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Plastics — Polyamides — Determination of viscosity number

Plastiques — Polyamides — Détermination de l'indice de viscosité

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Foreword

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The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

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

This sixth edition cancels and replaces the fifth edition (ISO 307:2007), which has been technically revised to update Clause 9. It also incorporates the Amendment ISO 307:2007/Amd.1:2013.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

This document specifies a method for the determination of the viscosity number of dilute solutions of polyamides in certain specified solvents. The determination of the viscosity number of a polyamide provides a value that depends on the molecular mass of the polymer, but does not strictly correlate with the molecular mass.

Additives such as flame-retardants and modifiers often interfere with the viscosity measurement and may have an increasing effect on the viscosity number in one solvent and a decreasing effect in another solvent. The extent of the effect depends among others on the additive, the quantity of the additive, the presence of other additives and reactions.

The viscosity number of a polyamide sample containing additives that interfere with the viscosity measurement, measured in a specific solvent, represents a specific viscosity number for the polyamide under investigation and the actual measurement conditions. The measured viscosity number cannot, in principle, be converted from one solvent to another and is only suitable for intra-product comparison.

The viscosity number of pure polyamides or polyamides containing additives that do not interfere with the viscosity measurement can be converted from one solvent to another by a general relationship for that type of polyamide.

Polyamide test samples for the determination of the viscosity number are intended to be completely soluble in the solvents mentioned. Additives contained in them, like glass and carbon fibres, are to be separated from the solution.

As it is not possible to distinguish between extractables such as caprolactam, its oligomers and other extractable additives, these are considered as an essential part of the sample and therefore included in the sample mass.

The test method is applicable for production control and intra-product comparison even if the polyamide contains additives that do interfere with the viscosity measurement. However, it should be realised that deviations of the viscosity number can be caused by either the polyamide itself, effects caused by the additives present, or a combination of these.

The interference of additives with the viscosity determination can be checked by comparing the viscosity results of dry blend mixtures and regular production samples at several concentrations of the additive under investigation and in the solvents concerned. It should be noted that the other additives present also could influence the viscosity result.

The repeatability and reproducibility of the test method are strongly influenced by the correctness of the solvent concentration, the use of the Hagenbach correction if applicable and the temperature of the solvent on diluting the sample solution.

In this document, two specific viscometers are recommended. Furthermore, other types of viscometers listed in ISO 3105 may also be used, provided that the results are demonstrated to be equivalent to those measured with the recommended viscometers. It is to be expected that in the next revision the use of the other types of viscometers will be excluded.

Plastics — Polyamides — Determination of viscosity number

1 Scope

This document specifies a method for the determination of the viscosity number of dilute solutions of polyamides in certain specified solvents.

The method is applicable to the polyamides designated PA 46, PA 6, PA 66, PA 69, PA 610, PA 612, PA 11, PA 12, PA 6T/66, PA 6I/6T, PA 6T/6I/66, PA 6T/6I, PA 6I/6T/66 and PA MXD6 as defined in ISO 16396-1, as well as to copolyamides, compounds of polyamides and other polyamides that are soluble in one of the specified solvents under the specified conditions.

The method is not applicable to polyamides produced by anionic polymerization of lactams or produced with cross-linking agents; such polyamides are normally insoluble in the specified solvents.

The viscosity number is determined by the general procedure specified in ISO 1628-1, observing the particular conditions specified in this document.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 1042, *Laboratory glassware — One-mark volumetric flasks*

ISO 1628-1, *Plastics — Determination of the viscosity of polymers in dilute solution using capillary viscometers — Part 1: General principles*

ISO 3105, *Glass capillary kinematic viscometers — Specifications and operating instructions*

ISO 3451-4, *Plastics — Determination of ash — Part 4: Polyamides*

ISO 15512, *Plastics — Determination of water content*

ISO 16396-1, *Plastics — Polyamide (PA) moulding and extrusion materials — Part 1: Designation system, marking of products and basis for specifications*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 1628-1 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/

