



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN ISO 4610:2000

01-maj-2000

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UdU'U'ca `n'nfU b]a `tc`ca `f]GC` (*%\$.% ++L

Plastics - Vinyl chloride homopolymer and copolymer resins - Sieve analysis using air-jet sieve apparatus (ISO 4610:1977)

Kunststoffe - Vinylchlorid-Homo- und Copolymerisate - Siebenanalyse mit der Luftstrahl-Siebmaschine (ISO 4610:1977)

Plastiques - Résines d'homopolymères et copolymères de chlorure de vinyle - Analyse granulométrique sur tamiseuse a dépression d'air (ISO 4610:1977)

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Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN ISO 4610:1997**

ICS:

83.080.20 Plastomeri Thermoplastic materials

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN ISO 4610

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

July 1997

ICS 83.080.20

Descriptors: see ISO document

English version

Plastics - Vinyl chloride homopolymer and
copolymer resins - Sieve analysis using air-jet
sieve apparatus (ISO 4610:1977)

Plastiques - Résines d'homopolymères et
copolymères de chlorure de vinyle - Analyse
granulométrique sur tamiseuse à dépression
d'air (ISO 4610:1977)

Kunststoffe - Vinylchlorid-Homo- und
Copolymerisate - Siebenanalyse mit
Luftstrahl-Siebmaschine (ISO 4610:1977)

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REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA
MINISTRSTVO ZA ZNANOST IN TEHNOLOGIJO
Urad RS za standardizacijo in meroslovje
LJUBLJANA

SIST... EN ISO 4610

PREVZET PO METODI RAZGLASITVE

-05- 2000

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1997-06-13. 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.

The European Standards exist 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.

CEN

European Committee for Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

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

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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 month of January 1998, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by January 1998.

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.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard ISO 4610:1977 has been approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD**4610**

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ • ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

Plastics — Vinyl chloride homopolymer and copolymer resins — Sieve analysis using air-jet sieve apparatus

Plastiques — Résines d'homopolymères et copolymères de chlorure de vinyle — Analyse granulométrique sur tamiseuse à dépression d'air

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FOREWORD

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO member bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO technical committees. Every member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been set up 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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

International Standard ISO 4610 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*, and was circulated to the member bodies in December 1975.

It has been approved by the member bodies of the following countries :

Austria	Iran	Portugal
Belgium	Ireland	Romania
Brazil	Israel	Spain
Canada	Italy	Switzerland
Czechoslovakia	Japan	Turkey
Finland	Mexico	United Kingdom
France	Netherlands	U.S.A.
Germany	New Zealand	U.S.S.R.
Hungary	Peru	Yugoslavia
India	Poland	

The member body of the following country expressed disapproval of the document on technical grounds :

South Africa, Rep. of

Plastics — Vinyl chloride homopolymer and copolymer resins — Sieve analysis using air-jet sieve apparatus

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of the sieve retention and particle size distribution of vinyl chloride homopolymer and copolymer resins prepared by the "suspension" and "bulk" processes. Control of these characteristics can help to ensure consistency of supply and predictable processing behaviour.

2 REFERENCE

ISO 565, *Test sieves — Woven metal wire cloth and perforated plate — Nominal sizes of apertures.*

3 DEFINITION

For the purpose of this International Standard, the following definition applies:

sieve retention: The percentage of the mass of resin remaining on the sieve after the test.

4 SAMPLING

A sample shall be taken which is representative of the resin as delivered and of sufficient size to permit the determination of the size distribution (for each sieve a duplicate determination is conducted on the sample).

Generally, 25 g shall be used for each sieve test. For fine particle resins, smaller quantities may be used, for example 10 g.

5 SAMPLE PREPARATION

Unless otherwise agreed, the sample shall be tested as received (i.e. as delivered).

If the sample is not tested on the day of receipt, it shall be kept in a sealed container under cool and dry conditions.

To prevent difficulty in sieving caused by electrostatic charging of the resin, an antistatic agent, for example 0,1 % (*m/m*) of gamma alumina¹⁾, may be added to the resin at the start of the test.

6 APPARATUS

6.1 Sieves, circular, having a sieving surface corresponding to a diameter of 200 mm. The sides and mesh of the sieve are metal. The mesh is defined in ISO 565. The choice of mesh aperture depends on the requirements and the particle size distribution of the resin to be examined.

NOTE — A suitable method of cleaning sieves is to use an ultrasonic cleaning device containing water and a detergent.

6.2 Air-jet sieve apparatus (see figure) consisting of a casing to contain a sieve (6.1), in the lower part of which are an outlet, to which vacuum may be applied, and an air inlet. The casing is covered with a transparent lid.

