

STN	Plasty. Stanovenie látok extrahovateľných organickými rozpúšťadlami (bežné metódy) (ISO 6427: 2013).	STN EN ISO 6427 64 0236
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Plastics - Determination of matter extractable by organic solvents (conventional methods) (ISO 6427:2013)

Táto norma obsahuje anglickú verziu európskej normy.
This standard includes the English version of the European Standard.

Táto norma bola oznámená vo Vestníku ÚNMS SR č. 10/14

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rozmnožovať a rozširovať iba so súhlasom Úradu pre normalizáciu, metrológiu a skúšobníctvo SR.

English Version

Plastics - Determination of matter extractable by organic solvents (conventional methods) (ISO 6427:2013)

Plastiques - Détermination des matières extractibles par des solvants organiques (Méthodes conventionnelles) (ISO 6427:2013)

Kunststoffe - Bestimmung der extrahierbaren Bestandteile durch organische Lösemittel (Standardverfahren) (ISO 6427:2013)

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
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Foreword

The text of ISO 6427:2013 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61 "Plastics" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and has been taken over as EN ISO 6427:2014 by Technical Committee CEN/TC 249 "Plastics" the secretariat of which is held by NBN.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by December 2014, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by December 2014.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 6427:2013 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 6427:2014 without any modification.

Plastics — Determination of matter extractable by organic solvents (conventional methods)

*Plastiques — Détermination des matières extractibles par des
solvants organiques (Méthodes conventionnelles)*





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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. 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.

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ISO 6427 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Physical-chemical properties*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 6427:1992), of which it constitutes a minor revision, the main purpose of which was to delete the second sentence in (subclause) 5.1. In addition, the minimum density for which the method is suitable for PE has been indicated directly in footnote “e” to [Table 1](#), rather than referring the reader to ISO 1872-1^[1] and what was [Table 1](#) in the 1992 edition has been split into two tables for ease of comprehension.

Introduction

There are several very similar national and international standards for determination of the percentage of extractable matter, with only slight differences in the procedures. To facilitate the work of the laboratory staff which has to carry out these determinations on various plastics products, the generally applicable methods are described in this International Standard.

Plastics — Determination of matter extractable by organic solvents (conventional methods)

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies methods for the determination of components in plastics that can be extracted by hot organic liquids near their boiling points. For one special case, a so-called cold-extraction method is given in [Annex B](#).

The extractable components can be monomers, oligomers, polymers, plasticizers, stabilizers, etc. The kind and percentage of extractable matter influence the properties of plastics.

The recommended extraction liquid depends on the type of plastic and on the purpose of the determination (see [Table 1](#)). The extracted amounts of special constituents are often not quantitative in the sense of analytical chemistry.

This International Standard does not apply to plastics that come into contact with food or drinking water. Special regulations for those plastics are established in many countries. In order to test plastics for compliance with these regulations, methods other than those given in this International Standard are used in most cases. The methods of this International Standard are not intended to be used for migration tests.

If this International Standard is used to test plastics other than those mentioned in [Table 1](#), the operating conditions is intended to be agreed upon by the interested parties.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 308, *Plastics — Phenolic moulding materials — Determination of acetone-soluble matter (apparent resin content of material in the unmoulded state)*

ISO 383, *Laboratory glassware — Interchangeable conical ground joints*

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

ISO 1773, *Laboratory glassware — Narrow-necked boiling flasks*

ISO 1875, *Plastics — Plasticized cellulose acetate — Determination of matter extractable by diethyl ether*

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