



Standard Test Method for Calculation of Volume and Weight of Industrial Aromatic Hydrocarbons¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 1555; 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 Department of Defense.

1. Scope

1.1 These tables are for use in calculating the weight and volume of benzene, toluene, mixed xylenes, styrene, ortho-xylene, meta-xylene, para-xylene, cumene, ethylbenzene, 300 to 350°F aromatic hydrocarbons, 350° to 400°F aromatic hydrocarbons and cyclohexane. A method is given for calculating the volume at 60°F from an observed volume at $t^\circ\text{F}$. Table 1 lists the density in pounds per gallon at 60°F for high purity chemicals.

1.2 A procedure for the calculation of density in pounds per gallon at 60°F of materials of lower purity is provided.

NOTE 1—The purchaser and the seller should agree on a reasonable policy in regard to rounding of final numbers in all computations. Rounding the final weight or volume to not more than five significant digits is, in most cases, consistent with the experimental reliability of the data.

NOTE 2—An alternative method is Test Method D 4052.

1.3 The following applies to all specified limits in this test method: for purposes of determining conformance with this test method, an observed value or calculated value shall be rounded off “to the nearest unit” in the last right-hand digit used in expressing the specification limit, in accordance with the rounding-off method of Practice E 29.

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 and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

D 941 Test Method for Density and Relative Density (Specific Gravity) of Liquids by Lipkin Bicapillary Pycnometer²

D 1217 Test Method for Density and Relative Density (Specific Gravity) of Liquids by Bingham Pycnometer²

¹ This method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D16 on Aromatic Hydrocarbons and Related Chemicals and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D16.01 on Benzene, Toluene, Xylenes, Cyclohexane, and Their Derivatives.

Current edition approved Sept. 15, 1995. Published November 1995. Originally published as D 1555 – 57. Last previous edition D 1555 – 92.

² *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 05.01.

TABLE 1 Relative Density and Density Data

Product	Relative Density 60°F/60°F	Density in Air at 60°F lb per U.S. Gallon
Benzene	0.8844	7.365
Cumene	0.8663	7.214
Cyclohexane	0.7834	6.522
Ethylbenzene	0.8718	7.259
<i>m</i> -Xylene	0.8687	7.234
<i>o</i> -Xylene	0.8848	7.367
<i>p</i> -Xylene	0.8657	7.209
Styrene	0.9110	7.586
Toluene	0.8718	7.260

D 1250 Guide for Petroleum Measurement Tables²

D 3505 Test Method for Density or Relative Density of Pure Liquid Chemicals³

D 4052 Test Method for Density and Relative Density of Liquids by Digital Density Meter⁴

E 29 Practice for Using Significant Digits in Test Data to Determine Conformance with Specifications⁵

2.2 Other Document:

American Petroleum Institute Research Project 44⁶

3. Significance and Use

3.1 This test method is suitable for use in calculating weights and volumes of products outlined in Section 1. The information gained from this method can be used for determining quantities of stated aromatic hydrocarbons in tanks, shipping containers, etc.

4. Basic Data

4.1 All calculations are derived from densities furnished by the American Petroleum Institute Research Project 44. The tables are based on data for compounds of the highest purity, but can be used for materials in the range indicated in Table 2.

4.2 The basic data and conversion factors used are given in

³ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 06.04.

⁴ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 05.02.

⁵ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 14.02.

⁶ “Selected Values of Properties of Hydrocarbons and Related Compounds,” prepared by American Petroleum Institute Research Project 44 at the Chemical Thermodynamic Center, Department of Chemistry, Agriculture and Mechanical College Station, TX.

TABLE 2 Application Range of Table 3

Commercial Product	
Benzene	95 to 100 %
Toluene	95 to 100 %
Mixed xylene	all proportions
Styrene	95 to 100 %
<i>o</i> -Xylene	95 to 100 %
<i>m</i> -Xylene	95 to 100 %
<i>p</i> -Xylene	94 to 100 %
Cyclohexane	90 to 100 %
300–350°F Aromatic Hydrocarbons	all proportions
350–400°F Aromatic Hydrocarbons	all proportions
Cumene	95 to 100 %
Ethylbenzene	95 to 100 %

the Appendix to the 1963 Annual Report⁷ of ASTM Committee D16. Densities listed in Table 1 are given in ASTM Data Series Publications.⁸

5. Tables

5.1 Table 3 contains 12 columns as follows:

⁷ *Proceedings*, ASTM, Vol 63, 1963.

