Determination of the viscosity of polymers in dilute solution using capillary viscometers —

Part 2:
Poly(vinyl chloride) resins

Plastiques — Détermination de la viscosité des polymères en solution diluée à l’aide de viscosimètres à capillaires —

Partie 2: Résines de poly(chlorure de vinyle)
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 1628-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61, Plastics, Subcommittee 9, Thermoplastic materials.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 1628-2:1988) which has been modified to include:

— the determination of the $K$-value;
— a limit on the volatile-matter content of resins that can be tested using this part of ISO 1628;
— revised viscometer specifications;
— a reference viscometer;
— a precision statement.

ISO 1628 consists of the following parts, under the general title Plastics — Determination of the viscosity of polymers in dilute solution using capillary viscometers:

— Part 1: General principles
— Part 3: Polyethylenes and polypropylenes
— Part 4: Polycarbonate (PC) moulding and extrusion materials
— Part 5: Thermoplastic polyester (TP) homopolymers and copolymers
— Part 6: Methyl methacrylate polymers