Designation: D6437 – 05 (Reapproved 2016)ε1

Standard Test Method for Polyurethane Raw Materials: Alkalinity in Low-Alkalinity Polyols (Determination of CPR Values of Polyols)[1]

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D6437; 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.

ε[1] NOTE—Reapproved with editorial changes in April 2016.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers measuring alkalinity in low-alkalinity (<0.002 meq/g basicity) polyols. This alkalinity is often expressed as CPR (controlled polymerization rate) of polyether polyols. This test method is not applicable to amine-based polyols.

1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the 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.*

NOTE 1—There is no known ISO equivalent to this standard.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*[2]

D883 Terminology Relating to Plastics

E180 Practice for Determining the Precision of ASTM Methods for Analysis and Testing of Industrial and Specialty Chemicals (Withdrawn 2009)[3]

E691 Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Study to Determine the Precision of a Test Method

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:*

3.1.1 The terminology in this test method is in accordance with the standard terminology defined in Terminology D883.

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.2.1 *CPR*—controlled polymerization rate is expressed as basicity in milliequivalents per 30 kg of sample (meq/30 kg).

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 This test method is a potentiometric titration for sample basicity in methanol solvent. This test method uses a relatively large amount of sample and the titration is performed with dilute acid solution to determine trace quantities of basicity.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 This test method is suitable for quality control, as a specification test and for research. The urethane reaction between polyols and isocyanates to form polyurethane polymers is known to be sensitive to the presence of basic substances. This is particularly important in the preparation of polyurethane prepolymers which contain isocyanate groups that are known to react in the presence of trace amounts of basic substances. Since many polyether polyols are often made with strongly basic catalysts, it is important to have an analytical method capable of detecting small quantities of residual basic substances. This test method is capable of detecting ppm levels of base (as KOH).[4]

6. Apparatus

6.1 *Potentiometric Automatic Titrator,* capable of detecting multiple titration end points.

6.2 *Autotitrator Buret, 5 mL (see Note 2).*

6.3 *Buret or Dosing Device,* capable of dosing 50 mL.

6.4 *pH Glass Electrode and Reference Electrode or a Combination Glass Electrode.*

6.5 *Analytical Balance,* capable of weighing to the nearest 0.01 g.

NOTE 2—A 1-mL titrator buret can be used if available. Due to the low volumes of titrant typically required (0 to 0.5 mL), larger burets will give less precise results.

[1] This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D20 on Plastics and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D20.22 on Cellular Materials - Plastics and Elastomers.

Current edition approved April 1, 2016. Published April 2016. Originally approved in 1999. Last previous edition approved in 2010 as D6437 - 05 (2010)ε1. DOI: 10.1520/D6437-05R16E01.

[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] The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on www.astm.org.

[4] H.G. Scholten, J.G. Schuhman, R.E. TenHoor, *Journal of Chemical Engineering Data*, 5, 1960, p. 396.