



Designation: ~~D6150—16~~ D6150 – 24

Standard Test Method for Estimating Processing Losses of Plastics and Organosols Due to Volatility¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D6150; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reappraisal. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reappraisal.

1. Scope*

1.1 This test method describes a procedure for the determination of the relative volatility of polyvinyl chloride plastisols and organosols at elevated temperatures.

1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are for information only.

1.3 The text of this standard references notes and footnotes which provide explanatory material. These notes and footnotes, excluding those in tables and figures, shall not be considered as requirements of this standard.

1.4 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

NOTE 1—There is no known ISO equivalent to this standard.

1.5 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

[D618 Practice for Conditioning Plastics for Testing](#)

[D883 Terminology Relating to Plastics](#)

[D1600 Terminology for Abbreviated Terms Relating to Plastics \(Withdrawn 2024\)](#)³

[E145 Specification for Gravity-Convection and Forced-Ventilation Ovens](#)

~~[E177 Practice for Use of the Terms Precision and Bias in ASTM Test Methods](#)~~ [Terminology Relating to Quality and Statistics](#)

[E691 Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Study to Determine the Precision of a Test Method](#)

[E2935 Practice for Evaluating Equivalence of Two Testing Processes](#)

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee [D20](#) on Plastics and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee [D20.15](#) on Thermoplastic Materials, Section D20.15.07 on Vinyl Chloride Polymers.

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² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

³ The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on www.astm.org.

*A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—The terms used in this test method are in accordance with Terminology D883 and abbreviations are in accordance with Terminology D1600, unless otherwise indicated.

3.2 For terms relating to precision and bias and associated issues, the terms used in this test method are in accordance with the definitions in Terminology E456.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 Plastisols or organosols are weighed in aluminum dishes and heated in a circulating air oven at 177°C (350°F) for 10 min. The specimens are removed from the oven, cooled, and reweighed. The weight loss is determined and reported as either percent weight loss or weight loss per unit area of exposed surface.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 The volatile components of a plastisol or organosol influence the weight loss during processing. It is possible that this information will be useful to the producer and user and to environmental interests for estimating the volatiles emitted by the plastisol or organosol during processing.

5.2 Results obtained by this test method are not strictly equivalent to those experienced during product processing wherein conditions of temperature, air flow, coating mass, and configuration are potentially quite different.

5.3 This test method is not necessarily applicable to all types of plastisol and organosol applications. Any change in the specified testing time or temperature to accommodate unique applications shall be included in the report (see 7.3).

6. Apparatus

6.1 *Oven*, forced-ventilation laboratory oven, Type II, Grade A, with 100 to 200 air exchanges/h as specified in Specification E145.

6.1.1 It is acceptable to use a rotating turntable drive at a rate of 1 to 6.

6.1.2 It is acceptable to use a tray to fit the turntable to minimize the temperature drop in the oven.

6.2 *Aluminum Foil Dishes*, 57 mm in diameter by 18 mm high with a smooth (planar) bottom surface.

7. Procedure

7.1 Ensure the plastisol or organosol is homogeneous. If necessary, mix the sample by hand or mechanical stirrer until homogeneous and deaerate.

7.2 Tare three aluminum dishes to the nearest 0.1 mg.

7.3 Add the plastisol or organosol specimen in such a manner as to entirely cover the bottom of the dish. The weight added to each dish shall vary by only ± 0.1 g of the selected weight. If the thickness of the final product cannot be accurately determined, add 6.0 ± 0.1 g to each dish.

NOTE 2—A more representative measurement of weight loss is possible if the thickness of the sample in the aluminum dish approaches the thickness of the material during processing. The weight of the specimens added to the dish is allowed to vary according to the application.

7.4 Reweigh the dishes to the nearest 0.1 mg.

7.5 Place only three dishes from a single specimen in the oven on a shelf or turntable, or both, perpendicular to the airflow.

7.5.1 If a rotating turntable is used, place the dishes on the turntable equally spaced from the center.