⁸ "Physical Constants of Hydrocarbons C₁ to C₁₀," *ASTM Data Service Publication DS4A*, ASTM, 1971.

TABLE 3 Volume Corrections

Temperature, °F	Volume Corrections to 60°F ^A										
	Benzene	Toluene	<i>m</i> -Xylene and Mixed Xylene	Styrene	<i>o</i> -Xylene	<i>p</i> -Xylene	Cyclo- hexane ^B	Ethyl- benzene ^B	Cumene ^B	300 to 350°F Aromatic Hydro- carbons	350 to 400°F Aromatic Hydro- carbons
-5	...	1.0383	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
-4	...	1.0377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
-3	...	1.0371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
-2	...	1.0365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
-1	...	1.0359	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0	...	1.0353	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1.0347	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	1.0341	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	1.0336	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	1.0330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	1.0324	1.0293	...	1.0288	...	...	1.0306	1.0297	1.0286	1.0266
6	...	1.0318	1.0287	...	1.0283	...	...	1.0300	1.0292	1.0280	1.0262
7	...	1.0312	1.0282	...	1.0278	...	...	1.0295	1.0287	1.0275	1.0257
8	...	1.0306	1.0277	...	1.0273	...	...	1.0289	1.0281	1.0270	1.0252
9	...	1.0300	1.0272	...	1.0267	...	...	1.0284	1.0276	1.0265	1.0248
10	...	1.0294	1.0266	...	1.0262	...	...	1.0278	1.0270	1.0260	1.0243
11	...	1.0288	1.0261	...	1.0257	...	...	1.0273	1.0265	1.0254	1.0238
12	...	1.0283	1.0256	...	1.0252	...	...	1.0267	1.0260	1.0249	1.0233
13	...	1.0277	1.0251	...	1.0246	...	...	1.0262	1.0254	1.0244	1.0228
14	...	1.0271	1.0245	...	1.0241	...	...	1.0256	1.0249	1.0239	1.0223
15	...	1.0265	1.0240	1.0242	1.0236	...	...	1.0251	1.0244	1.0234	1.0218
16	...	1.0259	1.0235	1.0237	1.0231	...	...	1.0245	1.0238	1.0228	1.0214
17	...	1.0253	1.0230	1.0231	1.0225	...	...	1.0239	1.0233	1.0223	1.0209
18	...	1.0247	1.0224	1.0226	1.0220	...	...	1.0234	1.0228	1.0218	1.0203
19	...	1.0241	1.0219	1.0221	1.0215	...	...	1.0228	1.0222	1.0213	1.0199
20	...	1.0235	1.0214	1.0215	1.0210	...	...	1.0223	1.0217	1.0208	1.0194
21	...	1.0230	1.0208	1.0210	1.0204	...	...	1.0217	1.0211	1.0203	1.0189
22	...	1.0224	1.0203	1.0204	1.0199	...	...	1.0212	1.0206	1.0197	1.0184
23	...	1.0218	1.0198	1.0199	1.0194	...	...	1.0206	1.0201	1.0192	1.0180
24	...	1.0212	1.0193	1.0194	1.0189	...	...	1.0201	1.0195	1.0187	1.0175
25	...	1.0206	1.0187	1.0188	1.0184	...	...	1.0195	1.0190	1.0182	1.0170
26	...	1.0200	1.0182	1.0183	1.0178	...	...	1.0190	1.0184	1.0177	1.0165
27	...	1.0194	1.0177	1.0178	1.0173	...	...	1.0184	1.0179	1.0172	1.0160
28	...	1.0188	1.0171	1.0172	1.0168	...	...	1.0179	1.0174	1.0166	1.0155
29	...	1.0182	1.0166	1.0167	1.0163	...	...	1.0173	1.0168	1.0161	1.0151
30	...	1.0177	1.0161	1.0162	1.0157	...	...	1.0167	1.0163	1.0156	1.0146
31	...	1.0171	1.0155	1.0156	1.0152	...	...	1.0162	1.0157	1.0151	1.0141
32	...	1.0165	1.0150	1.0151	1.0147	...	...	1.0156	1.0152	1.0145	1.0136
33	...	1.0159	1.0145	1.0145	1.0142	...	...	1.0151	1.0147	1.0140	1.0131

