

SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN ISO 4629:1998

01-avgust-1998

Veziva za barve in lake - Določanje bazičnosti - Titracijska metoda (ISO 4629:1996)

Binders for paints and varnishes - Determination of hydroxyl value - Titrimetric method (ISO 4629:1996)

Bindemittel für Beschichtungsstoffe - Bestimmung der Hydroxylzahl - Titrimetrisches Verfahren (ISO 4629:1996)

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Liants pour peintures et vernis - Détermination de l'indice d'hydroxyde - Méthodes titrimétriques (ISO 4629:1996)

SIST EN ISO 4629:1998

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ICS:

87.060.20 Veziva Binders

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN ISO 4629

NORME EUROPÉENNE FUROPÄISCHE NORM

April 1998

ICS 87.060.20

Descriptors: see ISO document

English version

Binders for paints and varnishes - Determination of hydroxyl value - Titrimetric method (ISO 4629:1996)

Liants pour peintures et vernis - Détermination de l'indice d'hydroxyle - Méthodes titrimétriques (ISO 4629:1996)

Bindemittel für Beschichtungsstoffe - Bestimmung der Hydroxylzahl - Titrimetrisches Verfahren (ISO 4629:1996)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 9 March 1998.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions

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https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/bfb52014-64aa-481e-8307-48111b45105a/sist-en-iso-4629-1998



EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

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Foreword

The text of the International Standard from Technical Committee ISO/TC 35 "Paints and varnishes" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) has been taken over as an European Standard by Technical Committee CEN/TC 139 "Paints and varnishes", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by month of October 1998, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 1998.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard ISO 4629:1996 has been approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

NOTE: Normative references to International Standards are listed in annex ZA (normative). (standards.iteh.ai)

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Annex ZA (normative)
Normative references to international publications with their relevant European publications

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	EN	<u>Year</u>
ISO 3682	1996	Binders for paints and varnishes - Determination of acid value - Titrimetric method	EN ISO 3682	1998
ISO 3696	1987	Water for analytical laboratory V use - Specification and test methods	EN 150 3696	1995

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INTERNATIONAL **STANDARD**

ISO 4629

Second edition 1996-06-01

Binders for paints and varnishes — Determination of hydroxyl value — Titrimetric method

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Liants pour peintures et vernis — Détermination de l'indice d'hydroxyle — Méthodes titrimétriques

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ISO 4629:1996(E)

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 4629 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 35, Paints and varnishes, Subcommittee SC 10, Test methods for binders for paints and varnishes.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISQ 4629:1978), which has been technically revised standards itch ai/catalog/standards/sist/bfb52014-64aa-481e-8307-48111b45105a/sist-en-iso-4629-1998

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Binders for paints and varnishes — Determination of hydroxyl value — Titrimetric method

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a titrimetric method for determining the free hydroxyl groups in binders and binder solutions for paints and varnishes. The hydroxyl groups may be present as polyhydric alcohols, partial esters, polyester end groups or hydroxylated fatty acids.

ISO 842:1984, Raw materials for paints and varnishes — Sampling.

ISO 3682:1996, Binders for paints and varnishes — Determination of acid value — Titrimetric method.

ISO 3696:1987, Water for analytical laboratory use — Specification and test methods.

This method is not applicable to tesins containing both RD PREVIEW hydroxyl groups and epoxy groups, because the latter will also be included in the result. Also the method is a S. 13 e Definition not applicable to cellulose nitrate or to phenolic resins.

NOTES

- For the purposes of this International Standard, the
- NOTES

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 1 If, in the case of binder solutions, the hydroxyl value of the possibility that

 1 If your property of the possibility that the possibi other constituents of the binder solution may contain hydroxyl groups will have to be taken into account.
- 2 A method for the determination of the hydroxyl value of epoxy resins is described in ISO 7142:1984, Binders for paints and varnishes — Epoxy resins — General methods of test

potassium hydroxide (KOH) corresponding to hydroxyl groups that have been acetylated under specified test conditions in 1 g of the product tested.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 385-1:1984, Laboratory glassware — Burettes — Part 1: General requirements.

ISO 648:1977, Laboratory glassware — One-mark pipettes.

4 Principle

The hydroxyl groups contained in a test portion are acetylated with acetic anhydride. The excess acetic anhydride is hydrolysed and the resulting acetic acid is titrated with potassium hydroxide solution, either in the presence of a colour indicator or potentiometrically.

NOTE 3 Primary and secondary amines, if present, will also be acetylated. In such cases, this will have to be allowed for when calculating the hydroxyl value.

5 Reagents

During the analysis, use only reagents of recognized analytical grade and only water of at least grade 3 purity as defined in ISO 3696.