3.1
viscosity number
<polymer> value calculated by the following formula for flow times long enough so that no kinetic energy correction need be applied:

$$\mathrm{VN}=\left(\frac{\eta}{\eta_0}-1\right)\times\frac{1}{c}$$

where

η is the viscosity of a solution of the polymer in a specified solvent, in Pa/ s or N/m2·s;

η_0 is the viscosity of the solvent, expressed in the same units as η;

$\frac{\eta}{\eta_0}$ is the relative viscosity of a solution of the polymer in a specified solvent;

c is the concentration, in g/ml, of the polymer in the solution;

VN is the viscosity number, expressed in ml/g

Note 1 to entry: The formula is applicable to the viscometers of the suspended level Ubbelohde type, complying with the requirements of ISO 3105.

Note 2 to entry: For a particular viscometer used and with substantially equal densities of the solvent and solution, the viscosity ratio is given by the flow time ratio for the solution concentration:

$$\frac{\eta}{\eta_0}$$

where $\frac{\eta}{\eta_0}$ is the relative viscosity of a solution of the polymer in a specified solvent.

Note 3 to entry: As mentioned in ISO 3105, in case of flow times below 200 s and 60 s, for type 1 and type 2 Ubbelohde viscometers respectively, a correction for kinetic correction has to be applied: the so-called Hagenbach correction. For other types of viscometers, the kinetic energy correction has to be applied if the correction is ≥0,15 %.

Note 4 to entry: The flow time of a liquid is related to its viscosity by the formula:

$$v = \frac{\eta}{\rho} = C \times t - \left(\frac{A}{t^2} \right)$$

where

η is the viscosity of a solution of the polymer in a specified solvent, in Pa/ s or N/m2·s;

v is the viscosity/density ratio, in metres squared per second;

ρ is the density of the liquid, in kilograms per cubic metre;

C is the constant of the viscometer, in metres squared per second squared;

t is the flow time, in seconds;

A is the parameter of the kinetic correction in metres squared seconds.

Note 5 to entry: For a particular viscometer used, with substantially equal densities of the solvent and solution and a given kinetic factor, the viscosity ratio

$$\frac{\eta}{\eta_0}$$

is given by the flow time ratio for the solution concentration in this document, each flow time reduced with the so-called Hagenbach correction (in seconds) given by the manufacturer for the viscometer as a function of the flow time.

4 Principle

The times of flow of a solvent and a solution of the polyamide at a concentration of 0,005 g/ml in the solvent are measured at 25 °C, the same viscometer being used for both measurements. The viscosity number is calculated from these measurements and from the known concentration of the solution.

5 Reagents and materials

5.1 Solvents and reagents

Only reagents of recognised analytical grade and only distilled water or water of equivalent purity shall be used.

SAFETY STATEMENT — Persons using this document should be familiar with laboratory practice. This document does not purport to address all of the safety concerns associated with its use. Some chemicals, for example 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane, are prohibited in some countries. It is the responsibility of the user to establish appropriate safety and health practices and to ensure compliance with any regulatory requirements.

WARNING — Avoid contact with the skin and inhalation of any vapours of the solvents and cleaning liquids.

5.1.1 Sulfuric acid, 96,00 % ± 0,20 % (by mass) solution.

For the determination of the concentration of commercial sulfuric acid (95 % to 98 %) and adjustment to 96,00 %, is referred to Annexes A and B.

5.1.2 Formic acid, 90,00 % ± 0,15 % (by mass) solution.

The solvent shall be stored in a brown glass bottle. Its concentration shall be checked at least every 2 weeks. It shall not contain more than 0,2 % acetic acid or methyl formate.

For the determination of the concentration of commercial formic acid (90 %) and adjustment to 90,00 % ± 0,15 %, is referred to Annexes A and B.

5.1.3 *m*-Cresol, meeting the following specifications:

— appearance: clear and colourless;

— *m*-cresol content: 99 % (by mass) min.;

— *o*-cresol content: 0,3 % (by mass) max.;

— water content: 0,13 % (by mass) max.

m-Cresol of the required purity may be obtained by distillation of chemically pure m-cresol, preferably in vacuum. If distillation is used, nitrogen shall be used for pressure compensation to avoid oxidation. Its purity may be checked by gas chromatography. The solvent shall be stored in a brown glass bottle.

