

Before describing the overall population of massive stars in various environments, it is necessary to have a bonafide observational sample of pre- and post-interaction binary systems (incl. apparently single stars). It is a challenging task because not always there are enough observational evidence for evaluating the exact evolutionary stage of the investigated targets. I will present a sample of well-studied Galactic OB-type massive stars and show how their surface chemical composition could be a smoking gun of the past/ongoing binary interaction. Investigation of such systems will help us to constrain the mass-transfer efficiency, as one of the most uncertain parameter of the binary interaction.