

**BRITISH STANDARD**

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**BS EN ISO  
2114 : 1997  
BS 2782 :  
Part 4 :  
Method 432B :  
1997**

**Plastics —  
Unsaturated polyester  
resins —  
Determination of partial acid  
value and total acid value**

The European Standard EN ISO 2114 : 1996 has the status of a  
British Standard

ICS 83.080.10

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## National foreword

This British Standard is the English language version of EN ISO 2114 : 1996. It is identical with ISO 2114 : 1996. It supersedes BS 2782 : Part 4 : Method 432B : 1976 which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee PRI/42, Fibre reinforced thermosetting plastics and prepregs, which has the responsibility to:

- aid enquirers to understand the text;
- present to the responsible international/European committee any enquiries on the interpretation, or proposals for change, and keep the UK interests informed;
- monitor related international and European developments and promulgate them in the UK.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request.

### Cross-references

Attention is drawn to the fact that annex ZA lists normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications. The British Standards which implement these international or European publications may be found in the BSI Standards Catalogue under the section entitled 'International Standards Correspondence Index', or using the 'Find' facility of the BSI Standards Electronic Catalogue.

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### Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, the EN ISO title page, EN ISO page 2, the ISO title page, pages ii and iii, a blank page, pages 1 to 4, the Annex ZA page, a blank page, an inside back cover and a back cover.

This British Standard, having been prepared under the direction of the Sector Board for Materials and Chemicals, was published under the authority of the Standards Board and comes into effect on 15 April 1997

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### Amendments issued since publication

Amd. No.	Date	Text affected

EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN ISO 2114

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

December 1996

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ICS 83.080.00

Descriptors: see ISO document

English version

**Plastics - Unsaturated polyester resins -  
Determination of partial acid value and total acid  
value (ISO 2114:1996)**

Plastiques - Résines de polyesters non saturés  
- Détermination de l'indice d'acide partiel et  
de l'indice d'acide total (ISO 2114:1996)

Kunststoffe - Ungesättigte Polyesterharze -  
Verfahren zur Bestimmung der partiellen und  
Gesamtsäurezahl (ISO 2114:1996)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1996-10-19. CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

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**CEN**

European Committee for Standardization  
Comité Européen de Normalisation  
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

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EN ISO 2114:1996

### Foreword

The text of the International Standard ISO 2114:1996 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61 "Plastics" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 249 "Plastics", the secretariat of which is held by IBN.

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 June 1997, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 1997.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

### Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard ISO 2114:1996 was approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

NOTE: Normative references to International Standards are listed in annex ZA (normative).

INTERNATIONAL  
STANDARD

ISO  
2114

Second edition  
1996-12-15

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**Plastics — Unsaturated polyester resins —  
Determination of partial acid value and total  
acid value**

*Plastiques — Résines de polyesters non saturés — Détermination de  
l'indice d'acide partiel et de l'indice d'acide total*



Reference number  
ISO 2114:1996(E)

**EN ISO 2114 : 1996****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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 2114 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*, Subcommittee SC 12, *Thermosetting materials*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 2114:1974), which has been technically revised (see the introduction for details).

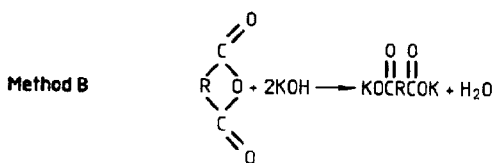
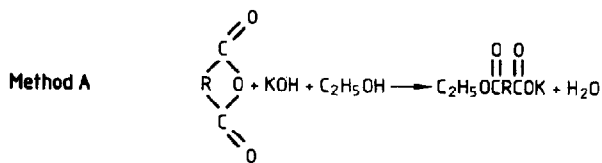
**Descriptors:** plastics, thermoplastic resins, polyester resins, chemical analysis, determination, acid number, potentiometric methods.

### Introduction

This International Standard was developed for unsaturated polyester resins and specifies the methods that are applicable for the determination of the acid values: total acid value and partial acid value.

The previous edition determined only the partial acid value, which corresponds to the neutralization of only half of the free anhydride present. In the case of resins based on maleic anhydride/tetrahydrophthalic acid, the error involved is very small. In the case of resins based on maleic anhydride/orthophthalic acid or maleic anhydride/tetrabromophthalic acid, however, the error is significant.

Hence, this edition includes methods for the determination of both partial and total acid values, using the chemical reactions given below:



# Plastics — Unsaturated polyester resins — Determination of partial acid value and total acid value

## 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies methods of determining the partial acid value (method A) and the total acid value (method B) of unsaturated polyester resins.

It is intended to provide quality-control data for the acceptance or rejection of resins in accordance with the terms of a specification, as well as to be used in research and development to monitor the completion of the polycondensation reaction.