TABLE 3 *Continued*

 Volume Corrections to 60°F^A

Temperature, °F	Benzene	Toluene	<i>m</i> -Xylene and Mixed Xylene	Styrene	<i>o</i> -Xylene	<i>p</i> -Xylene	Cyclo- hexane ^B	Ethyl- benzene ^B	Cumene ^B	300 to 350°F Aromatic Hydro- carbons	350 to 400°F Aromatic Hydro- carbons
34	...	1.0153	1.0139	1.0140	1.0136	...	...	1.0145	1.0141	1.0135	1.0126
35	...	1.0147	1.0134	1.0135	1.0131	...	...	1.0140	1.0136	1.0130	1.0122
36	...	1.0141	1.0129	1.0129	1.0126	...	...	1.0134	1.0130	1.0125	1.0116
37	...	1.0135	1.0123	1.0124	1.0121	...	...	1.0129	1.0125	1.0120	1.0112
38	...	1.0130	1.0118	1.0119	1.0115	...	...	1.0123	1.0120	1.0114	1.0107
39	...	1.0124	1.0113	1.0113	1.0110	...	...	1.0117	1.0114	1.0109	1.0102
40	1.0130	1.0118	1.0107	1.0108	1.0105	...	1.0132	1.0112	1.0109	1.0104	1.0097
41	1.0124	1.0112	1.0102	1.0102	1.0100	...	1.0126	1.0106	1.0103	1.0099	1.0092
42	1.0117	1.0106	1.0097	1.0097	1.0094	...	1.0119	1.0101	1.0098	1.0094	1.0087
43	1.0111	1.0100	1.0091	1.0092	1.0089	...	1.0112	1.0095	1.0092	1.0088	1.0082
44	1.0104	1.0094	1.0086	1.0086	1.0084	...	1.0106	1.0090	1.0087	1.0083	1.0078
45	1.0098	1.0088	1.0081	1.0081	1.0079	...	1.0099	1.0084	1.0082	1.0078	1.0073
46	1.0091	1.0082	1.0075	1.0075	1.0074	...	1.0093	1.0078	1.0076	1.0073	1.0068
47	1.0085	1.0077	1.0070	1.0070	1.0068	...	1.0085	1.0073	1.0071	1.0068	1.0063
48	1.0078	1.0071	1.0065	1.0065	1.0063	...	1.0079	1.0067	1.0065	1.0063	1.0058
49	1.0072	1.0065	1.0059	1.0059	1.0058	...	1.0073	1.0062	1.0060	1.0057	1.0054
50	1.0065	1.0059	1.0054	1.0054	1.0053	...	1.0066	1.0056	1.0054	1.0052	1.0048
51	1.0059	1.0053	1.0048	1.0049	1.0047	...	1.0060	1.0050	1.0049	1.0047	1.0044
52	1.0052	1.0047	1.0043	1.0043	1.0042	...	1.0053	1.0045	1.0044	1.0042	1.0039
53	1.0046	1.0041	1.0038	1.0038	1.0037	...	1.0046	1.0039	1.0038	1.0037	1.0034
54	1.0039	1.0035	1.0032	1.0032	1.0032	...	1.0040	1.0034	1.0033	1.0032	1.0029
55	1.0033	1.0029	1.0027	1.0027	1.0026	1.0027	1.0033	1.0028	1.0027	1.0026	1.0024
56	1.0026	1.0024	1.0022	1.0022	1.0021	1.0022	1.0027	1.0022	1.0022	1.0021	1.0019
57	1.0020	1.0018	1.0016	1.0016	1.0016	1.0016	1.0020	1.0017	1.0016	1.0016	1.0014
58	1.0013	1.0012	1.0011	1.0011	1.0011	1.0011	1.0013	1.0011	1.0011	1.0012	1.0011
59	1.0007	1.0006	1.0005	1.0005	1.0005	1.0005	1.0007	1.0006	1.0005	1.0006	1.0005
60	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
61	0.9993	0.9994	0.9995	0.9995	0.9995	0.9994	0.9993	0.9994	0.9995	0.9995	0.9995
