



Standard Test Method for Relative Initial and Final Melting Points and the Melting Range of Organic Chemicals¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E324; 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 covers the determination, by a capillary tube method, of the initial melting point and the final melting point, which define the melting range, of samples of organic chemicals whose melting points without decomposition fall between 30 and 250°C.

1.2 This test method is applicable only to crystalline materials that are sufficiently stable in storage to meet the requirements of a satisfactory standard sample as defined in Section 7.

1.3 This test method is not directly applicable to opaque materials or to noncrystalline materials such as waxes, fats, and fatty acids.

1.4 Review the current Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for detailed information concerning toxicity, first aid procedures, handling, and safety precautions.

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

1.6 *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. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

[D852 Test Method for Solidification Point of Benzene](#)

[D1015 Test Method for Freezing Points of High-Purity Hydrocarbons](#)

[D1016 Test Method for Purity of Hydrocarbons from Freezing Points](#)

[D1493 Test Method for Solidification Point of Industrial Organic Chemicals \(Withdrawn 2004\)³](#)

[D1982 Test Method for Titer of Fatty Acids](#)

[D6809 Guide for Quality Control and Quality Assurance Procedures for Aromatic Hydrocarbons and Related Materials](#)

[D6875 Test Method for Solidification Point of Industrial Organic Chemicals by Thermistor](#)

[E1 Specification for ASTM Liquid-in-Glass Thermometers](#)

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

[E180 Practice for Determining the Precision of ASTM Methods for Analysis and Testing of Industrial and Specialty Chemicals \(Withdrawn 2009\)³](#)

[E1547 Terminology Relating to Industrial and Specialty Chemicals](#)

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 See Terminology [E1547](#) for definition of terms used in this test method.

3.1.2 *initial melting point, n*—the temperature at which positive evidence of liquefaction is observed (see [9.4.1](#)).

3.1.3 *final melting point, n*—the temperature at which the last crystal disappears into the melt.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 1 This test method determines initial and final melting points by a relative procedure, utilizing a standard sample that has been assigned jointly accepted melting point values by the concerned parties (such as a supplier and a consumer, or NIST and a manufacturer). The absolute values of the initial and final melting points are not critical factors, as long as the producer and consumer agree to use the standard sample and its empirically assigned values as the basis for testing and specifications agreements. Simultaneous readings are taken of

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

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee [D16](#) on Aromatic Hydrocarbons and Related Chemicals and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee [D16.15](#) on Industrial and Specialty General Standards.

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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.

these temperatures for an unknown and the agreed standard sample of the same chemical; the respective initial melting points and the respective final melting points are recorded. The differences in melting point values between the assigned and the observed melting points for the standard are added algebraically to the corresponding figures for the unknown, thereby giving the corrected values reported.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 It has long been recognized that narrow melting range and high final melting point are good indications of high purity in crystalline organic compounds. Several ASTM test methods use these criteria to assay the purity of organic compounds (Note 1). Test Method D1016 uses the cryoscopic constants plus the melting point of 100 % pure material to calculate the mol percent purity of the sample under test.

NOTE 1—Other ASTM test methods using melting (or freezing point) data to indicate sample purity are Test Methods D852, D1015, D1016, D1493, D1982, and D6875.

5.2 The relatively simple and rapid test prescribed in this test method shows the sample under test to be either more or less pure than the standard sample. For specification purposes, a minimum allowable purity can be assured by setting limits on the differences in final melting points and the melting ranges between the standard sample and the sample under test.

6. Apparatus

6.1 *Capillary Melting Point Apparatus*⁴ consisting of a silicone fluid bath (Note 2), stirrer, immersion heater coil, transformer control, and adjustable magnifier constructed and operated in such a way that the temperature around the samples and thermometer is uniform, and can be easily controlled within the limits required by this test method. A means shall be provided so that the capillary tubes can be introduced into the bath and properly positioned without removing the thermometer from the heating bath.

NOTE 2—The silicone fluid used in this study had a viscosity of about 50 cSt (mm²/s) at 25°C and a flash point over 300°C.

6.2 *Melting Point Capillary Tubes*—The capillary tube to contain the sample shall be a glass tube approximately 90 to 120 mm long and 0.9 to 1.1 mm in internal diameter with walls 0.2 to 0.3 mm thick and closed at one end.

6.3 *Thermometer*, of the partial immersion type and of suitable range selected from Specification E1. It shall be divided into subdivisions of 0.5°C and capable of being read to 0.1°C.

6.4 *Sieve*—The 125- μ m sieve used in preparation of the standard sample and of samples of material to be tested shall meet the requirements of Specification E11.

7. Standard Sample

7.1 The standard sample shall be homogeneous and of the same basic chemical composition as the unknown to be

analyzed. This condition is satisfied when both materials are quite pure, or when both the standard and unknown have been made by the same industrial process. Significant deviations from identity in chemical composition lead to some loss of precision.

7.2 The standard sample must be uniformly blended, and the particle size must be fine enough so that a test specimen of approximately 0.1 g will yield reproducible melting point data. In preparing a standard sample from coarse crystalline material the sample should be ground fine, passed through a 125- μ m sieve, and blended thoroughly before subdividing and storing for use in this test.

7.3 The standard sample shall be stored under such conditions that its quality will not deteriorate. This is vital to the success of the method, since deterioration of the standard sample, causing lowered initial and final melting temperatures, will result in falsely high indications of the purity of the materials under test. Many chemicals are somewhat hygroscopic, and it may be agreed that the standard or both the standard and the sample are to be conditioned by appropriate means before the melting range is determined.

7.4 In the case of two laboratories determining the melting point or melting range of a material (as in the case of the laboratories of a supplier and of a consumer), it is necessary that the standard used by each be a portion of the same standard sample with preassigned values of the initial and final melting points.

8. Sampling

8.1 A bulk sample shall be withdrawn by means appropriate to the processing, shipment, or storage conditions. This bulk sample shall be blended and subdivided, with grinding steps where appropriate, until a blended sample of 1 to 10 g with a particle size passing 125- μ m sieve is obtained.

9. Procedure

9.1 Grind approximately 0.1-g test specimens of the standard sample and of the unknown sample as finely as possible in mortars or on pieces of flat glass with spatulas. Charge the melting point capillary tubes with the finely ground test specimens to form packed columns in the bottom of the tubes from 3 to 4 mm in height. The capillary tubes are packed tightly by adding the powdered test specimen in three or four increments, and being sure that each increment is well packed.⁵

9.2 Preheat the oil bath to approximately 15°C below the expected melting range. Then adjust the temperature rise rate to $1 \pm 0.2^\circ\text{C}/\text{min}$ during the actual melting of the sample.

9.3 Without removing the thermometer from the heating bath, place the packed capillary tubes containing the standard and unknown sample in the heating bath when the temperature is about 5°C below the expected initial melting point. Hold the packed capillary tubes adjacent to the thermometer bulb in such a way that they and the thermometer bulb are at a uniform temperature.

⁴ The interlaboratory study was made and the precision data obtained using a Thomas-Hoover “Uni-Melt” apparatus. Similar data may be obtained on other capillary melting point apparatus suitably designed for this procedure and available from other suppliers.

⁵ In the “Uni-Melt” apparatus, a vibrator suitable for packaging the tubes is part of the equipment; alternative ways of packing the tube firmly are permissible.