SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN ISO 1600:2000

01-maj-2000

Polimerni materiali - Acetat celuloze - Določanje absorpcije svetlobe oblikovancev, pripravljenih z različno dolgim segrevanjem (ISO 1600:1990)

Plastics - Cellulose acetate - Determination of light absorption on moulded specimens produced using different periods of heating (ISO 1600:1990)

Kunststoffe - Celluloseacetat - Bestimmung der Lichtabsorption an gepreßten Probekörpern, hergestellt bei unterschiedlichen Erwärmungszeiten (ISO 1600:1990)

Plastiques - Acétate de cellulose - Détermination de l'absorption de lumiere sur éprouvettes moulées produites en utilisant différentes périodes de chauffage (ISO 1600:1990)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN ISO 1600:1999**

ICS:

83.080.20	Plastomeri	Thermoplastic materials

SIST EN ISO 1600:2000 **en**

EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 1600

May 1999

ICS 83.080.00

English version

Plastics - Cellulose acetate - Determination of light absorption on moulded specimens produced using different periods of heating (ISO 1600:1990)

Plastiques - Acétate de cellulose - Détermination de l'absorption de lumière sur éprouvettes moulées produites en utilisant différentes périodes de chauffage (ISO 1600:1990)

Kunststoffe - Celluloseacetat - Bestimmung der Lichtabsorption an gepreßten Probekörpern, hergestellt bei unterschiedlichen Erwärmungszeiten (ISO 1600:1990)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 16 April 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

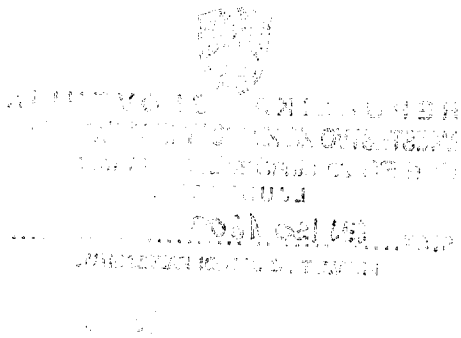
The text of the International Standard from Technical Committee ISO/TC 61 "Plastics" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) has been taken over as an European Standard by Technical Committee CEN/TC 249 "Plastics", the secretariat of which is held byIBN.

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 November 1999, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by November 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

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard ISO 1600:1990 has been approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.



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.

Publication	Year	Title	EN	Year
EN ISO 585	1990	Plastics - Unplasticized cellulose acetate - Determination of moisture content	EN ISO 585	1999

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 1600

Second edition
1990-12-01

Plastics — Cellulose acetate — Determination of light absorption on moulded specimens produced using different periods of heating

Plastiques — Acétate de cellulose — Détermination de l'absorption de lumière sur éprouvettes moulées produites en utilisant différentes périodes de chauffage

Reference number
ISO 1600:1990(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 1600 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 1600:1975), of which it constitutes a minor technical revision.

International Organization for Standardization
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Plastics — Cellulose acetate — Determination of light absorption on moulded specimens produced using different periods of heating

WARNING — The use of this International Standard may involve hazardous materials, operations and equipment. This standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems 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.

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of light absorption of cellulose acetate, employing test specimens taken from two mouldings which have been produced using different periods of heating.

The aim is to provide quantitative measurements which are compatible with visual judgements of yellowness and lightness, and of changes in these properties after moulding. The determinations are carried out on cellulose acetate in plasticized form rather than in solution, since a more reliable guide is thereby obtained to the performance of cellulose acetate in plastics materials.

This method minimizes the effects of haze or imperfections in the specimens.

This method is intended for cellulose acetate having an acetic acid yield of 54 % ± 2,5 %. It may also be applicable to other transparent plastics which are not strongly coloured and which can be moulded under the specified conditions.

2 Normative references

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

ISO 565:1990, *Test sieves — Metal wire cloth, perforated metal plate and electroformed sheet — Nominal sizes of openings.*

ISO 585:1990[1], *Plastics — Unplasticized cellulose acetate — Determination of moisture content.*

3 Principle

The absorption of visible light by cellulose acetate is normally greatest at the blue end of the visible spectrum, and decreases continuously across the spectrum to the red end. Therefore two measurements of absorption, one at the red end and one at the blue end, are sufficient to characterize the absorption of light by the material.

For the determination of the initial optical density, specimens given the smallest practicable amount of heating are used. The optical densities are measured for blue light and for red light using specified colour filters, and the optical density at 25 mm thickness is calculated as the "initial light absorption".

The "light absorption after further heating" is obtained by similar measurements on further specimens prepared using a longer period of heating during moulding.

1) To be published.