62	0.9987	0.9988	0.9989	0.9989	0.9989	0.9989	0.9987	0.9989	0.9989	0.9990	0.9990
63	0.9980	0.9982	0.9984	0.9984	0.9984	0.9983	0.9980	0.9983	0.9984	0.9984	0.9986
64	0.9974	0.9976	0.9978	0.9978	0.9979	0.9978	0.9973	0.9978	0.9978	0.9980	0.9980
65	0.9967	0.9971	0.9973	0.9973	0.9974	0.9972	0.9967	0.9972	0.9973	0.9974	0.9976
66	0.9961	0.9965	0.9968	0.9968	0.9968	0.9967	0.9960	0.9966	0.9967	0.9969	0.9971
67	0.9954	0.9959	0.9962	0.9962	0.9963	0.9961	0.9953	0.9961	0.9962	0.9964	0.9966
68	0.9947	0.9953	0.9957	0.9957	0.9958	0.9956	0.9947	0.9955	0.9956	0.9959	0.9961
69	0.9941	0.9947	0.9951	0.9951	0.9953	0.9950	0.9940	0.9949	0.9951	0.9954	0.9956
70	0.9934	0.9941	0.9946	0.9946	0.9947	0.9945	0.9934	0.9944	0.9945	0.9948	0.9951
71	0.9928	0.9935	0.9940	0.9941	0.9942	0.9939	0.9927	0.9938	0.9940	0.9943	0.9946
72	0.9921	0.9929	0.9935	0.9935	0.9937	0.9934	0.9920	0.9933	0.9934	0.9938	0.9941
73	0.9914	0.9923	0.9930	0.9930	0.9932	0.9928	0.9914	0.9927	0.9929	0.9933	0.9936
74	0.9908	0.9918	0.9924	0.9924	0.9926	0.9923	0.9907	0.9921	0.9923	0.9928	0.9932
75	0.9901	0.9912	0.9919	0.9919	0.9921	0.9917	0.9900	0.9916	0.9918	0.9922	0.9927
76	0.9894	0.9905	0.9913	0.9914	0.9916	0.9912	0.9893	0.9910	0.9912	0.9917	0.9922
77	0.9888	0.9900	0.9908	0.9908	0.9911	0.9906	0.9887	0.9904	0.9907	0.9912	0.9917
78	0.9881	0.9894	0.9902	0.9903	0.9905	0.9901	0.9880	0.9899	0.9902	0.9907	0.9912
79	0.9874	0.9888	0.9897	0.9897	0.9900	0.9895	0.9873	0.9893	0.9896	0.9902	0.9907
80	0.9868	0.9882	0.9891	0.9892	0.9895	0.9890	0.9867	0.9887	0.9891	0.9897	0.9902
81	0.9861	0.9876	0.9886	0.9886	0.9889	0.9884	0.9860	0.9882	0.9885	0.9892	0.9898
82	0.9854	0.9870	0.9880	0.9881	0.9884	0.9878	0.9853	0.9876	0.9880	0.9886	0.9893
83	0.9848	0.9865	0.9875	0.9876	0.9879	0.9873	0.9847	0.9870	0.9874	0.9881	0.9888
84	0.9841	0.9859	0.9869	0.9870	0.9874	0.9867	0.9840	0.9865	0.9869	0.9876	0.9883
85	0.9834	0.9853	0.9864	0.9865	0.9868	0.9862	0.9833	0.9859	0.9863	0.9870	0.9878
86	0.9828	0.9847	0.9859	0.9859	0.9863	0.9856	0.9827	0.9853	0.9858	0.9865	0.9873
87	0.9821	0.9841	0.9853	0.9854	0.9858	0.9851	0.9820	0.9848	0.9852	0.9860	0.9868
88	0.9814	0.9835	0.9848	0.9849	0.9852	0.9845	0.9813	0.9842	0.9847	0.9855	0.9863
89	0.9808	0.9829	0.9842	0.9843	0.9847	0.9840	0.9806	0.9836	0.9841	0.9850	0.9858
90	0.9801	0.9823	0.9837	0.9838	0.9842	0.9834	0.9800	0.9831	0.9836	0.9844	0.9853

