

**Plastics - Methods of test for the
determination of the effects of immersion in
liquid chemicals**

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effects of immersion in liquid chemicals

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

<p>Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 175:2000 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 175:2000 ingliskeelset teksti.</p> <p>Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 12.09.2000 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes.</p> <p>Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.</p>	<p>This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 175:2000 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 175:2000.</p> <p>This document is endorsed on 12.09.2000 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.</p> <p>The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.</p>
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<p>Käsitlusala:</p> <p>This standard specifies a method of exposing test specimens of plastic materials, free from all external restraint, to liquid chemicals, and methods for determining the changes in properties resulting from such immersion. It does not cover environmental stress cracking (ESC) which is dealt with by ISO 4599, ISO 4600 and ISO 6252.</p>	<p>Scope:</p> <p>This standard specifies a method of exposing test specimens of plastic materials, free from all external restraint, to liquid chemicals, and methods for determining the changes in properties resulting from such immersion. It does not cover environmental stress cracking (ESC) which is dealt with by ISO 4599, ISO 4600 and ISO 6252.</p>
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Võtmesõnad:

English version

Plastics

Methods of test for the determination of the effects of immersion in
liquid chemicals
(ISO 175 : 1999)

Plastiques – Méthodes d'essai pour
la détermination des effets de
l'immersion dans des produits
chimiques liquides (ISO 175 : 1999)

Kunststoffe – Prüfverfahren zur
Bestimmung des Verhaltens gegen
flüssige Chemikalien (ISO 175 : 1999)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 2000-02-14.

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.

The European Standards exist 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, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the 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

International Standard

ISO 175 : 1999 Plastics – Methods of test for the determination of the effects of immersion in liquid chemicals, which was prepared by ISO/TC 61 ‘Plastics’ of the International Organization for Standardization, has been adopted by Technical Committee CEN/TC 249 ‘Plastics’, the Secretariat of which is held by IBN, as a European Standard.

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 September 2000 at the latest.

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

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

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard ISO 175 : 1999 was approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

NOTE: Normative references to international publications are listed in Annex ZA (normative).

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Introduction

Because of their varied applications, plastics are frequently brought into contact with liquids such as chemical products, motor fuels, lubricants, etc., and, possibly, with their vapours.

Under the action of a liquid, a plastic material may be subjected to several phenomena which may occur simultaneously. On the one hand, absorption of liquid and extraction of constituents soluble in the liquid may occur. On the other hand, a chemical reaction, often resulting in a significant change in the properties of the plastic, may occur. The equilibrium swelling ratio for a crosslinked polymer in a liquid that is a solvent for the same but non-crosslinked polymer is a measure of the degree of crosslinking.

The behaviour of plastics in the presence of liquids can be determined only under arbitrarily fixed conditions aimed at making comparisons between different materials. The choice of test conditions (nature of the liquid, immersion temperature and immersion time), as well as the choice of the properties in which changes are to be measured, depends on the eventual application of the plastic under test.

It is not possible, however, to establish any direct correlation between the experimental results and the behaviour of the plastic in service. These tests do, nevertheless, permit a comparison to be made of the behaviour of different plastic materials under specified conditions, thus allowing an initial evaluation of their behaviour in relation to certain groups of liquids.

NOTE In view of its special importance, the particular case of the determination of the quantity of water absorbed is dealt with in ISO 62. ISO 175 is concerned with the effects of water only where changes in the dimensions and physical properties of the plastic occur as a result of the action of the water.

1 Scope

1.1 This International Standard specifies a method of exposing test specimens of plastic materials, free from all external restraint, to liquid chemicals, and methods for determining the changes in properties resulting from such immersion. It does not cover environmental stress cracking (ESC) which is dealt with by ISO 4599, ISO 4600 and ISO 6252.

1.2 It only considers testing by immersion of the entire surface of the test specimen.¹⁾

NOTE This method may not be appropriate for simulating partial or infrequent wetting of plastics.

1.3 It is applicable to all solid plastics that are available in the form of moulding or extrusion materials, plates, tubes, rods or sheets having a thickness greater than 0,1 mm. It is not applicable to cellular materials.

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 62:1999, *Plastics — Determination of water absorption*.

ISO 291:1997, *Plastics — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing*.

ISO 293:1986, *Plastics — Compression moulding test specimens of thermoplastic materials*.

ISO 294-3:1996, *Plastics — Injection moulding of test specimens of thermoplastic materials — Part 3: Small plates*.

ISO 295:1991, *Plastics — Compression moulding of test specimens of thermosetting materials*.

ISO 1817:1999, *Rubber, vulcanized — Determination of the effect of liquids*.

ISO 2818:1994, *Plastics — Preparation of test specimens by machining*.

ISO 3126:1974, *Plastics pipes — Measurement of dimensions*.

ISO 3205:1976, *Preferred test temperatures*.

1) Although it is not within the scope of this International Standard, it may also be of interest, when dealing with volatile liquids or those which give off vapours, to subject the specimen to only the gaseous phase above the liquid. In this event, it is advisable to proceed exactly as indicated, but to suspend the specimen above the liquid, seal the container and maintain it at the test temperature throughout.