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Fourth edition  
2016-10-15

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## Plastics — Determination of water content

*Plastiques — Dosage de l'eau*



Reference number  
ISO 15512:2016(E)

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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)).

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

For an explanation on 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: [Foreword – Supplementary information](#)

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Physical-chemical properties*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 15512:2014), of which it constitutes a minor revision to update information in [6.2.1](#).

## Introduction

The interlaboratory comparability of the water content determination of plastics is often low. Major causes for this are the sample packaging, sample handling, and differences between equipment and settings. Samples have to, e.g. be packed in special glass containers or water barrier sealed bags. Sample handling is preferably to be carried out in a dry nitrogen or air environment. For improving the repeatability and reproducibility, the procedure prescribed in this International Standard is intended to be followed strictly.

The temperature settings for the vaporization method are not specified in this International Standard. For the manometric method, a temperature of 200 °C is often used. However, for some condensation materials, this might be too high and could, e.g. cause generation of water due to a condensation reaction.

The heating temperature has to be optimized concerning the material to be tested, the equipment in use, and the practical circumstances. If the temperature is too low, the total amount of water in the material to be tested will not be evaporated completely, whereas too high temperatures cause water generation due to effects like degradation and condensation reactions.

In this International Standard, a procedure is included for optimization of the heating temperature in order to choose the correct temperature for the water content determination and to improve the interlaboratory comparability.