5.1.4 Phenol, 99 % (by mass) min.

5.1.5 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane, 99,5 % (by mass) min.

5.1.6 Phenol/1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane.

Weigh out 6 parts by mass of phenol (5.1.4) and dissolve in 4 parts by mass of 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane (5.1.5). Work to an accuracy of 1 % or better in the weighings. Stir the mixture in its original container at 23 °C to prevent crystallization.

5.1.7 Orthophosphoric acid, 85 % (by mass), density 1,71 g/ml.

5.1.8 *m*-Cresol/phosphoric acid.

Transfer 50 ml of *m*-cresol (5.1.3) into a weighing flask (6.4) and add with a glass pipette (6.5) 0,14 ml of orthophosphoric acid (5.1.7). Close the flask and stir with a magnetic stirrer for 30 min at 100 °C. Add the solution to approximately 800 ml of *m*-cresol in a volumetric flask while continuously stirring. Rinse the weighing flask several times with *m*-cresol and add this to the *m*-cresol solution. Remove the magnetic stirrer and dilute to the mark. Stir the solution for 30 min.

5.2 Cleaning liquids

5.2.1 Chromic acid solution, prepared by mixing equal volumes of sulfuric acid (96 %, ρ_0 = 1,84 g/ml, industrial quality) and a saturated solution of potassium dichromate (99,5 %, industrial quality). If required, the chromic acid solution may be replaced by other equally effective cleaning liquids.

5.2.2 Acetone (99,5 %, industrial quality), or any water-soluble low-boiling-point solvent (industrial quality).

6 Apparatus

6.1 Vacuum drying cabinet, with pressure less than 100 kPa.

6.2 Balance, accurate to 0,1 mg.

6.3 Volumetric flask, of capacity 50 ml or 100 ml, complying with the requirements of ISO 1042, fitted with a ground-glass stopper.

6.4 Weighing flask, 100 ml, fitted with a ground-glass stopper.

6.5 Pipette, 0,2 ml, readable to 0,01 ml.

6.6 Shaking apparatus or magnetic stirrer.

6.7 Sintered-glass filter, with a pore size between 40 µm and 100 µm (grade P 100), or stainless-steel sieve, with apertures of about 0,075 mm^2.

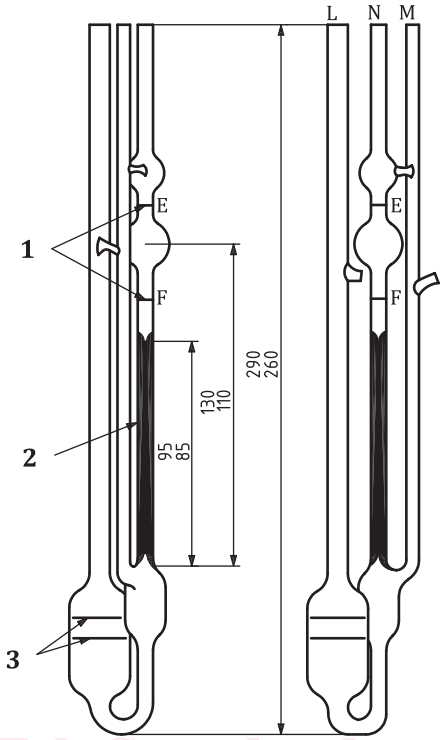
6.8 Viscometer, of the suspended-level Ubbelohde type, complying with the requirements of ISO 3105. The essential dimensions of the viscometer are shown in Figure 1. For use with the formic acid solution (5.1.2), the inside diameter of the capillary shall be 0,58 mm ± 2 % (complying with the requirements of size No. 1 of ISO 3105). For use with the sulfuric acid solution (5.1.1) or *m*-cresol (5.1.3), the inside diameter of the capillary shall be 1,03 mm ± 2 % (complying with the requirements of size No. 2 of ISO 3105).

