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Binders for paints and varnishes — Determination of hydroxyl value —

Part 2: Titrimetric method using a catalyst

Liants pour peintures et vernis — Détermination de l'indice d'hydroxyle —
Partie 2: Méthode titrimétrique utilisant un catalyseur

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ISO copyright office
Ch. de Blandonnet 8 • CP 401
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland
Tel. +41 22 749 01 11
Fax +41 22 749 09 47
copyright@iso.org
www.iso.org

Contents

Page

Foreword

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: Foreword - Supplementary information

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 35, *Paints and varnishes*, Subcommittee SC 10, *Test methods for binders for paints and varnishes*.

ISO 4629 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Binders for paints and varnishes — Determination of hydroxyl value*:

— *Part 1: Titrimetric method without using a catalyst*

— *Part 2: Titrimetric method using a catalyst*

Introduction

There are several different methods standardized for determining the hydroxyl value of resins. The classic method using pyridine without a catalyst is specified in ISO 4629-1. The advantages of the method using a catalyst are the following:

— the solvents used are less hazardous to health;

— the solvent consumption is lower;

— the method is faster due to shorter reaction times;

— the end point of the titration is easier to see;

— polyols are more readily soluble.