

**Plastist torustiku- ja kanalisüsteemid.
Plastifitseerimata polüvinüülkloriidist
(PVC-U) torud ja liitmikud.
Proovikehade ettevalmistamine
viskoossuse indeksi määramiseks ja K-
arvu arvutamiseks**

Plastics piping and ducting systems - Pipes and fittings of unplasticized poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC-U) - Specimen preparation for determination of the viscosity number and calculation of the K-value

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 922:1999 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 922:1994 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN 922:1999 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 922:1994.
Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 12.12.1999 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes.	This document is endorsed on 12.12.1999 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.
Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.	The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.

Käsitlusala: Käesolev standard esitab meetodi torust, liitmikest või kompaundist saadud polüvinüülkloriidvaigu viskoossuse indeksi ja K-arvu kindlaksmääramiseks. Käesolevas standardis on üksikasjalikult kirjeldatud ainult PVC isoleerimise meetodit, sest viskoossusindeksi kindlaksmääramisel on viidatud rahvusvahelise standardiorganisatsiooni ISO standardile ISO 174. Esitatud on viskoossuse andmete põhjal K-arvu arvutamise võrrand (vastavalt Fikentscherile).	Scope:
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ICS 23.040.20, 23.040.45

Võtmesõnad: kindlaksmääramine, liitmikud, plastifitseerimata polüvinüülkloriid, plasttorud, testimine, toru, viskoossusindeks

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Descriptors: plastics, pipes, fittings, PVC-U, specimen preparation, testing, viscosity number, *K*-value.

English version

Plastics piping and ducting systems

Pipes and fittings of unplasticized polyvinyl chloride (PVC-U)

Specimen preparation for determination of the viscosity number
and calculation of the *K*-value

Systèmes de canalisations et des gaines
en plastiques; tubes et raccords en poly-
chlorure de vinyle non-plastifié (PVC-U);
préparation d'un échantillon pour la
détermination de l'indice de viscosité et
le calcul de la valeur-*K*

Kunststoff-Rohrleitungs- und Schutzrohr-
systeme; Rohre und Formstücke aus
weichmacherfreiem Polyvinylchlorid
(PVC-U); Vorbereitung der Proben zur
Bestimmung der Viskositätszahl und
Berechnung des *K*-Wertes

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1994-09-16.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

CEN

European Committee for Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart 36, B-1050 Brussels

Foreword

This European Standard has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 155 'Plastics piping systems and ducting systems', the Secretariat of which is held by NNI.

Annex A, which is informative, gives the *K*-values corresponding to viscosity numbers obtained under specific test conditions.

No existing European Standard is superseded by this standard.

This standard is one of a series of standards on test methods which support system standards for plastics piping systems and ducting systems.

This standard has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the Commission of the European Communities and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of the relevant EC Directive.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, and conflicting national standards withdrawn, by March 1995 at the latest.

In accordance with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard:

Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

1 Scope

This standard specifies a method for determining the viscosity number and K-value of a poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC) resin derived from a pipe, fitting or compound.

In this standard, only the method for isolation of the PVC resin is detailed, while for the determination of viscosity number reference is made to ISO 174. An equation for the calculation of K-value (according to Fikentscher) from viscosity data is given (K-values corresponding to a series of viscosity numbers for PVC resin are given for information in annex A).

The presence of other polymers may invalidate the method (see clause 3).

2 Normative references

This standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter.

For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revision of, any of these publications apply to this standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision.

For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

ISO 174:1974	Plastics - Homopolymer and copolymer resins of vinyl chloride - Determination of viscosity number in dilute solution
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3 Principle

PVC resin, contained in a sample taken from a pipe or fitting or as compound, is separated from most additives by solution in tetrahydrofuran (THF) and precipitation by methanol from a portion of the solution which has been isolated by centrifuging and decantation. The presence of