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## Plastics — Determination of drawing characteristics of thermoplastics in the molten state

*Plastiques — Détermination des caractéristiques d'étirage des thermoplastiques à l'état fondu*

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## 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.

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](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of 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 [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Physical-chemical properties*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 16790:2005), which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- the normative references have been updated;
- the figure keys have been completed;
- the test procedure and parameters have been revised.

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](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

# Plastics — Determination of drawing characteristics of thermoplastics in the molten state

## 1 Scope

This document specifies a method for determining the drawing and break characteristics of molten plastics. The method involves the measurement of the force generated in deforming a molten filament under defined extrusion temperature and drawing conditions.

Data is generated under non-isothermal and non-homogeneous deformation conditions. However, it is useful for the interpretation of polymer behaviour in extensional flow.

The method is suitable for thermoplastics moulding and extrusion materials that can be extruded using a capillary extrusion rheometer, or an extruder with capillary rod die or other extrusion devices and have sufficient melt strength to be handled without difficulty.

The method is applicable to chemically stable materials that produce a uniform extrudate free from heterogeneities, bubbles, unmelted impurities, etc.

This method can provide information on

- processability for all extrusion techniques,
- the effect of mechanical and thermal history, and
- the effect of chemical structure, such as branching, entanglements and molecular mass.

This technique is one of a number of techniques that can be used to measure the extensional flow behaviour of a material. This method of measurement does not necessarily reproduce the drawing conditions to which thermoplastics are subjected to during their processing.

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## 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 291, *Plastics — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing*

ISO 11443, *Plastics — Determination of the fluidity of plastics using capillary and slit-die rheometers*

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions 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 drawing

process of stretching a filament of polymer melt that is being continuously formed by a capillary extrusion rheometer or extruder or other extrusion device

### 3.2 melt strength

$F_b$   
value of the melt tension at break of the extrudate

Note 1 to entry: Also known as the force to break.

Note 2 to entry: It is expressed in newtons.

### 3.3 draw ratio at break DR

ratio of the *drawing velocity* (3.7) of the material at break to the *mean velocity* (3.4) of the material flowing from the die

### 3.4 mean velocity

$v_m$   
average velocity of the extrudate at the die exit, determined as the ratio of volume flow rate to die cross-sectional area

Note 1 to entry: It is expressed in metres per second.

### 3.5 initial diameter

$D_i$   
maximum diameter the extrudate attains after swelling on exiting from the die, the extrudate not yet having been subjected to significant drawing

Note 1 to entry: Initial diameter is expressed in metres.

Note 2 to entry: If no swelling of the extrudate occurs after exiting the die, the initial diameter is taken as the diameter of the die.

Note 3 to entry: This method can be unsuitable for testing materials that do not exhibit swelling of the extrudate after exiting the die as such materials will be difficult to handle in drawing off and will exhibit small *drawing forces* (3.8).

### 3.6 initial velocity

$v_i$   
velocity of the extrudate near the die exit after swelling, the extrudate not yet having been subjected to significant *drawing* (3.1)

Note 1 to entry: It is determined at the position of the initial diameter of the extrudate.

Note 2 to entry: It is expressed in metres per second.

### 3.7 drawing velocity

$v_t$   
velocity imposed on the lower end of the extrudate by the drawing unit

Note 1 to entry: It is expressed in metres per second.

### 3.8 drawing force

$F_t$   
force exerted on the extrudate by the drawing unit

Note 1 to entry: It is expressed in newtons.

### 3.9 drawing length

$l_e$

distance between the die exit and the point where the extrudate first contacts the drawing unit's rotating wheels

Note 1 to entry: It is expressed in metres.

### 3.10 drawing acceleration

$a$

rate of increase in the *drawing velocity* (3.7)

Note 1 to entry: It is expressed in metres per square second.

### 3.11 drawing velocity at break

$v_b$

velocity recorded at break when a constant *drawing acceleration* (3.10) is used

Note 1 to entry: It is expressed in metres per second.

## 4 Principle

Molten polymer is extruded from a capillary rheometer, extruder or other extrusion device at a specified temperature. The extrudate is drawn from the die by take-off wheels. Two techniques are used.

- A series of take-off wheel velocities is used to determine the drawing force as a function of the drawing velocity.
- A constant rate of acceleration of the take-off wheels is used to determine the melt strength (force to break) of the extrudate.

