
**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

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Foreword

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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*
<https://standards.iec.ch/catalog/standards/iso/665c4acd-f538-47ae-8c58-cd7b9435a534/iso-4629-2-2016>
- *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.

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