

Analysis of surface active agents (raw materials) —

Part 4: Ethylene oxide adducts —

Section 4.6 Method for determination of hydroxyl value

[ISO title: Non-ionic surface active agents — Polyethoxylated derivatives — Determination of hydroxyl value — Acetic anhydride method]

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Committees responsible for this British Standard

The preparation of this British Standard was entrusted by the Chemicals Standards Committee (CIC/-) to Technical Committee CIC/34, upon which the following bodies were represented:

- Chemical Industries Association
- Consumer Policy Committee of BSI
- Department of the Environment
- Department of Trade and Industry (Laboratory of the Government Chemist)
- London Regional Transport
- Ministry of Defence
- Royal Society of Chemistry
- Soap and Detergent Industry Association
- Society of Dyers and Colourists
- Society of Occupational Medicine
- Textile Institute
- Textile Research Council

This British Standard, having been prepared under the direction of the Chemicals Standards Committee, was published under the authority of the Board of BSI and comes into effect on 31 August 1988

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National foreword

This Section of BS 6829 has been prepared under the direction of the Chemicals Standards Committee. It is identical with ISO 4326:1980 *“Non-ionic surface active agents — Polyethoxylated derivatives — Determination of hydroxyl value — Acetic anhydride method”*, published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

Terminology and conventions. The text of the International Standard has been approved as suitable for publication as a British Standard without deviation. Some terminology and certain conventions are not identical with those used in British Standards; attention is drawn especially to the following.

The comma has been used as a decimal marker. In British Standards it is current practice to use a full point on the baseline as the decimal marker.

The symbol “l” has been used to denote litre (and in its submultiples). In British Standards it is current practice to use the symbol “L”.

Wherever the words “International Standard” appear, referring to this standard, they should be read as “Section of BS 6829”.

Cross-references

International Standard	Corresponding British Standard
ISO 607:1980	BS 3762 <i>Analysis of formulated detergents</i> Part 1:1983 <i>Methods of sample division</i> (Identical)
ISO 2211:1973	BS 5339:1976 <i>Method of measurement of colour in Hazen units (platinum-cobalt scale) of liquid chemical products</i> (Identical)
ISO 4314:1977	BS 6829 <i>Analysis of surface active agents (raw materials)</i> Section 1.2:1988 <i>Method for determination of free alkalinity or free acidity</i> (Identical)

There are no British Standards corresponding to ISO 4317:1977 and ISO 4327:1979. The Technical Committee has reviewed the provisions of these standards, and of ISO 648, and has decided that they are acceptable for use in conjunction with this standard.

With reference to 8.1, ISO/R 385 has been revised as ISO 385-1:1984, ISO 385-2:1984 and ISO 385-3:1984, the relevant requirements of which are technically equivalent to those in BS 846:1985 *“Specification for burettes”*. With reference to 8.4, a related British Standard to ISO 648:1977 is BS 1583:1986 *“Specification for one-mark pipettes”*.

Additional information. With reference to clause 5, water complying with grade 3 of BS 3978 *“Specification for water for laboratory use”* is suitable.

With reference to 7.3, the concentration of the sodium hydroxide standard volumetric solution, expressed as an amount-of-substance concentration, is $c(\text{NaOH}) = 5 \text{ mol/L}$. In the definition of T in 11.1, “normality” should be read as “amount-of-substance concentration (mol/L)”.