



# SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN ISO 182-2:2000

01-maj-2000

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\_cdc`ja Yfcj `j ]b]`\_cf]XU`XUdf]`dcj ]yUb]` hYa dYfUi fU`gdfcy U`c`\_`cfcj cX]`U]  
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Plastics - Determination of the tendency of compounds and products based on vinyl chloride homopolymers and copolymers to evolve hydrogen chloride and any other acidic products at elevated temperatures - Part 2: pH method (ISO 182-2:1990)

## iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

Kunststoffe - Bestimmung des Neigung von Formmassen und Erzeugnissen auf der Basis von Vinylchlorid-Homopolymeren und Copolymeren bei erhöhten Temperaturen Chlorwasserstoff und andere saure Produkte abzugeben - Teil 2: pH-Meßgerät-Verfahren (ISO 182-2:1990)

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Plastiques - Détermination de la tendance des compositions a base d'homopolymeres et copolymeres du chlorure de vinyle a dégager du chlorure d'hydrogene et éventuellement d'autres produits acides a températures élevées - Partie 2: Méthode au pH (ISO 182-2:1990)

**Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 182-2:1999**

### ICS:

83.080.20      Plastomeri      Thermoplastic materials

**SIST EN ISO 182-2:2000**      en

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EUROPEAN STANDARD  
NORME EUROPÉENNE  
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

**EN ISO 182-2**

June 1999

ICS 83.080.00

English version

**Plastics - Determination of the tendency of compounds and products based on vinyl chloride homopolymers and copolymers to evolve hydrogen chloride and any other acidic products at elevated temperatures - Part 2: pH method (ISO 182-2:1990)**

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This European Standard was approved by CEN on 6 May 1999.

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

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

## 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 December 1999, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by December 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.

## iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

### Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard ISO 182-2:1990 has been approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

SIST EN ISO 182-2:2000

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



**Annex ZA (normative)**  
**Normative references to international publications**  
**with their relevant European publications**

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN</u>	<u>Year</u>
ISO 3696	1987	Water for analytical laboratory use - Specification and test methods	EN ISO 3696	1995

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INTERNATIONAL  
STANDARDISO  
182-2First edition  
1990-12-15

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**Plastics — Determination of the tendency of  
compounds and products based on vinyl chloride  
homopolymers and copolymers to evolve  
hydrogen chloride and any other acidic products  
at elevated temperatures —  
Part 2:**

**pH method**

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/fl355067-89b9-4ef3-bd5b-0337e45c5e72/sist-en-iso-182-2-2000>

*Plastiques — Détermination de la tendance des compositions à base  
d'homopolymères et copolymères du chlorure de vinyle à dégager du  
chlorure d'hydrogène et éventuellement d'autres produits acides à  
températures élevées —*

*Partie 2: Méthode au pH*



Reference number  
ISO 182-2:1990(E)

## ISO 182-2:1990(E)

## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 182-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*.

Together with the three other parts of ISO 182, it cancels and replaces ISO Recommendation R 182:1970, of which the four parts of ISO 182 constitute a technical revision.

ISO 182 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Plastics* — *Determination of the tendency of compounds and products based on vinyl chloride homopolymers and copolymers to evolve hydrogen chloride and any other acidic products at elevated temperatures*:

- Part 1: Congo red methods
- Part 2: pH method
- Part 3: Conductometric method
- Part 4: Potentiometric method

Annex A of this part of ISO 182 is for information only.

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# Plastics — Determination of the tendency of compounds and products based on vinyl chloride homopolymers and copolymers to evolve hydrogen chloride and any other acidic products at elevated temperatures —

## Part 2: pH method

**WARNING** — The use of this part of ISO 182 may involve hazardous materials, operations and equipment. This part of ISO 182 does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this part of ISO 182 to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

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### 1 Scope

**1.1** This part of ISO 182 specifies a method for the determination of the thermal stability at elevated temperatures of compounds and products based on vinyl chloride homopolymers and copolymers (in the following text abbreviated to PVC) which undergo dehydrochlorination (the evolution of hydrogen chloride).

**1.2** The method may be used as a quality-control test during manufacture and conversion of PVC compounds. It may be used also for the characterization of PVC compounds and products, especially with regard to the effectiveness of their heat-stabilizing systems.

It is suitable for coloured compounds and products where a discolouration test under the action of heat may be unsatisfactory.

**1.3** The method is recommended for compounded materials and products only, although the method can be used for polymers in powder form under appropriate conditions to be agreed upon between the interested parties. It is not recommended for compounds in the form of dry blends since such materials may not be sufficiently homogeneous.

PVC compounds and products may evolve decomposition products in addition to hydrogen chloride at elevated temperatures. A limited number of these decomposition products may affect the pH of an absorbing solution. It is not possible to compensate for this effect within the scope of this part of ISO 182, and therefore care is necessary in comparing results for dissimilar compounds and products. In this case, a method suitable for the determination of the chloride ions in the absorbing solution shall be used (see ISO 182-4).

**1.4** The method may also be applied to other plastics materials which can evolve hydrogen chloride or other hydrogen halides when heated under the conditions prescribed by the relevant specifications, or when agreed upon between the interested parties.

### 2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 182. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 182 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC