



Designation: **D6099—18** **D6099 – 24**

Standard Test Method for Polyurethane Raw Materials: Determination of Acidity in Moderate to High Acidity Aromatic Isocyanates¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D6099; 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 reappraisal. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reappraisal.

1. Scope*

1.1 This test method determines the acidity, expressed as parts per million (ppm) of HCl, in aromatic isocyanate samples of greater than 100-ppm acidity. The test method is applicable to products derived from toluene diisocyanate and methylene-bis-(4-phenylisocyanate) (see **Note 1**).

NOTE 1—This test method is equivalent to ISO 14898, Test Method A.

1.2 *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

[D883 Terminology Relating to Plastics](#)

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for Determining the Precision of ASTM Methods for Analysis and Testing of Industrial and Specialty Chemicals](#) (Withdrawn 2009)³

[E456 Terminology Relating to Quality and Statistics](#)

[E691 Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Study to Determine the Precision of a Test Method](#)

[E2935 Practice for Evaluating Equivalence of Two Testing Processes](#)

2.2 ISO Standards:

[ISO 14898 Plastics—Aromatic isocyanates for use in the production of polyurethane—Determination of acidity](#)⁴

3. Terminology

3.1 **Definitions**—Terms used in this test method are in accordance with Terminology [D883](#), unless otherwise specified. For terms relating to precision and bias and associated issues, the terms used in this standard are defined in accordance with Terminology [E456](#).

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee [D20](#) on Plastics and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee [D20.22](#) on Cellular Materials - Plastics and Elastomers.

Current edition approved Aug. 1, 2018; Feb. 1, 2024. Published August 2018; February 2024. Originally approved in 1997. Last previous edition approved in 2013; 2018 as [D6099 – 13](#); [D6099 – 18](#). DOI: [10.1520/D6099-18](#); [10.1520/D6099-24](#).

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.

³ The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on [www.astm.org](#).

⁴ Available from American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 25 W. 43rd St., 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036, [http://www.ansi.org](#).

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

3.2.1 *acidity, n*—the acid strength of a sample expressed in ppm HCl.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 The isocyanate is mixed with an excess of methanol and a cosolvent. Additional acid is released into the solvent system during urethane formation. The acid is titrated potentiometrically with methanolic KOH, and the acidity present in the isocyanate sample is calculated from the titer.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 This test method can be used for research or for quality control to characterize aromatic isocyanates and prepolymers of moderate to high acidity. Acidity correlates with performance in some polyurethane systems.

6. Apparatus

6.1 *250-mL Beakers.*

6.2 *50-mL Pipet or Repipet, Class A volumetric.*

6.3 *100-mL Pipet or Repipet, Class A volumetric.*

6.4 *Automatic Titration Equipment, capable of inflection detection and stirring the sample while, titrating, such as:*

6.4.1 *Commercially-available Automatic Titration Apparatus,*

6.4.2 *Reference Electrode, with saturated LiCl/ethanol solution in both chambers.*

6.4.3 *pH Glass Electrode, (see Note 2).*

NOTE 2—A combination pH electrode with internal reference also may be used.

6.5 *Magnetic Stirrer.*

6.6 *Stir Bars.*

6.7 *Watch Glasses.*

6.8 *Analytical Balance, capable of weighing to the nearest 1 mg.*

7. Reagents and Materials

7.1 *0.02 N KOH in Methanol*—1.32 g KOH pellets (85 % KOH)/1000 mL methanol, standardized with potassium hydrogen phthalate (KHP).

7.2 *Toluene or 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (TCB), dried for 24 h over molecular sieves.*

7.3 *Anhydrous Methanol.*

8. Sampling

8.1 Since organic isocyanates react with atmospheric moisture, take special precautions in sampling. Usual sampling methods, even when conducted rapidly, can cause contamination of the sample with insoluble urea. Therefore, blanket the sample with dry air or nitrogen at all times. (**Warning**—Diisocyanates are eye, skin and respiratory irritants at concentrations above the occupational exposure limit (TLV or PEL). Diisocyanates can cause skin and respiratory sensitization (asthma) in some people.