## 2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 3696:1987, *Water for analytical laboratory use — Specification and test methods*.

ISO 6353-2:1983, *Reagents for chemical analysis — Part 2: Specifications — First series*.

## 3 Definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following definitions apply:

**3.1 acid value:** The number of milligrams of potassium hydroxide (KOH) required to neutralize 1 g of unsaturated polyester resin under the test conditions.

**3.2 partial acid value:** The acid value corresponding to the neutralization of all the carboxyl-terminated groups and free acids plus half the anhydride groups in an unsaturated polyester resin.

**3.3 total acid value:** The acid value corresponding to the neutralization of all the carboxyl-terminated groups and free acids plus all the anhydride groups in an unsaturated polyester resin.

## 4 Principle

### 4.1 Method A

A weighed quantity of resin is dissolved in a solvent mixture and the resin solution is titrated potentiometrically (see note 1) with a standard volumetric solution of potassium hydroxide in ethanol. The partial acid value is the number of milligrams of potassium hydroxide required to neutralize 1 g of resin.

### 4.2 Method B

A weighed quantity of resin is dissolved in a solvent mixture including water. The free anhydride groups are allowed to hydrolyse for 20 min before titrating potentiometrically (see note 1) with a standard volumetric solution of potassium hydroxide in ethanol. The total acid value is the number of milligrams of potassium hydroxide required to neutralize 1 g of resin.

## NOTES

1 Titration using a colour indicator is an optional alternative in both methods.

2 When titrating pure maleic polyester resins, it is better to use a standard volumetric solution of potassium hydroxide in methanol.



**EN ISO 2114 : 1996****5 Reagents**

During the analysis, use only reagents of recognized analytical grade in accordance with ISO 6353-2 and water of at least grade 3 as defined in ISO 3696.

**5.1 Solvent for method A:** solvent mixture containing 2 parts of toluene (5.7) and 1 part of ethanol (5.5) by volume.

**5.2 Solvent for method B:** solvent mixture containing 400 ml of pyridine (5.8), 750 ml of methyl ethyl ketone (5.9) and 50 ml of water.

**5.3 Potassium hydroxide,** 0,1 mol/l standard volumetric solution in ethanol (5.5) or in methanol (5.6), free from carbonates.

Check the concentration of this solution on the day of use.

**5.4 Acetone,** containing less than 0,3 % (m/m) of water.

**5.5 Ethanol,** containing less than 0,2 % (m/m) of water.

**5.6 Methanol,** at least 99,8 % (m/m) pure.

**5.7 Toluene,** containing less than 0,005 % (m/m) of water.

**5.8 Pyridine,** containing less than 0,05 % (m/m) of water.

**5.9 Methyl ethyl ketone,** containing less than 0,01 % (m/m) of water.

**5.10 Indicators** (optional):

**5.10.1 Thymol blue,** 0,1 % solution in ethanol (5.5).

**5.10.2 Phenolphthalein,** 1 % solution in ethanol (5.5).

**6 Apparatus**

Ordinary laboratory apparatus, plus the following:

**6.1 Conical flask,** of capacity 250 ml, with a wide neck.

**6.2 Conical flask,** of capacity 250 ml, with a narrow neck and fitted with a ground-glass stopper.

**6.3 Burette,** of capacity 25 ml, graduated in 0,05 ml divisions.

**6.4 Magnetic stirrer.**

**6.5 Automatic pipettes,** of capacity 25 ml, 50 ml and 60 ml.

**6.6 Analytical balance,** accurate to 1 mg.

**6.7 Potentiometric-titration apparatus,** comprising a suitable potentiometer fitted with a combined glass/reference electrode and a titration stand.

**7 Procedure****7.1 Method A**

**7.1.1** Make at least two determinations. Use test portions of 0,5 g to 3,0 g, depending on the estimated acid value (the higher the acid value expected, the smaller the mass of the test portion).

**7.1.2** Weigh the test portion in a 250 ml wide-neck conical flask (6.1) to the nearest 1 mg (mass  $m_1$ ). Add 50 ml of solvent mixture (5.1) using a pipette (see 6.5). Mix until the resin is completely dissolved.

If solubility is incomplete after 5 min, prepare another test portion, but dissolve it in 50 ml of solvent mixture (5.1) and 25 ml of acetone (5.4).

**7.1.3** Place the conical flask on the titration stand (see 6.7), adjust its position so that the electrode is well immersed and titrate potentiometrically with potassium hydroxide solution (5.3) from a burette (6.3) (see 7.1.4 for an alternative procedure using a colour indicator). Record the volume ( $V_1$ ), in millilitres, of KOH solution used.

Carry out a blank determination in the same way, using 50 ml of solvent mixture and, if needed, 25 ml of acetone. Record the volume ( $V_2$ ), in millilitres, of KOH solution used.