TABLE 3 *Continued*

 Volume Corrections to 60°F^A

Temperature, °F	Benzene	Toluene	<i>m</i> -Xylene and Mixed Xylene	Styrene	<i>o</i> -Xylene	<i>p</i> -Xylene	Cyclo- hexane ^B	Ethyl- benzene ^B	Cumene ^B	300 to 350°F Aromatic Hydro- carbons	350 to 400°F Aromatic Hydro- carbons
91	0.9794	0.9818	0.9831	0.9832	0.9837	0.9828	0.9793	0.9825	0.9830	0.9839	0.9848
92	0.9787	0.9812	0.9826	0.9827	0.9831	0.9823	0.9786	0.9819	0.9825	0.9834	0.9844
93	0.9781	0.9806	0.9820	0.9821	0.9826	0.9817	0.9780	0.9814	0.9819	0.9829	0.9839
94	0.9774	0.9800	0.9815	0.9816	0.9821	0.9812	0.9773	0.9808	0.9813	0.9824	0.9834
95	0.9767	0.9794	0.9809	0.9811	0.9815	0.9806	0.9766	0.9802	0.9808	0.9819	0.9829
96	0.9761	0.9788	0.9804	0.9805	0.9810	0.9801	0.9759	0.9797	0.9802	0.9813	0.9824
97	0.9754	0.9782	0.9798	0.9800	0.9805	0.9795	0.9753	0.9791	0.9797	0.9808	0.9819
98	0.9747	0.9776	0.9793	0.9794	0.9800	0.9789	0.9746	0.9785	0.9791	0.9803	0.9814
99	0.9740	0.9770	0.9787	0.9789	0.9794	0.9784	0.9739	0.9780	0.9786	0.9798	0.9810
100	0.9734	0.9765	0.9782	0.9783	0.9789	0.9778	0.9733	0.9774	0.9780	0.9793	0.9805
101	0.9727	0.9759	0.9776	0.9778	0.9784	0.9773	0.9726	0.9768	0.9775	0.9787	0.9800
102	0.9720	0.9753	0.9771	0.9773	0.9778	0.9767	0.9719	0.9763	0.9769	0.9782	0.9795
103	0.9713	0.9747	0.9765	0.9767	0.9773	0.9761	0.9712	0.9757	0.9764	0.9777	0.9790
104	0.9706	0.9741	0.9759	0.9762	0.9768	0.9756	0.9706	0.9751	0.9758	0.9772	0.9785
105	0.9700	0.9735	0.9754	0.9756	0.9762	0.9750	0.9689	0.9746	0.9753	0.9766	0.9780
106	0.9693	0.9729	0.9748	0.9751	0.9757	0.9745	0.9692	0.9740	0.9747	0.9762	0.9775
107	0.9686	0.9723	0.9743	0.9745	0.9752	0.9739	0.9685	0.9734	0.9742	0.9756	0.9770
108	0.9679	0.9717	0.9737	0.9740	0.9746	0.9733	0.9679	0.9729	0.9736	0.9751	0.9766
109	0.9672	0.9712	0.9732	0.9734	0.9741	0.9728	0.9672	0.9723	0.9731	0.9746	0.9760
110	0.9666	0.9706	0.9726	0.9729	0.9736	0.9722	0.9665	0.9717	0.9725	0.9741	0.9756
111	0.9659	0.9700	0.9721	0.9724	0.9731	0.9716	0.9658	0.9711	0.9720	...	...
112	0.9652	0.9694	0.9714	0.9718	0.9725	0.9711	0.9652	0.9706	0.9714	...	...
113	0.9645	0.9688	0.9710	0.9713	0.9720	0.9705	0.9645	0.9700	0.9708	...	...
114	0.9638	0.9682	0.9704	0.9707	0.9715	0.9700	0.9638	0.9694	0.9703	...	...
115	0.9632	0.9676	0.9698	0.9702	0.9709	0.9694	0.9631	0.9689	0.9697	...	...
116	0.9625	0.9670	0.9693	0.9696	0.9704	0.9688	0.9625	0.9683	0.9692	...	...
117	0.9618	0.9664	0.9687	0.9691	0.9699	0.9683	0.9618	0.9677	0.9686	...	...
118	0.9611	0.9659	0.9682	0.9685	0.9693	0.9677	0.9611	0.9672	0.9681	...	...
119	0.9604	0.9653	0.9676	0.9680	0.9688	0.9671	0.9604	0.9666	0.9675	...	...
120	0.9597	0.9647	0.9671	0.9675	0.9683	0.9666	0.9597	0.9660	0.9670	...	...
121	...	...	...	...	...	0.9660	...	...	...	...	...
122	...	...	...	...	...	0.9655	...	...	...	...	...
123	...	...	...	...	...	0.9649	...	...	...	...	...
124	...	...	...	...	...	0.9643	...	...	...	...	...
125	...	...	...	...	...	0.9638	...	...	...	...	...
126	...	...	...	...	...	0.9632	...	...	...	...	...
127	...	...	...	...	...	0.9626	...	...	...	...	...
128	...	...	...	...	...	0.9621	...	...	...	...	...
129	...	...	...	...	...	0.9615	...	...	...	...	...
130	...	...	...	...	...	0.9609	...	...	...	...	...
131	...	...	...	...	...	0.9604	...	...	...	...	...
132	...	...	...	...	...	0.9598	...	...	...	...	...
133	...	...	...	...	...	0.9592	...	...	...	...	...
134	...	...	...	...	...	0.9587	...	...	...	...	...
135	...	...	...	...	...	0.9581	...	...	...	...	...
136	...	...	...	...	...	0.9575	...	...	...	...	...
137	...	...	...	...	...	0.9570	...	...	...	...	...
138	...	...	...	...	...	0.9564	...	...	...	...	...
139	...	...	...	...	...	0.9558	...	...	...	...	...
140	...	...	...	...	...	0.9553	...	...	...	...	...
141	...	...	...	...	...	0.9547	...	...	...	...	...
142	...	...	...	...	...	0.9541	...	...	...	...	...
143	...	...	...	...	...	0.9535	...	...	...	...	...
144	...	...	...	...	...	0.9530	...	...	...	...	...
145	...	...	...	...	...	0.9524	...	...	...	...	...
146	...	...	...	...	...	0.9518	...	...	...	...	...
147	...	...	...	...	...	0.9513	...	...	...	...	...
148	...	...	...	...	...	0.9507	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE 3 *Continued*