Other types of viscometer listed in ISO 3105 may be used, provided that the results are demonstrated to be equivalent to those of the Ubbelohde viscometers specified above. In cases of dispute, the recommended viscometer shall be used.

ISO 1628-1 shall be followed on selecting other type(s) of viscometer.

In this document, the No. 1 and No. 2 Ubbelohde viscometers according to ISO 3105 are recommended. It is to be expected that at the next 5 year revision only these two viscometers will be allowed.

Dimensions in millimetres



Key

1 graduation marks for a volume of 4 ml ± 0,2 ml

2 capillary tube of diameter 0,58 mm ± 2 % for formic acid; 1,03 mm ± 2 % for sulfuric acid and *m*-cresol

3 filling marks

Figure 1 — Ubbelohde viscometer

6.9 Thermometer, a liquid-in-glass, "total immersion" thermometer, reading to 0,05 °C in the range to be used and in a known state of calibration, is suitable. Other thermometric devices of at least equal precision may be used.

6.10 Thermostatic bath, capable of being maintained and controlled at 25,00 °C ± 0,05 °C.

6.11 Time device, for example a stop-watch, accurate to 0,1 s.

6.12 Centrifuge.

7 Preparation of test samples

7.1 General

Polyamide test samples for the determination of the viscosity number shall be soluble in the solvents mentioned, except for additives present, such as reinforcement or fillers.

The sample should contain less than 0,28 % moisture. If it contains more than 0,28 % moisture the sample should be dried. Generally, drying at 70 °C in a vacuum for 4 h to 6 h is adequate.

NOTE The dissolution time of some samples might be too long for adequate production control. In these cases, the material can be ground in order to shorten the dissolution time, provided that the results are demonstrated to be equivalent.

7.2 Samples containing less than 98 % (by mass) polyamide

For samples containing more than 2 % additives, the amount of additives shall be either determined by a specifically developed method or taken from the recipe. The method of determination shall be mentioned in the report.

The water content of the sample shall be determined according to ISO 15512. The ash content shall be determined according to ISO 3451-4.

The correct amount of polyamide sample to be weighed out is calculated using Formula (1).

Some additives, such as antimony trioxide and zinc sulfide, are completely volatilized during the calcination according to ISO 3451-4. Materials reinforced with glass fibre contain flame-retardant antimony trioxide and/or other volatilizable additives. If the total content of additives is more than 2 %, these shall be brought into account by the formulation of the sample for calculating the exact test portion.

NOTE For production quality control purposes, the laboratory response time for determination of the additives might be too long for adequate production control. In these cases, the additive(s) content in the production recipe can be used for calculating the amount of sample, if the total variation of the polymer content is less than 4 % (by mass), e.g. 65 % PA would range from 63 % to 67 %.

8 Calculation of test portion

Calculate the mass m_c, in milligrams, of the test portion according to Formula (1):

$$m_c = \frac{250}{1 - \frac{w_1 + w_2 + w_3}{100}} \quad (1)$$

where

w_1 is the water content of the sample, expressed as a percentage by mass, determined in accordance with ISO 15512;

w_2 is the content of inorganic materials (for example fillers or glass fibres) in the sample, expressed as a percentage by mass, determined in accordance with ISO 3451-4;

w_3 is the content of other materials (for example other polymers, such as polyolefins, or additives, such as flame-retardants), expressed as a percentage by mass, determined by appropriate methods.

For the content of the additive(s) which cannot be determined, the content according to the product recipe shall be used.

9 Selection of solvent

The value of the viscosity number of a polyamide depends on the solvent used.

The solvent or solvents to be used for a particular polyamide are specified below.

a) For PA 6, PA 46, PA 66, PA 69, PA 610, PA MXD6 and corresponding copolyamides, formic acid solution or sulfuric acid shall be used as solvent. For polyamides containing additives that liberate gases in acidic solvents, *m*-cresol shall be used as the solvent. In cases of dispute, formic acid shall be used as a solvent.

b) For PA 612, the sulfuric acid solution or *m*-cresol shall be used as solvent. In cases of dispute, *m*-cresol shall be used.

