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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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## 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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

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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.

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