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Fifth edition
2007-05-15

Plastics — Polyamides — Determination of viscosity number

Plastiques — Polyamides — Détermination de l'indice de viscosité



Reference number
ISO 307:2007(E)

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Published in Switzerland

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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.

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

This fifth edition cancels and replaces the fourth edition (ISO 307:2003), which has been technically revised.

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Introduction

This International Standard 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 must be completely soluble in the solvents mentioned. Additives contained in them, like glass and carbon fibres, must 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 International Standard 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.