

Plastics - Determination of the viscosity of polymers in dilute solution using capillary viscometers - Part 1: General principles (ISO 1628-1:2024)

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

<p>See Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 1628-1:2024 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 1628-1:2024 ingliskeelset teksti.</p> <p>Standard on jõustunud sellekohase teate avaldamisega EVS Teatajas.</p> <p>Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonid on teinud Euroopa standardi rahvuslikele liikmetele kättesaadavaks 18.12.2024.</p> <p>Standard on kättesaadav Eesti Standardimis- ja Akrediteerimiskeskusest.</p>	<p>This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 1628-1:2024 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 1628-1:2024.</p> <p>This standard has been endorsed with a notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian Centre for Standardisation and Accreditation.</p> <p>Date of Availability of the European standard is 18.12.2024.</p> <p>The standard is available from the Estonian Centre for Standardisation and Accreditation.</p>
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English Version

Plastics - Determination of the viscosity of polymers in dilute solution using capillary viscometers - Part 1: General principles (ISO 1628-1:2024)

Plastiques - Détermination de la viscosité des polymères en solution diluée à l'aide de viscosimètres à capillaires - Partie 1: Principes généraux (ISO 1628-1:2024)

Kunststoffe - Bestimmung der Viskosität von Polymeren in verdünnter Lösung durch ein Kapillarviskosimeter - Teil 1: Allgemeine Grundlagen (ISO 1628-1:2024)

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels

European foreword

This document (EN ISO 1628-1:2024) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61 "Plastics" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 249 "Plastics" the secretariat of which is held by SIS.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 2025, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2025.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN ISO 1628-1:2021.

Any feedback and questions on this document should be directed to the users' national standards body/national committee. A complete listing of these bodies can be found on the CEN website.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 1628-1:2024 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 1628-1:2024 without any modification.

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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Physical-chemical properties*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 249, *Plastics*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This fifth edition cancels and replaces the fourth edition (ISO 1628-1:2021), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- an introduction section has been added in relation to the new procedure;
- the calculation of K-value was moved to [9.2](#);
- an alternative procedure has been incorporated, the differential pressure method (see [4.3](#)), based on comparing the differential pressure in capillary tubing due to the flow of polymer solution and neat solvent simultaneously.

A list of all parts in the ISO 1628 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

Two methods are described in this document to determine the viscosity of polymer solutions, the efflux time method and the differential pressure method. The results of both methods are equivalent. Differences may be found due to different conditions for the determination, such as concentration, solvent or shear rate.

The differential pressure method which has been incorporated in this document has the important advantage for industry that it is more easily adapted to automation, leading to improved efficiency, higher throughput, and enhanced safety for the operator. The new added method can help in the reduction of solvents use due to the lower requirement for washing of the capillaries.

Another advantage of the new alternative differential pressure method is that it can be integrated within existing polymer characterization workflows, as part of existing or new polymer analysis instrumental setups.

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

Part 1: General principles

1 Scope

This document specifies the general conditions for the determination of the reduced viscosity, intrinsic viscosity and K -value of organic polymers in dilute solution. It specifies the standard parameters that are applied to viscosity measurement.

This document is applicable to develop standards for measuring the viscosities in solution of individual types of polymer. It is also applicable to measure and report the viscosities of polymers in solution for which no separate standards exist.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 80000-1, *Quantities and units — Part 1: General*

ISO 80000-4, *Quantities and units — Part 4: Mechanics*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 80000-1, ISO 80000-4 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1 Terms related to any liquid

3.1.1 viscosity

property of a fluid sheared between two parallel plates, one of which moves relative to the other in uniform rectilinear motion in its own plane, defined by the Newton formula

$$\tau = \eta \dot{\gamma}$$

where