



Designation: D6716 – 08 (Reapproved 2020)

## Standard Test Method for Total Ash in Wet Blue or Wet White<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D6716; 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 ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

### 1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the determination of total ash in wet blue and wet white.

1.2 For total ash in wet white, the procedure is identical; substitute wet white for wet blue in the standard.

1.3 Total ash in wet blue may be reported upon a number of different bases (for example, fat-free, moisture-free, as received, excluding chromium, and so forth). Before proceeding with any tests, it is very important to determine upon which basis that the total ash is to be reported and to identify all other test methods that will be required to be executed in order to achieve the determined reporting method.

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

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.*

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:*<sup>2</sup>

[D3495 Test Method for Hexane Extraction of Leather](#)

[D6658 Test Method for Volatile Matter \(Moisture\) of Wet Blue by Oven Drying](#)

[D6659 Practice for Sampling and Preparation of Wet Blue and Wet White for Physical and Chemical Tests](#)

<sup>1</sup> This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D31 on Leather and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D31.02 on Wet Blue.

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<sup>2</sup> For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org), or contact ASTM Customer Service at [service@astm.org](mailto:service@astm.org). For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

[D6714 Test Method for Chromic Oxide in Ashed Wet Blue \(Perchloric Acid Oxidation\)](#)

### 3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:*

3.1.1 The terms and definitions employed within this test method are commonly used in normal laboratory practice and require no special comment.

### 4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 The weighed sample is ignited in air at  $600 \pm 25^\circ\text{C}$  until constant mass is attained. The weighed residual matter is termed "ash" and is calculated as a percentage of the original sample.

### 5. Significance and Use

5.1 This test method is useful in determining the approximate amount of nonvolatile inorganic material in wet blue. This may be in the form of salts or oxides of the elements. In a mixed-chrome tannage, the approximate percentage of other elements in the wet blue may be determined by subtracting the chromic oxide that may be conveniently determined on the ash. (See Test Method [D6714](#).)

5.2 The specified temperature of  $600^\circ\text{C}$  is high enough to produce a reproducible result but it does not completely dehydrate such oxides as aluminum oxide ( $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ) and chromic oxide ( $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$ ). Likewise, such salts as sulfates and phosphates may be incompletely dehydrated, and if alkalis and chromium are present simultaneously, oxidation to chromate may occur. Therefore, caution is advised in drawing conclusions based on quantitative relations of the elements.

### 6. Apparatus

6.1 *Crucible*, 30- to 50-mL, high-form, platinum or porcelain.

6.2 *Electric Muffle Furnace*, with controller or rheostat and pyrometer, capable of maintaining a temperature of  $600 \pm 25^\circ\text{C}$ .

6.3 *Dessicator*, of appropriate size and charged with fresh dessicant.

6.4 *Analytical Balance*, capable of accurate weighings to within 0.001 g.