Temperature, °F	Volume Corrections to 60°F ^A										
	Benzene	Toluene	<i>m</i> -Xylene and Mixed Xylene	Styrene	<i>o</i> -Xylene	<i>p</i> -Xylene	Cyclo- hexane ^B	Ethyl- benzene ^B	Cumene ^B	300 to 350°F Aromatic Hydro- carbons	350 to 400°F Aromatic Hydro- carbons
149	0.9500	...	...	...	...	...
150	0.9496	...	...	...	...	...

^A Based on API Project 44 data—essentially correct for all purities above 95 %.

^B Based on API Project 44 data and non-linear regression analysis of those data using this equation:

$$RHO = EXP[-ALPHT \times (TEMP - 60) \times (1 + 0.8 \times ALPHT \times (TEMP - 60))] \times RHOT$$

where:

 RHO = the density of the material in kg/m³ at the observed temperature

ALPHT = the coefficient of expansion of the material at 60°F

TEMP = the observed temperature in °F, and

 RHOT = the density of the material in kg/m³ at 60°F.

5.1.1 *Column 1*—Observed temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.

5.1.2 *Columns 2 to 12, Inclusive*—Multiplying factors for the reduction to 60°F, specifically the ratio of the volume at 60°F to the volume at *t*°F.

6. Use of Tables

6.1 *Volume Reduction to 60°F*—Enter the appropriate Column of Table 3, selecting that temperature to the nearest degree Fahrenheit at which the bulk volume was measured (temperature *t*), and select the corresponding volume reduction factor (ratio) in Columns 2 to 12. Multiply the bulk volume measurement at temperature, *t*, by the factor selected from the table (see Note 1).

