



Designation: **D3644 – 06 (Reapproved 2012) D3644 – 15**

Standard Test Method for Acid Number of Styrene-Maleic Anhydride Resins¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D3644; 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 reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

- 1.1 This test method covers the measurement of the free acidity present in styrene-maleic anhydride resins.
- 1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.
- 1.3 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

- 2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²
 - D329 Specification for Acetone
 - D1193 Specification for Reagent Water

3. Terminology

- 3.1 *Definitions:*
 - 3.1.1 *acid number*—the number of milligrams of potassium hydroxide (KOH) required to neutralize the alkali-reactive groups in 1 g of material under the conditions of test.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 This test method is used to determine the property of styrene-maleic anhydride resins functionality. Acid functionality determines the utility of resin as well as being a significant quality control test.

4.2 Because some of the anhydride functionality has been hydrolyzed in the manufacturing process, direct titration with base will produce erroneous data on the total acid content of the fully hydrolyzed resin in use. This test method charges excess alkali to hydrolyze the anhydride functionality and neutralize the resulting acid. The remaining unreacted alkali is then back titrated with a standardized acid solution and the acid content is determined by difference.

5. Reagents and Materials

5.1 *Purity of Reagents*—Reagent grade chemicals shall be used in all tests. Unless otherwise indicated, it is intended that all reagents shall conform to the specifications of the Committee on Analytical Reagents of the American Chemical Society, where such specifications are available.³ Other grades may be used, provided it is first ascertained that the reagent is of sufficiently high purity to permit its use without lessening the accuracy of the determination.

5.2 *Purity of Water*—Unless otherwise indicated, references to water shall be understood to mean reagent water conforming to Specification D1193.

5.3 *Acetone*, conforming to the requirements described in Specification D329.

5.4 *Phenolphthalein Indicator Solution* (20 g/L)—Dissolve 10 g of phenolphthalein in 100 mL of acetone.

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D21 on Polishes and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D21.02 on Raw Materials. Current edition approved Oct. 1, 2012. Published October 2015. Originally approved in 1983. Last previous edition approved in 2006 as D3644 – 06. DOI: 10.1520/D3644-06R12.10.1520/D3644-15.

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 *Reagent Chemicals, American Chemical Society Specifications*, American Chemical Society, Washington, DC. For suggestions on the testing of reagents not listed by the American Chemical Society, see *Analar Standards for Laboratory Chemicals*, BDH Ltd., Poole, Dorset, U.K., and the *United States Pharmacopeia and National Formulary*, U.S. Pharmacopeial Convention, Inc. (USPC), Rockville, MD.