

<b>STN</b>	<b>Spojivá náterových látok. Stanovenie hydroxylového čísla. Časť 1: Titračná metóda bez použitia katalyzátora (ISO 4629-1: 2016).</b>	<b>STN EN ISO 4629-1</b>  67 3041
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Binders for paints and varnishes - Determination of hydroxyl value - Part 1: Titrimetric method without using a catalyst (ISO 4629-1:2016)

Táto norma obsahuje anglickú verziu európskej normy.  
This standard includes the English version of the European Standard.

Táto norma bola oznámená vo Vestníku ÚNMS SR č. 11/16

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Oznámením tejto normy sa ruší  
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Podľa zákona č. 264/1999 Z. z. v znení neskorších predpisov sa môžu slovenské technické normy rozmnožovať a rozširovať iba so súhlasom Úradu pre normalizáciu, metrológiu a skúšobníctvo SR.

EUROPEAN STANDARD  
NORME EUROPÉENNE  
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

**EN ISO 4629-1**

June 2016

ICS 87.060.20

Supersedes EN ISO 4629:1998

English Version

**Binders for paints and varnishes - Determination of  
hydroxyl value - Part 1: Titrimetric method without using  
a catalyst (ISO 4629-1:2016)**

Liants pour peintures et vernis - Détermination de  
l'indice d'hydroxyle - Partie 1: Méthode titrimétrique  
sans catalyseur (ISO 4629-1:2016)

Bindemittel für Beschichtungsstoffe - Bestimmung der  
Hydroxylzahl - Teil 1: Titrimetrisches Verfahren ohne  
Katalysator (ISO 4629-1:2016)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 19 May 2016.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION  
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION  
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

**CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels**

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## European foreword

This document (EN ISO 4629-1:2016) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 35 “Paints and varnishes” in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 139 “Paints and varnishes” the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by December 2016, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by December 2016.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN ISO 4629:1998.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

## Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 4629-1:2016 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 4629-1:2016 without any modification.

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**Binders for paints and varnishes —  
Determination of hydroxyl value —**

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

*Liants pour peintures et vernis — Détermination de l'indice  
d'hydroxyle —*

*Partie 1: Méthode titrimétrique sans 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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Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

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*.

This first edition of ISO 4629-1 cancels and replaces ISO 4629:1996, which has been technically revised with the following changes:

- a) the standard has been numbered as ISO 4629-1;
- b) the standard has been editorially revised and the normative references have been updated;
- c) the concentration of the phenolphthalein-indicator solution has been changed.

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*



# Binders for paints and varnishes — Determination of hydroxyl value —

## Part 1: Titrimetric method without using a catalyst

### 1 Scope

This part of ISO 4629 specifies a titrimetric method for determining the free hydroxyl groups in binders and binder solutions for paints and varnishes. The hydroxyl groups may be present as polyhydric alcohols, partial esters, polyester end groups or hydroxylated fatty acids.

This method is not applicable to resins containing both hydroxyl groups and epoxy groups, because the latter will also be included in the result. Also the method is not applicable to cellulose nitrate or to phenolic resins.

NOTE 1 If, in the case of binder solutions, the hydroxyl value of the binder only is to be determined, the possibility that other constituents of the binder solution may contain hydroxyl groups has to be taken into account.

NOTE 2 A method for the determination of the hydroxyl value of epoxy resins is specified in ISO 7142<sup>[1]</sup>.

### 2 Normative references

The following referenced documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 385, *Laboratory glassware — Burettes*

ISO 648, *Laboratory glassware — Single-volume pipettes*

ISO 2114:2000, *Plastics (polyester resins) and paints and varnishes (binders) — Determination of partial acid value and total acid value*

ISO 3696, *Water for analytical laboratory use — Specification and test methods*

ISO 15528, *Paints, varnishes and raw materials for paints and varnishes — Sampling*

**koniec náhľadu – text ďalej pokračuje v platenej verzii STN**