

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO
182-1

First edition
1990-12-15

**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)

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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.

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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Case Postale 56 • CH-1211 Genève 20 • Switzerland

Printed in Switzerland