Example 1—What is the volume at 60°F of a tank care of para-xylene whose volume was measured to be 9280 U.S. gal at a mean temperature of 88.7°F? Enter Table 3, Column 7, at 89.0°F and note that the “volume ratio” is 0.9840. The volume at 60°F is 9280 × 0.9840 = 9131.5 U.S. gal.

6.2 *Converting Volume to Weight for Chemicals other than Mixed Xylenes Listed in Table 1*—Multiply the volume in gallons at 60°F (5 digits) by the density in pounds per gallon at 60°F (see Table 1).

Example 2—What is the weight of para-xylene whose volume is 9280 U.S. gal at 88.7°F? See Example 1. The weight is 9131.5 × 7.209 = 65 829 lb.

6.3 *Converting Volume to Weight for Mixed Xylenes*—Correct the measured bulk volume to 60°F as described in 6.1. Determine the density (all weights in vacuum) at 60°F in grams per millilitre as described in Section 7. Obtain the value for pounds per U.S. gallon in standard air at 60°F, by means of the following equation, and round to five digits:

$$a = (b - A) \times 8.34522 \quad (1)$$

where:

a = pounds per U.S. gallon in standard air at 60°F,

b = grams per millilitre in vacuum at 60°F, and

A = correction factor as given in Table 4.

Multiply the corrected volume by the calculated pounds per U.S. gallon at 60°F value in order to obtain the weight in pounds in air (see Note 1).

TABLE 4 *Converting to Densities in Standard Air*

Density at 60°F, in Vacuum, g/mL	Correction Factor, A, g/mL
0.82	0.001098
0.83	0.001097
0.84	0.001095
0.85	0.001094
0.86	0.001092
0.87	0.001091
0.88	0.001090
0.89	0.001088
0.90	0.001087

Example 3—What is the weight (in air) of the contents of a tank car of mixed xylenes having a calculated density (Section 7) of 0.87638 g/mL (in vacuum), whose volume was measured to be 9280 U.S. gal at a mean temperature of 88.7°F?

Enter Table 3 at 89°F and note that the “Factor for Reducing Volume to 60°F” is 0.9842. The volume at 60°F is 9280 × 0.9842 = 9133.4 U.S. gal. From Eq 1: (0.87638–0.001090) (8.34522) = 7.30449 lb per U.S. gal. The weight of mixed xylenes in the tank car is then 9133.4 × 7.30449 = 66 715 lb.

7. Density Calculation

7.1 Density determinations may be carried out by any procedure known to be reliable to four digits. Test Methods D 941, D 4052 and D 1217 are suitable and are written to give density completely in vacuum (corrected) which is required for the computation described herein.

7.2 If the methods described in Test Methods D 3505 are used, relative density in air is first converted to density in grams per millilitre in air by use of the factors given in Table 5.

NOTE 3—“Relative density in air” means that all weighings were in air, and no air buoyancy correction was applied. “Apparent density” for the purposes of this test is defined as the density calculated when the apparent volume of the pycnometer is calibrated with water, weighed in air, and

TABLE 5 *Factors for Converting from Relative Density in Air to Apparent Density in Air in Grams per Millilitre (Note 3)*

Measurement Temperature	Multiply Relative Density in Air by this Number to Get Apparent Density
60/60°F or 15.56/15.56°C	0.99904 at 60°F
68/68°F or 20/20°C	0.99823 at 68°F
77/77°F or 25/25°C	0.99708 at 77°F

when the sample is weighed in air, and no air buoyancy correction is used for either weighing, even though the density in vacuum of water is used in calculating the apparent volume of the pycnometer. "Density in air" for the purpose of this method is the weight per unit volume in vacuum minus the weight of a volume of air equal to the difference between the volume of the sample and the volume of brass weights equivalent to the weight in vacuum of the sample. If it is desired to make a direct experimental determination of "density in air" using a pycnometer, apply the air buoyancy correction to the water weight, calculate the true volume of the pycnometer from the weight of water in vacuum, and then fill the pycnometer with sample, weigh in air, subtract the weight of the pycnometer in air, and apply no air buoyancy correction. This sample weight in air, divided by the true volume in millilitres is the "density in air" at the experimental temperatures. Densities given in Tables D 1250 are on this basis.