## 5 Apparatus

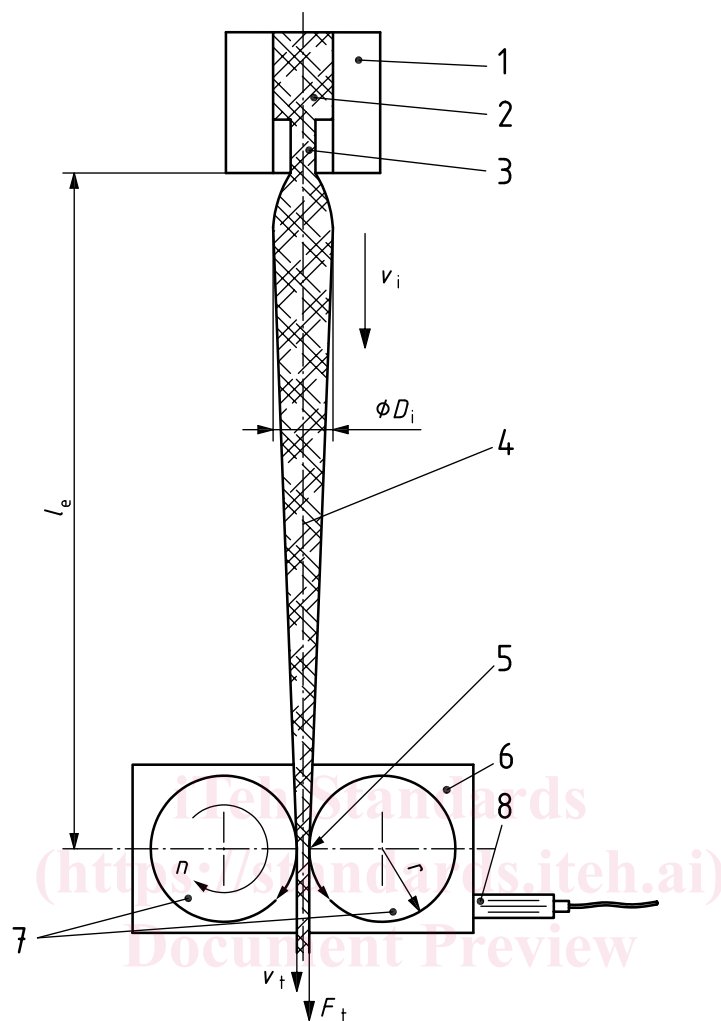
### 5.1 Apparatus for heating the polymer and forming the extrudate

#### 5.1.1 General

The device to supply the molten polymer at a controlled temperature and flow rate shall consist of a heatable barrel [either a capillary extrusion rheometer (5.1.2) or an extruder (5.1.3)], the bore of which is closed at the bottom end by a die (see Figure 1). The test pressure shall be exerted on the melt contained in the barrel by a piston, a screw or pressurized gas.

#### 5.1.2 Capillary extrusion rheometer

If a capillary extrusion rheometer is used, it shall have capillary dies, a piston, a temperature-measuring device and a pressure-measuring device meeting the requirements of ISO 11443.



**Key**

- 1 rheometer or extruder
- 2 melt (temperature,  $T$ )
- 3 capillary (diameter,  $D$ ; length,  $l$ )
- 4 axis
- 5 extrudate/roller contact
- 6 drawing bench
- 7 drive rollers (radius,  $r$ ; rotational speed,  $n$ )
- 8 data acquisition (drawing force,  $F_t$ )
- $D_i$  initial diameter
- $l_e$  drawing length
- $v_i$  initial velocity
- $v_t$  drawing velocity ( $= 2\pi rn$ )

**Figure 1 — Drawing unit — Direct drawing by two take-off rollers**

### 5.1.3 Extruder

#### 5.1.3.1 General

If an extruder is used, it shall be a small extruder with a screw diameter of 25 mm or less. This unit shall be equipped with a rod die and temperature-measuring device.



### 5.1.3.2 Melt pump

If available, a melt pump may be used to provide a uniform flow of material from the extruder to the die. If a melt pump is used, an extruder with a screw diameter larger than 25 mm may be used.

### 5.1.3.3 Dies

The die, of known dimensions, shall be angled vertically downwards to allow gravity to act on the extrudate.

For determining the apparent shear rate  $\dot{\gamma}_{ap}$  and the apparent shear stress,  $\tau_{ap}$  with one capillary die, in accordance with ISO 11443, the ratio  $l/D$  of the length,  $l$ , to the diameter,  $D$ , of the die shall be at least 16:1 and its inlet angle shall be 180°.

### 5.1.3.4 Temperature-measuring device

To measure the temperature of the molten polymer (see 6.2), thermocouples or platinum resistance sensors are preferred, but thermometers may be used.

## 5.2 Apparatus for drawing the polymer extrudate

### 5.2.1 Drawing unit

5.2.1.1 The drawing unit shall draw the extrudate over a specified length (the drawing length) at a controlled drawing velocity and measure the resulting drawing force.

