

ISO

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION

ISO RECOMMENDATION R 176

PLASTICS

DETERMINATION OF THE LOSS OF PLASTICIZERS BY THE ACTIVATED CARBON METHOD

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BRIEF HISTORY

The ISO Recommendation R 176, *Determination of the Loss of Plasticizers by the Activated Carbon Method*, was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*, the Secretariat of which is held by the American Standards Association, Incorporated (ASA).

Work on this matter which the Technical Committee had begun since 1954, came to an end in 1956, with the adoption of a proposal as a Draft ISO Recommendation.

On 28 November 1958, the Draft ISO Recommendation (No. 191) was distributed to all the ISO Member Bodies and was approved, subject to some editorial amendments, by the following Member Bodies:

Australia	India	Spain
Austria	Israel	Sweden
Belgium	Italy	Switzerland
Bulgaria	Japan	Turkey
Burma	Netherlands	United Kingdom
Czechoslovakia	Poland	U.S.A.
Germany	Portugal	U.S.S.R.
Hungary	Romania	

One Member Body opposed the approval of the Draft: France.

The Draft ISO Recommendation was then submitted by correspondence to the ISO Council, which decided, in February 1961, to accept it as an ISO RECOMMENDATION

PLASTICS**DETERMINATION OF THE LOSS OF PLASTICIZERS
BY THE ACTIVATED CARBON METHOD****1. SCOPE**

- 1.1 This method of test covers, in general, a procedure for the quantitative determination of the loss from a plastic material under defined conditions of time and temperature, in the presence of activated carbon.
- 1.2 This method of test is used, in particular, for the quantitative determination of the loss on heating of plasticizers from plasticized plastics materials.

2. SIGNIFICANCE OF TEST

- 2.1 This is an empirical test method, only suitable for a rather rapid comparison of the losses of plasticizers or, in general, of volatile compounds, from different plastics. This comparison is possible only if the test specimens are of the same thickness.
- 2.2 This method may be employed also for the comparison of different types of plasticizers; in this case standard compounds should be prepared, on the basis of well determined resins, in well defined ratios.
- 2.3 In the cases when it can be assumed that, after reconditioning, the moisture content regained by the specimens is equal to the initial one, the effect of moisture may be considered negligible.