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

GB/T 6365-2006

**Surface active agents -- Determination of free alkalinity or free
acidity -- Titrimetric method**
(English Translation)

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Table of Contents

Foreword...	3
1 Scope...	4
2 Normative references...	4
3 Terms and definitions...	4
4 Principle...	4
5 Reagents...	4
6 Instruments...	5
7 Sampling...	5
8 Determination...	5
9 Result expression...	5
10 Test Report...	6

Foreword

This standard equivalently adopts ISO 4314-1977 Surface active agents - Determination of free alkalinity or free acidity - Titrimetric method.

This standard replaces GB/T 6365-1986 Surface active agents - Determination of free alkalinity or free acidity - Titrimetric method.

The main differences between this standard and GB/T 6365-1986 are as follows.

- Add Chapter Normative references;
- Add Chapter and Section Principles / Sampling;
- Add Chapter Terms and definitions;
- Add Chapter Test report.

This standard was proposed by China Petroleum and Chemical Industry Association.

This standard shall be under the jurisdiction of Chemical Industry Surfactant Standardization

Technical Committee.

Drafting organization of this standard. Shanghai Dye Institute Ltd.

Drafters of this standard. Zhuangyong Bin, and Shen Jie.

This standard was first-time released in 1986.

GB/T 17795-2008

Surface active agents - Determination of free alkalinity or
free acidity - Titrimetric method

1 Scope

This standard specifies the method of adopting titration method to determine free alkalinity or free

acidity of surface active agents.

This method is only applicable when it is indicated in each product's specific standard.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this standard, constitute provisions of this standard. For dated reference, the subsequent amendments (excluding corrigendum) or revisions of these publications do not apply. However, the parties

who enter into agreement based on this standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility

of applying the latest editions of the standards. For undated references, the latest editions of

the normative document referred to apply.

GB/T 6372 Surface active agents and detergents - Division of powder sample(GB/T 6372-2004, idt ISO 607.1980)

3 Terms and definitions

3.1

free alkalinity or free acidity

The alkalinity or acidity using phenolphthalein as the indicator to determine. It may also be expressed in alkaline value or acid value. That is, the number of milligrams of potassium hydroxide existed in 1g of the product, or the number of milligrams of potassium hydroxide required to neutralize 1g of the product.

4 Principle

Use phenolphthalein as the indicator. Adopt potassium hydroxide standard solution or hydrochloric acid or sulfuric acid standard solution to titrate the sample's ethanol or isopropanol solution.

5 Reagents

During the analysis process. It only uses the analytical reagent and distilled water or equivalent-pure water.

GB/T 17795-2008

In which.

V - consumed (5.2) or (5.3) standard solution's volume, in units of milliliters (mL);

C - the concentration of the standard solution used, in units of moles per liter (mol/L);

m - mass of the sample, in units of grams (g).

10 Test Report

The test report shall include the following content.

- a) All materials required to identify the sample;
- b) The reference method used;
- c) Obtained results and expression methods.
- d) Test conditions;
- e) test temperature;
- f) Type of pH meter;
- g) Any operation that is optional or is not specified by this standard, and any situation that may affect the results.

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