## INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



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# Plastics — Polyurethane raw materials — Determination of isocyanate content

AMENDMENT 1: Acceptable variations in the procedure for method B

iTeh ST Plastiques — Matières premières des polyuréthannes — Détermination de la teneur en isocyanate

**STAMENDEMENT.1**: Variantes acceptables du mode opératoire pour la méthode B

ISO 14896:2006/Amd 1:2007 https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/d779a135-1a15-4879-af17-65f36282cf44/iso-14896-2006-amd-1-2007



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Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Amendment 1 to ISO 14896:2006 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*, Subcommittee SC 12, *Thermosetting materials*.

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## AMENDMENT 1: Acceptable variations in the procedure for method B

Page 2, Subclause 4.2

Add the following text at the end of the existing text:

See also 12.1.8.

Page 7, Subclause 12.1

Add the following text, detailing acceptable variations to the procedure, at the end of 12.1:

#### 12.1.8 The following variations in the procedure are acceptable:

In general, any other dry aprotic solvent may be used, instead of TCB, as the solvent for the amine which reacts with the isocyanate group to form the corresponding substituted urea. For instance, toluene, xylene, monochlorobenzene, dichlorobenzene, dimethylformamide and *N*-methylpyrrolidone have all been used with success as solvents. If the sample already contains one or more of these solvents to a large extent, it may not even be necessary to add any solvent.

In addition, cyclohexylamine has been used with success, instead of dibutylamine, as the amine.

Instead of methanolic hydrochloric acid, hydrochloric acid in solvents like butanol, 2-propanol and acetone has been used with success.

If the expected NCO content of the sample is small and only a limited quantity of sample is available, making it impossible to increase the size of the sample, the concentration of the HCl solution may be adjusted accordingly. Thus 0,2 mol/l or even 0,01 mol/l HCl may be used if lower NCO contents have to be measured, in order to obtain accurate results. Such low NCO contents can be found in solutions of isocyanates or prereacted isocyanates.

The sample may be dissolved in the solvent before the amine is added. If so, this shall be mentioned in the test report.

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