Third edition 2010-05-01

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

Part 3:

Polyethylenes and polypropylenes

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

Partie 3: Polyéthylènes et polypropylènes



PDF disclaimer

This PDF file may contain embedded typefaces. In accordance with Adobe's licensing policy, this file may be printed or viewed but shall not be edited unless the typefaces which are embedded are licensed to and installed on the computer performing the editing. In downloading this file, parties accept therein the responsibility of not infringing Adobe's licensing policy. The ISO Central Secretariat accepts no liability in this area.

Adobe is a trademark of Adobe Systems Incorporated.

Details of the software products used to create this PDF file can be found in the General Info relative to the file; the PDF-creation parameters were optimized for printing. Every care has been taken to ensure that the file is suitable for use by ISO member bodies. In the unlikely event that a problem relating to it is found, please inform the Central Secretariat at the address given below.



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO 2010

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

1 Scope	Contents	
2 Normative references 3 Principle 4 Solvent 5 Apparatus 6 Test sample 7 Procedure 7.1 Cleaning the viscometer 7.2 Measurement of efflux time of solvent 7.3 Choice of polymer solution concentration 7.4 Preparation of the solution 7.5 Measurement of efflux time of solution 8 Expression of results 8.1 Reduced viscosity, / 8.2 Intrinsic viscosity, [η]	Forewordiv	
3	1	·
4 Solvent	2	Normative references
5 Apparatus	3	Principle
Test sample	4	Solvent
7 Procedure	5	Apparatus
7.1 Cleaning the viscometer	6	Test sample
8.1 Reduced viscosity, I	7.1 7.2 7.3 7.4	Procedure
	8.1 8.2 8.3	Expression of results

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.

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 1628-3 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*, Subcommittee SC 9, *Thermoplastic materials*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 1628-3:2001), which has been technically revised. The main changes relate to the way in which the solution of the polymer under test is prepared and introduced into the viscometer.

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 2: Poly(vinyl chloride) resins
- 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