

## **Plastid. Kondensatsioonivaigud. Vaba formaldehüüdi määramine**

Plastics - Condensation resins - Determination of free formaldehyde

## EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

## NATIONAL FOREWORD

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 11402:2000 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 11402:1998 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 11402:2000 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 11402:1998.
Standard on kinnitatud Eesti Standardikeskuse 10.05.2000 käskkirjaga ja jõustub sellekohase teate avaldamisel EVS Teatajas.	This standard is ratified with the order of Estonian Centre for Standardisation dated 10.05.2000 and is endorsed with the notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.
Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonide poolt rahvuslikele liikmetele Euroopa standardi teksti kättesaadavaks tegemise kuupäev on .	Date of Availability of the European standard text .
Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.	The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.

ICS 83.080.10

Võtmesõnad: formaldehüüd, keemiline analüüs, mahtanalüüs, plastid, sisalduse määramine, sünteesvaigud, vaigud,

Inglisekeelsed võtmesõnad: chemical analysis, determination of content, formaldehyde, plastics, resins, synthetic resins, volumetric analysis,

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Descriptors: see ISO document

English version

Plastics - Condensation resins - Determination of free  
formaldehyde (ISO 11402:1993)

Plastiques - Résines de condensation - Détermination du  
formaldéhyde libre (ISO 11402:1993)

Kunststoffe - Kondensationsharze - Bestimmung des freien  
Formaldehyds (ISO 11402:1993)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 13 June 1998.

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.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.



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

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## **Foreword**

The text of the International Standard from Technical Committee ISO/TC 61 "Plastics" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) has been taken over as an European Standard by 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 February 1999, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 1999.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, 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 11402:1993 has been approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

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

# Plastics — Condensation resins — Determination of free formaldehyde

## 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies test methods for the determination of free formaldehyde in condensation resins, including urea resins, furan resins, melamine resins and phenolic resins, as well as combinations and modifications of these resins.

The purpose of this International Standard is to establish recognized and useful determination procedures (for instance in order to check whether official regulations on the handling of hazardous workplace materials are observed). As far as possible, all formaldehyde-containing resins are to be included in this connection. The free formaldehyde determined in formaldehyde condensation resins according to this International Standard establishes the actual condition at the time of the test. The value has no quantitative relationship to free formaldehyde that may arise during or after processing.

## 2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publi-

cation, 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 9020:—<sup>1)</sup>, *Binders for paints and varnishes — Determination of free-formaldehyde content of amino resins — Sodium sulfite titrimetric method*.

ISO 9397:1989, *Plastics — Phenolic resins — Determination of free formaldehyde content*.

## 3 Definition

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following definition applies.

**3.1 free formaldehyde:** Formaldehyde that is present in unbound form as formaldehyde, formaldehyde dihydrate (dihydroxymethylene) or polyoxymethylene in a condensation resin.

1) To be published.