



Designation: C561 – 23

Standard Test Method for Ash in a Graphite Sample¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C561; 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 provides a practical determination for the ash content in a graphite sample.

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

[C562 Test Method for Moisture in a Graphite Sample](#)

[D4175 Terminology Relating to Petroleum Products, Liquid Fuels, and Lubricants](#)

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:*

3.1.1 For definitions of terms used in this test method, refer to Terminology [D4175](#).

3.1.2 *ash, n*—in carbon and graphite technology, residue remaining after oxidation of a carbon or graphite.

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.F0 on Manufactured Carbon and Graphite Products.

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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.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 This test method provides a practical estimate of non-burnable residues in commercially available graphite materials. The ash values determined by this test method are of use in comparing the relative purity of various grades of graphite. To facilitate use, this test method institutes simplifications that preclude the ability to determine absolutely the ash values of the test graphite material due to uncontrolled sources of trace contamination.

4.2 This test method is not intended for use in determining the ash content of purified graphites, for example, nuclear materials. The relationship between the mineral content of a graphite sample and the ash content of that sample is unknown and is not determined by the application of this test method.

5. Interferences

5.1 Although permitted within the scope of this test method, the use of alumina ceramic crucibles may affect results due to difficulties in obtaining repeatable or proper weights, or both, because of (1) the hygroscopic nature of some ceramic crucibles, and (2) the possible chemical combination of trace elements with the ceramic crucible.

5.2 Any ash or trace elements introduced to the sample will influence results. Contamination can occur during drilling to obtain the sample and during pulverization. (See [7.1](#).)

6. Apparatus

6.1 *Alumina Ceramic or Platinum Crucible or Dish*, suitable for holding sample (subsequently called sample holder).

6.2 *Analytical Balance*, capable of weighing to ± 0.0002 g.

6.3 *Muffle Furnace*, capable of reaching 950 °C with controller capable of maintaining a temperature of 950 °C \pm 20 °C.

6.4 *Platinum or Stainless Steel Wire*.

6.5 *Desiccator*, charged with indicating desiccant.

6.6 *Drying Oven*, air convection type, capable of being controlled to 110 °C \pm 2 °C.

7. Sampling

7.1 Samples may be solid or particulate. Solid bodies may be sampled by removing one or more solid pieces from the

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