5.2.1.2 The drawing unit shall have take-off wheels to draw the extrudate.

5.2.1.3 The drawing unit shall have controllers for the speed and acceleration of the take-off wheels.

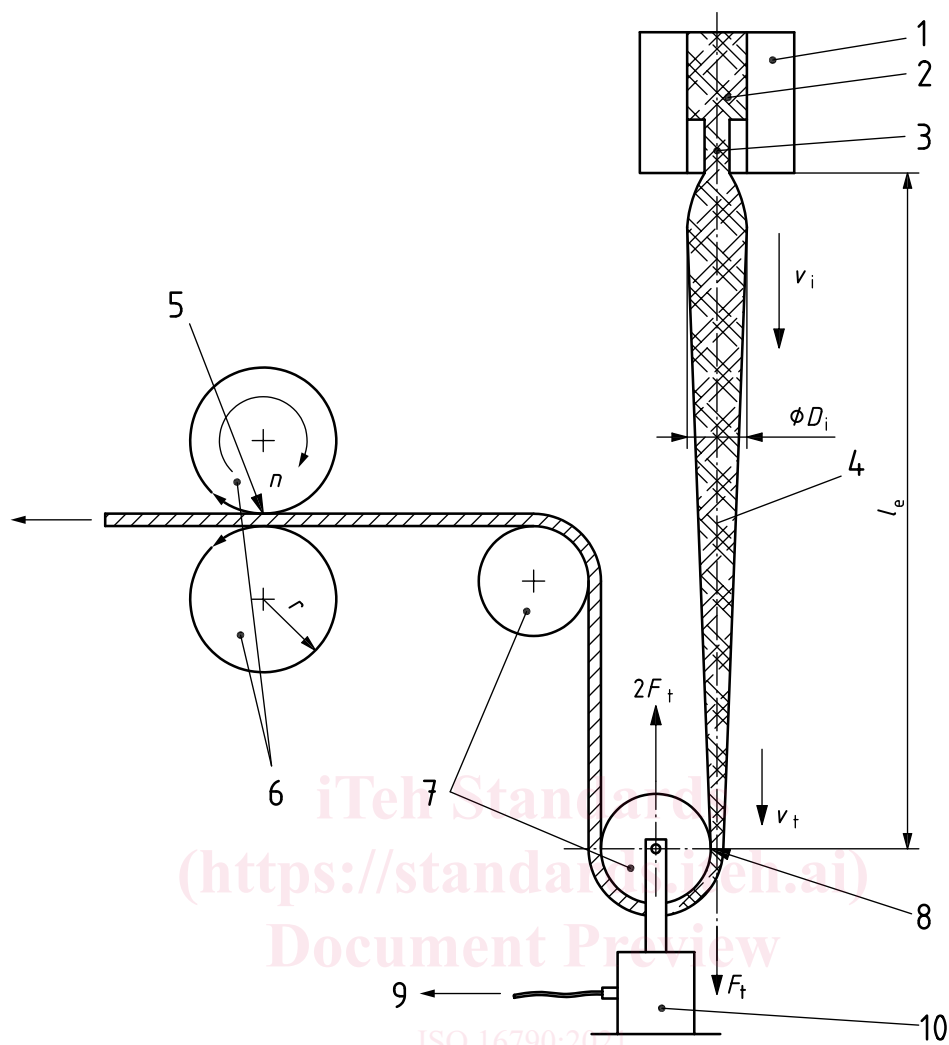
5.2.1.4 The drawing unit shall have a force sensor to measure the drawing force exerted on the extrudate.

### 5.2.2 Drawing unit design

Drawing may be carried out directly under the die using two rollers to take off the extrudate without excessive slippage or pinching (see Figure 1). Alternatively, it may be carried out, after the extrudate passes around the groove of one or more free-return pulley(s), by a set of two rollers that pinch and take off the extrudate without excessive slippage (Figure 2 shows a possible design: other designs are applicable). Drawing can also be done by winding up the extrudate onto a single wheel. In all cases, the axis of the extrudate in contact with the rollers (see Figure 1), the first return pulley (see Figure 2) or the take-off wheel shall coincide with the capillary die axis.

Where the extrudate passes over a return roller, drawing is considered to occur only in the section between the die exit and the initial point of contact between the extrudate and the pulley groove. In this case, the speed and drawing force of the first return pulley should preferably be measured.

The return pulley may be cooled in order to prevent any sticking of the molten polymer. The same precaution may be taken for the drawing rollers. In both cases, it is important to ensure that these devices do not have a significant influence on the measurement of the drawing force due to frictional or inertial effects or on the drawing velocity and drawing acceleration due to slippage and pinching.



Key <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/iso/d97499b6-ce59-4575-9f9b-f04267af5f4a/iso-16790-2021>

- 1 rheometer or extruder
- 2 melt (temperature,  $T$ )
- 3 capillary (diameter,  $D$ ; length,  $l$ )
- 4 axis
- 5 driven, pinched extrudate
- 6 drive rollers (radius,  $r$ ; rotational speed,  $n$ )
- 7 return pulleys (free axis of rotation)
- 8 extrudate contact
- 9 data acquisition
- 10 force transducer (drawing force,  $F_t$ )
- $D_i$  initial diameter
- $l_e$  drawing length
- $v_i$  initial velocity
- $v_t$  drawing velocity ( $= 2\pi rn$ )

**Figure 2 — Drawing unit — Typical “take-off after return pulley” design**