7.3 Convert apparent density in grams per millilitre in air to density in vacuum by use of Table 6.

7.4 Convert density in vacuum at t degrees to density at 60°F (15.56°C) using the multipliers given in Table 7 on interpolated values.

Example 4—The density in vacuum of a mixed xylenes sample was determined at 25°C and found to be 0.87095. The coefficient from the table is 1.00931. The density in vacuum at 60°F is $0.87095 \times 1.00931 = 0.87905$.

7.5 Calculate pounds per U.S. gallon in air in accordance with 6.3.

8. Precision and Bias

8.1 Since this is a calculation method, no precision and bias statement is required.

9. Keywords

9.1 benzene; calculation; conversion; cumene; density; ethylbenzene; *m*-xylene; mixed xylene; *o*-xylene; *p*-xylene; specific gravity; styrene; 300 to 350°F aromatic hydrocarbons; 350 to 400°F aromatic hydrocarbons; toluene; volume; weight

TABLE 6 Vacuum Corrections, Apparent Density to Density in Vacuum

Apparent Density, W/V	Correction, ^A plus	Apparent Density W/V	Correction, ^A plus
0.70	0.00036	0.85	0.00018
0.71	0.00035	0.86	0.00017
0.72	0.00033	0.87	0.00016
0.73	0.00032	0.88	0.00014
0.74	0.00031	0.89	0.00013
0.75	0.00030	0.90	0.00012
0.76	0.00029	0.91	0.00011
0.77	0.00028	0.92	0.00010
0.78	0.00026	0.93	0.00009
0.79	0.00025	0.94	0.00007
0.80	0.00024	0.95	0.00006
0.81	0.00023	0.96	0.00005
0.82	0.00022	0.97	0.00004
0.83	0.00020	0.98	0.00003
0.84	0.00019	0.99	0.00001

^A This table applies for all air density values between 0.0011 and 0.0013 g/mL. For air densities outside this range, the vacuum correction, C , should be calculated as follows:

$$C = d_a/0.99823 \times [0.99823 - (W/V)]$$

where:

- C = vacuum correction,
- d_a = density of air in the balance case, g/mL,
- W = weight of sample in pycnometer,
- V = volume of sample in pycnometer, and
- W/V = apparent density (Note 3).

TABLE 7 Multipliers to Convert From Density in Vacuum at t Degrees to Density at 60°F (15.56°C) in Vacuum

Product	Multiplier for Temperature			
	59°F (15°C)	68°F (20°C)	77°F (25°C)	86°F (30°C)
Benzene	0.99934	1.00529	1.01136	1.01753
Toluene	0.99941	1.00473	1.01011	1.01554
Mixed xylenes	0.99946	1.00435	1.00931	1.01435
Styrene	0.99946	1.00434	1.00927	1.01426
<i>m</i> -Xylene	0.99946	1.00435	1.00931	1.01435
<i>o</i> -Xylene	0.99919	1.00693	1.01573	1.02575
<i>p</i> -Xylene	0.99945	1.00443	1.00947	1.01459
Cyclohexane	0.99935	1.00528	1.01133	1.01750
Cumene	0.99946	1.00435	1.00931	1.01435
Ethylbenzene	0.99946	1.00435	1.00931	1.01435

ASTM International takes no position respecting the validity of any patent rights asserted in connection with any item mentioned in this standard. Users of this standard are expressly advised that determination of the validity of any such patent rights, and the risk of infringement of such rights, are entirely their own responsibility.

This standard is subject to revision at any time by the responsible technical committee and must be reviewed every five years and if not revised, either reapproved or withdrawn. Your comments are invited either for revision of this standard or for additional standards and should be addressed to ASTM International Headquarters. Your comments will receive careful consideration at a meeting of the responsible technical committee, which you may attend. If you feel that your comments have not received a fair hearing you should make your views known to the ASTM Committee on Standards, at the address shown below.



D 1555

This standard is copyrighted by ASTM International, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, PO Box C700, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959, United States. Individual reprints (single or multiple copies) of this standard may be obtained by contacting ASTM at the above address or at 610-832-9585 (phone), 610-832-9555 (fax), or service@astm.org (e-mail); or through the ASTM website (www.astm.org).