ICS 83.080.20 SLOVENSKÁ TECHNICKÁ NORMA Január 2020

STN	**Plasty** **Stanovenie tepelnej stability polyvinylchloridu, príbuzných homopolymérov a kopolymérov obsahujúcich chlór a ich zmesí** **Metóda zmeny farby (ISO 305: 2019)**	**STN** **EN ISO 305** 64 3204

Plastics - Determination of thermal stability of poly(vinyl chloride), related chlorine-containing homopolymers and copolymers and their compounds - Discoloration method (ISO 305:2019)

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. 12/19

Obsahuje: EN ISO 305:2019, ISO 305:2019

Oznámením tejto normy sa ruší
STN EN ISO 305 (64 3204) z júla 2001

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 305

June 2019

ICS 83.080.20 Supersedes EN ISO 305:1999

English Version

Plastics - Determination of thermal stability of poly(vinyl chloride), related chlorine-containing homopolymers and copolymers and their compounds - Discoloration method (ISO 305:2019)

Plastiques - Détermination de la stabilité thermique du poly(chlorure de vinyle), des homopolymères et copolymères chlorés apparentés et de leurs compositions - Méthode du changement de couleur (ISO 305:2019)

Kunststoffe - Bestimmung der Thermostabilität von Polyvinylchlorid (PVC), verwandten chlorhaltigen Homopolymeren und Copolymeren und ihren Formmassen - Verfärbungsverfahren (ISO 305:2019)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 26 May 2019.

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

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European foreword

This document (EN ISO 305:2019) 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 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by December 2019, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by December 2019.

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 305:1999.

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, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 305:2019 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 305:2019 without any modification.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 305

Third edition
2019-05

Plastics — Determination of thermal stability of poly(vinyl chloride), related chlorine-containing homopolymers and copolymers and their compounds — Discoloration method

Plastiques — Détermination de la stabilité thermique du poly(chlorure de vinyle), des homopolymères et copolymères chlorés apparentés et de leurs compositions — Méthode du changement de couleur

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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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Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

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 9, *Thermoplastic materials*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 305:1990), of which it constitutes a minor revision. The changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

— editorial changes have been applied to align the document with the ISO structure;

— Clauses 2 and 3 have been added and subsequent clauses have been renumbered.

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.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ISO 305:2019(E)

Plastics — Determination of thermal stability of poly(vinyl chloride), related chlorine-containing homopolymers and copolymers and their compounds — Discoloration method

1 Scope

This document specifies two methods for the determination of the thermal stability of products and compounds based on vinyl chloride homopolymers and copolymers (referred to simply as PVC in the following text) by the extent of the discoloration that occurs when they are exposed, in the form of sheet, to elevated temperatures. The two methods are:

— Method A: Oil-bath method;

— Method B: Oven method.

These methods are particularly applicable to the determination of the resistance of PVC to degradation by heat, as assessed by the change in colour after different times of heating under standardized conditions. The results are comparative only, and can be unsatisfactory when coloured PVC materials are tested.

The stability times given by the two methods might not be similar and cannot be used for direct-comparison purposes.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.