INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 182-1

First edition
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Plastics — Determination of the tendency of compounds and products based on vinyl chloride homopolymers and copolymers to evolve hydrogen chloride and any other acidic products at elevated temperatures —

Part 1:
Congo red method

Plastiques — Détermination de la tendance des compositions à base d'homopolymères et copolymères du chlorure de vinyle à dégager du chlorure d'hydrogène et éventuellement d'autres produits acides à températures élevées —

Partie 1: Méthode au rouge Congo

Reference number
ISO 182-1:1990(E)

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 182-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*.

Together with ISO 182-2, it cancels and replaces ISO Recommendation R 182:1970, of which these two parts of ISO 182 constitute a technical revision.

ISO 182 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Plastics — Determination of the tendency of compounds and products based on vinyl chloride homopolymers and copolymers to evolve hydrogen chloride and any other acidic products at elevated temperatures*:

— *Part 1: Congo red method*

— *Part 2: pH method*

— *Part 3: Conductometric method*

— *Part 4: Potentiometric method*

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Plastics — Determination of the tendency of compounds and products based on vinyl chloride homopolymers and copolymers to evolve hydrogen chloride and any other acidic products at elevated temperatures —

Part 1:
Congo red method

WARNING — The use of this part of ISO 182 may involve hazardous materials, operations and equipment. This part of ISO 182 does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this part of ISO 182 to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

1 Scope

1.1 This part of ISO 182 specifies a method for the determination of the thermal stability at elevated temperature of compounds and products based on vinyl chloride homopolymers and copolymers (in the following text abbreviated to PVC) which undergo dehydrochlorination (the evolution of hydrogen chloride).

1.2 The method is intended primarily as a simple and rapid quality-control test during the manufacture and conversion of PVC compounds. It may be used also for the characterization of PVC compounds and products.

It is suitable for coloured compounds and products where a discolouration test under the action of heat may be unsatisfactory.

1.3 The method is recommended for compounded materials and products only. It is not recommended for compounds in the form of dry blends since such materials may not be sufficiently homogeneous.

PVC compounds and products may evolve decomposition products in addition to hydrogen chloride at elevated temperatures. A limited number of these decomposition products may affect the time to colour change of the indicator paper. It is not possible to compensate for this effect within the scope of this part of ISO 182, and therefore care is necessary in comparing results for dissimilar compounds and products.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 182. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 182 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 565:1990, *Test sieves — Metal wire cloth, perforated metal plate and electroformed sheet — Nominal sizes of openings.*

ISO 3696:1987, *Water for analytical laboratory use — Specification and test methods.*