**7.1.4** As an alternative, a colour indicator can be used instead of the potentiometric-titration apparatus, as follows:

Add at least 5 drops of thymol blue indicator solution (5.10.1) to the dissolved test portion. Titrate with potassium hydroxide solution from the burette until the colour remains blue for 20 s to 30 s. Record the volume ( $V_1$ ), in millilitres, of KOH solution used.

Carry out a blank determination using 50 ml of solvent mixture and, if needed, 25 ml of acetone. Add at least 5 drops of thymol blue. Titrate to the same end point as obtained when the resin was present. Record the volume ( $V_2$ ), in millilitres, of KOH solution used.

## 7.2 Method B

**7.2.1** Make at least two determinations. Use test portions of about 0,5 g to 3 g depending on the estimated acid value (the higher the acid value expected, the smaller the mass of the test portion).

**7.2.2** Weigh the test portion in a narrow-neck conical flask (6.2) to the nearest 1 mg (mass  $m_2$ ). Add 60 ml of solvent mixture (5.2) using a pipette (6.5). Stopper the flask and place it on the magnetic stirrer (6.4). Stir until the resin is completely dissolved, and continue stirring for 20 min to complete the hydrolysis of the anhydride groups. Heat the flask if required, using a water bath and a condenser on the flask. Then cool to room temperature.

**7.2.3** Place the conical flask on the titration stand (see 6.7), adjust its position so that the electrode is well immersed and titrate potentiometrically with potassium hydroxide solution (5.3) from a burette (6.3) (see 7.2.4 for an alternative procedure using a colour indicator). Record the volume ( $V_3$ ), in millilitres, of KOH solution used.

Carry out a blank determination in the same way, using 60 ml of solvent mixture. Record the volume ( $V_4$ ), in millilitres, of KOH solution used.

**7.2.4** As an alternative, a colour indicator can be used instead of the potentiometric-titration apparatus, as follows:

Add at least 5 drops of phenolphthalein indicator solution (5.10.2) to the dissolved test portion. Titrate with potassium hydroxide solution from the burette, with stirring, until the colour remains pink for 20 s to 30 s. Record the volume ( $V_3$ ), in millilitres, of KOH solution used.

Carry out a blank determination using 60 ml of solvent mixture, and adding at least 5 drops of phenolphthalein. Titrate to the same end point as obtained when the resin was present. Record the volume ( $V_4$ ), in millilitres, of KOH solution used.

## 8 Calculation and expression of results

### 8.1 Calculation

#### 8.1.1 Method A

For each determination, calculate the partial acid value  $AV_P$  from the equation

$$AV_P = \frac{56,1 \times (V_1 - V_2) \times c}{m_1}$$

where

$m_1$  is the mass, in grams, of the test portion;

$V_1$  is the volume, in millilitres, of KOH solution (5.3) required to neutralize the resin solution;

$V_2$  is the volume, in millilitres, of KOH solution (5.3) required in the blank determination;

$c$  is the concentration, in moles per litre, of the KOH solution (5.3).

#### 8.1.2 Method B

For each determination, calculate the total acid value  $AV_T$  from the equation

$$AV_T = \frac{56,1 \times (V_3 - V_4) \times c}{m_2}$$

where

$m_2$  is the mass, in grams, of the test portion;

$V_3$  is the volume, in millilitres, of KOH solution (5.3) required to neutralize the resin solution;

$V_4$  is the volume, in millilitres, of KOH solution (5.3) required in the blank determination;

$c$  is the concentration, in moles per litre, of the KOH solution (5.3).

## 8.2 Expression of results

Express the result as the mean value of at least two determinations that do not differ by more than 2 %.

## 9 Precision

Following round-robin testing organized in France in 1995, the precision of these methods (with a confidence level of 95 %) is as follows:

$$15 < \text{acid value} < 25; \quad s_r = 0,23; \quad r = 0,6;$$

$$s_R = 0,74; \quad R = 2$$

$s_r$  Within-laboratory standard deviation;

$s_R$  Interlaboratory standard deviation;

$r$  Repeatability (absolute value);

$R$  Reproducibility (absolute value).

**EN ISO 2114 : 1996****10 Test report**

The test report shall include the following particulars:

- a) a reference to this International Standard;
- b) all details necessary for the identification of the material tested (including type, source, manufacturer's designation, form in which supplied, etc.);
- c) the type of titration carried out (potentiometric or with a colour indicator);
- d) the individual results and their mean;
- e) the place and date of the test;
- f) details of any operation not specified in this International Standard and of any incident which may have affected the results.

**Annex ZA (normative)****Normative references to international publications  
with their relevant European publications**

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN</u>	<u>Year</u>
ISO 3696	1987	Water for analytical laboratory use - Specification and test method	EN ISO 3696	1995

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