SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN ISO 1265:2007

01-september-2007

Nadomeġļ a:
SIST EN ISO 1265:2000

Polimerni materiali - Polivinilklorid - Doloļ anje ġtevila neļ istoļ in tujkov (ISO 1265:2007)

Plastics - Poly(vinyl chloride) resins - Determination of number of impurities and foreign particles (ISO 1265:2007)

Kunststoffe - Vinylchlorid-Polymerisate - Bestimmung der Anzahl von Verunreinigungen und Fremdpartikeln (ISO 1265:2007)

Plastiques - Résines de poly(chlorure de vinyle) - Détermination du nombre d'impuretés et de corps étrangers (ISO 1265:2007)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN ISO 1265:2007**

ICS:

83.080.20	Plastomeri	Thermoplastic materials

SIST EN ISO 1265:2007 **en,fr,de**

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 1265

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ICS 83.080.20

English Version

Plastics - Poly(vinyl chloride) resins - Determination of number of impurities and foreign particles (ISO 1265:2007)

Plastiques - Résines de poly(chlorure de vinyle) - Détermination du nombre d'impuretés et de corps étrangers (ISO 1265:2007)

Kunststoffe - Vinylchlorid-Polymerisate - Bestimmung der Anzahl von Verunreinigungen und Fremdpartikeln (ISO 1265:2007)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 29 December 2006.

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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 CEN Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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Foreword

This document (EN ISO 1265:2007) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61 "Plastics" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 249 "Plastics", the secretariat of which is held by IBN/BIN.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by August 2007, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by August 2007.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 1265:2007 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 1265:2007 without any modifications.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 1265

Second edition
2007-02-01

Plastics — Poly(vinyl chloride) resins — Determination of number of impurities and foreign particles

Plastiques — Résines de poly(chlorure de vinyle) — Détermination du nombre d'impuretés et de corps étrangers

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Foreword

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International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. 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.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 1265 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*, Subcommittee SC 9, *Thermoplastic materials*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 1265:1979), which has been technically revised.

Introduction

Poly(vinyl chloride) resins are commonly produced as various powders that are essentially white in colour. However, the polymerization of vinyl chloride monomer into poly(vinyl chloride) uses processes that may cause some particulate impurities to be included in the powders because of the design of the construction plant and the use of heat.

This International Standard describes a simple procedure for determining the number of impurities and foreign particles in a sample, with clarification of the different cases encountered (highly contaminated, heterogeneous or homogeneous contamination of the sample).

Plastics — Poly(vinyl chloride) resins — Determination of number of impurities and foreign particles

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method for determining the number of impurities and foreign particles in a flattened surface of poly(vinyl chloride) resin. It is not applicable to paste resins because of their finely divided state.

2 Principle

A certain quantity of resin is flattened between a rigid plate (covered with a sheet of glazed white paper) and a glass plate containing a grid, and the number of specks (impurities and foreign particles) of size greater than 0,250 mm, i.e. clearly visible to the naked eye, is counted in 25 squares of the grid.

The result is expressed, by extrapolation, as the number of specks per 100 squares of the grid.

3 Apparatus

3.1 Glass plate, 340 mm × 340 mm × 4,5 mm, colourless, perfectly transparent, and without defects such as stripes, bubbles or black spots.[1)]

Mark in the centre of the surface of the glass sheet a grid measuring 300 mm × 300 mm, consisting of 100 30 mm × 30 mm squares. This grid may be drawn with an indelible pencil, a diamond or any other appropriate tool, on the face of the sheet which is not in contact with the resin.

3.2 Rigid plate, 450 mm × 450 mm, covered with a sheet of glazed white paper.

3.3 Timer (e.g. stopwatch).

4 Procedure

Spread out about 200 cm^3 of the test sample on the rigid plate (3.2).

Place the glass plate (3.1) on the test sample and, by slight movements of the plate, spread the sample so that it touches the glass over an area of at least 25 squares, preferably in the centre of the plate.

Mark the limits of the entire 25 selected squares with a thick pencil mark (see Figure 1).

Count the number, n_1, of coloured and black “specks” (impurities and foreign particles) visible to the naked eye inside the selected squares, within a period of 2 min. The selected squares shall be viewed from a distance of about 300 mm in good laboratory lighting conditions.

1) If there are any defects in the glass plate, take this into account in the determination.