The air inlet is fitted with a rotating jet consisting of a slot-shaped nozzle arranged radially beneath and very close to the sieve mesh, so that when in rotation it blows air continuously through the sieve to keep the particles suspended.

The exhaust air pulls the finer particles through the sieve. The flow of air can be controlled by adjusting the working pressure, measured at the outlet; this may be achieved by means of an adjustable slot on the vacuum attachment.

6.3 Timer (or stopwatch) which indicates minutes and seconds and is equipped, if required, with a disconnecting switch for the motor of the sieve apparatus (6.2).

6.4 Balance, accurate to $\pm 0,05$ g.

1) Degussa P 110 C I aluminium oxide is an example of a suitable quality.

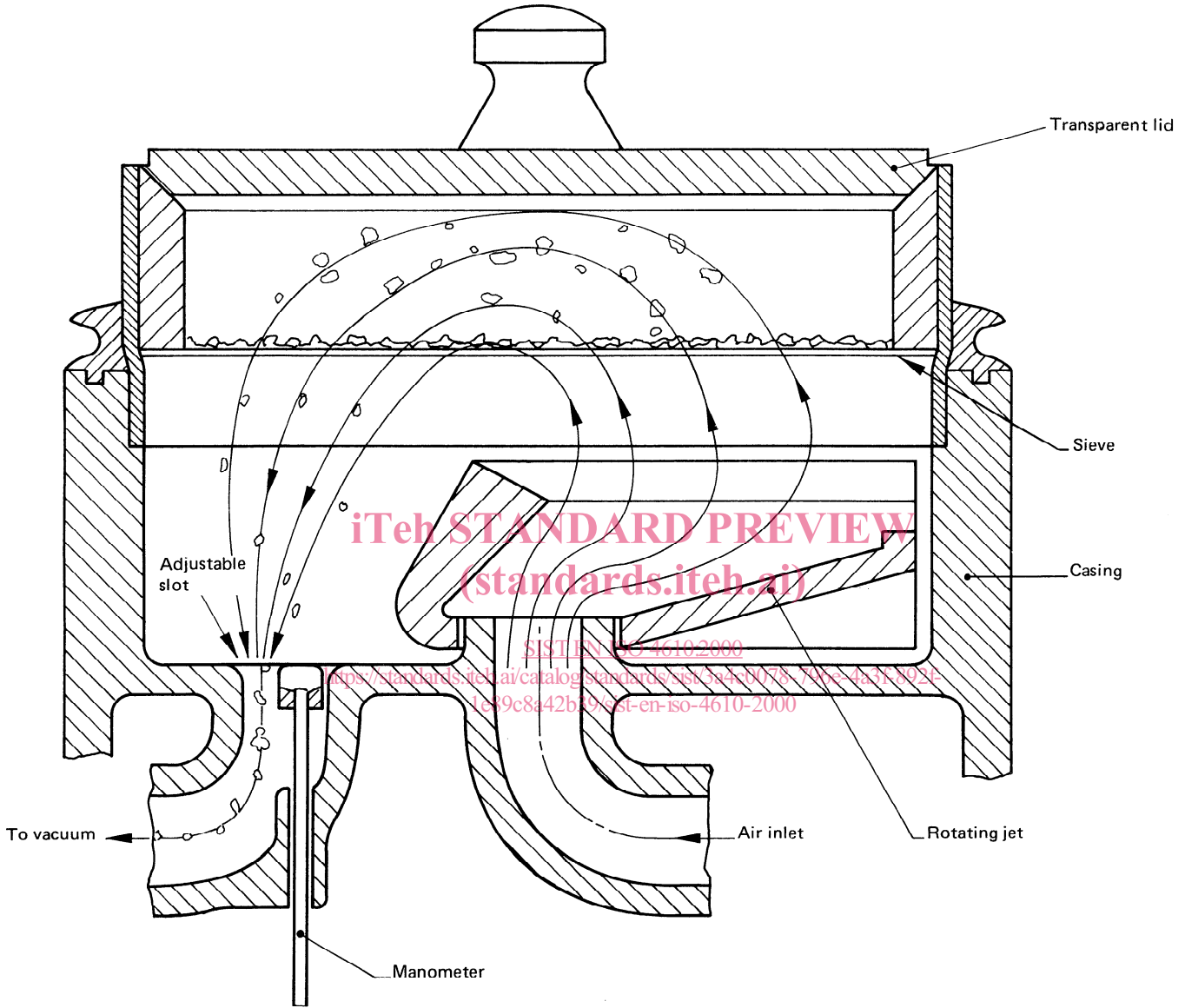


FIGURE — Air-jet sieve