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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 33323-2016

**Plastics -- Liquid phenolic resins -- Determination of water
miscibility**

塑料 液体酚醛树脂 水溶性的测定

(English Translation)

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Foreword

This standard is drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009.

This standard uses the re-drafting method to modify ISO 8989.:1995 "Determination of water solubility of plastic liquid phenolic resin".

There are technical differences between this standard and ISO 8989.:1995, and the terms involved in these differences have been passed through the margin the vertical single line (|) is marked.

The main technical differences between this standard and ISO 8989.:1995 are as follows.

--- on the normative reference documents, this standard has made a technical differences in the adjustment to meet China's technical conditions, adjust the situation the situation is reflected in Chapter 2, "Normative references", as follows.

Replace GB/T 6682-2008 with international standard ISO 3696. 1987;

Replace GB 385. 1984 with non-equivalent GB/T 12805-2011 with international standard ISO 385. 1984;

- Added normative reference document JB/T 9263.5-1999;

- ISO 654. 1980 referenced in ISO 8989.:1995 was deleted;

--- modified the calculation formula in Chapter 8, the water density in the formula embodied, and the corresponding changes to the formula parameter description; because the international standard the density of unused water causes the left and right sides of the formula to be unequal.

This standard is proposed by the China Petroleum and Chemical Industry Association.

This standard by the National Plastics Standardization Technical Committee Thermosetting Plastics Subcommittee (SAC/TC15/SC11) centralized.

The drafting of the standard units. Shandong Shengquan New Materials Co., Ltd., in the blue morning Chemical Research and Design Institute Co., Ltd., Shanghai Europe and Asia Into the material Co., Ltd., Changshu Southeast Plastic Co., Ltd., Shaxian Hongsheng Plastic Co., Ltd., in the blue morning light Chengdu Detection Technology Co., Ltd., Jiangsu Mitsubishi Abrasives Co., Ltd., Henan Province, ace Shabu Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Tangshan, a refractory Limited.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the water-soluble method for the determination of liquid phenolic resins.

This standard applies to liquid phenolic resin. Water solubility depends on the environmental conditions of the resin storage and the degree of polycondensation.

2 Normative reference documents

The following documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the dated edition applies to this article Pieces. For undated references, the latest edition (including all modifications) applies to this document.

GB/T 6682-2008 Analytical laboratory water specifications and test methods (ISO 3696. 1987, MOD) GB/T 12805-2011 Laboratory Glass Burettes (ISO 385.:2005, NEQ) Standard and basic dimensions of bar - type precision test glass thermometers GB/T 9263.5-1999

3 Principle

The mass percentage of the water required to make the liquid resin cloudy was determined.

The assay was carried out at $(23 \pm 0.1) ^\circ \text{C}$.

Add water to the resin until steady turbidity after stirring for at least 30s.

4 Reagent

Water. GB/T 6682-2008 in the provisions of the three water.

5 Instruments

5.1

Beaker. 100 mL, or use a larger volume container depending on the water solubility.

5.2

precision thermometer. short rod, range 19 °C ~ 31 °C, scale value of 0.1 °C, in line with JB/T 9263.5-1999 STC/0.1/19/31 Regulations.

5.3

Magnetic stirrer.

5.4

burette. volume 50mL, scale value of 0.1mL, in line with GB/T 12805-2011 in the A-level requirements.

5.5

analytical balance. precision 0.01g.

6 State adjustment and test temperature

The test temperature was $(23 \pm 0.1) ^\circ \text{C}$. Pre-test resin and tertiary water (Chapter 4) should be adjusted to that temperature.

7.1 Pre-test

When the water solubility of the resin is unknown, a pre-test should be carried out to obtain an approximation.