *Inlet Pressure Gauge*—M₅ with shutoff valve, V₁. One side of the gauge is connected to a TFE-fluorocarbon run tee placed between the intake tube and the sample block, and

⁴ Mandl, R. H., Weinstein, L. H., Weiskopf, G. J., and Major, J. L., “The Separation and Collection of Gaseous and Particulate Fluorides,” *Paper CP-25A*, 2D International Clean Air Congress, Washington, DC, 1970.

⁵ Weinstein, L. H., and Mandl, R. H., “The Separation and Collection of Gaseous and Particulate Fluorides,” *VDI Berichte Nr.*, Vol 164, 1971, pp. 53–63.

⁶ Lodge, James P. Jr., ed., “Methods of Air Sampling and Analysis,” *Intersociety Committee*, 3rd ed., Lewis Publishers, Inc., 1988, pp. 352–356.

⁷ The sole source of supply of the apparatus known to the committee at this time is Anderson Samplers, Atlanta, GA. If you are aware of alternative suppliers, please provide this information to ASTM International Headquarters. Your comments will receive careful consideration at a meeting of the responsible technical committee,¹ which you may attend.

⁸ Zankel, K. L., McGirr, R., Romm, M., Campbell, S. A., Miller, R., “Measurement of Ambient Ground-Level Concentrations of Hydrogen Fluoride,” *Journal of The Air Pollution Control Association*, Vol 37, 1987, pp. 1191–1196.