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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 1660-2008

Replacing GB 1661-1982

Determinating the kinematic viscosity of plasticizers

增塑剂运动黏度的测定

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Foreword

This standard replaces GB/T 1660-1982 "Determination of kinematic viscosity of plasticizers (product's method)" and GB/T 1661-1982 "plasticizer transport Determination of dynamic viscosity (Engler method)". This standard and GB/T 1660-1982 and GB/T 1661-1982 no technical difference. Appendix A of this standard is an informative annex. The standard proposed by China Petroleum and Chemical Industry Association. This standard by the National Standardization Technical Committee rubber chemical additives and rubber Technical Committee. This standard is drafted by: Shanxi Institute of Chemical Engineering. The main drafters of this standard. Anfang, Zhang Yulan. This standard replaces the standards previously issued as follows:

--- GB/T 1660-1979, GB/T 1660-1982.

--- GB/T 1661-1979, GB/T 1661-1982. Determination of kinematic viscosity plasticizer

1 Scope

GB/T 1660-2008 is the Chinese national standard on determining the kinematic viscosity of plasticizers, in the field of rubber and plastic industries. The /T suffix marks it as a recommended standard: it is not compulsory by itself, but it becomes binding as soon as a contract, a tender or a customer specification calls it up - which in practice is how most foreign buyers meet it. It was issued on 18 June 2008 by the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of the People's Republic of China; Standardization Administration of China, and has been in force since 1 February 2009. Classification: ICS 83.040.30, CCS G70. This page is published from the official record of the standard held by the Chinese standards administration: the identification, the dates, the classification and the issuing body are taken from there. The clause text, the tables and the numeric limits are in the document itself, which is delivered complete in English translation.

This standard applies to Method A ~ 1 cps measured kinematic viscosity of the liquid plasticizer PCT kinematic viscosity 15,000 poise, when the viscosity is greater than When 15,000 cps, should be used in product's viscometer 5.0mm or 6.0mm diameter. B method is

suitable for the kinematic viscosity of 10,000 centipoise Determination of kinematic viscosity of liquid plasticizer poise or less.

2 Normative references

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this standard and become the standard terms. For dated references, subsequent Amendments (not including errata content) or revisions do not apply to this standard, however, encourage the parties to the agreement are based on research Whether the latest versions of these documents. For undated reference documents, the latest versions apply to this standard.

GB/T 265 Petroleum products - Determination of kinematic viscosity and calculation of dynamic viscosity

GB/T 266 Petroleum products Engler viscometry

GB/T 514 Petroleum products test glass liquid thermometer technical conditions

GB 1922-2006 oil paints and cleaning solvents

3 Terms and Definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this standard.

3.1 At the same temperature, dynamic viscosity of the liquid and its specific density, called kinematic viscosity. Units of poise or centipoise or cP represented by Poise.

3.2 At a predetermined temperature, the outflow from the Engler viscometer 200mL required time (s) with the same volume of distilled water at 20 °C flowing Engler viscometer The time required (s) ratio, called the Engler viscosity. The unit as a condition of use oE expressed.

4 Reagents and solutions

4.1 solvent oil (in line with GB 1922-2006).

4.2 petroleum ether [8032-32-4].

4.3 ethanol [67-17-5].

4.4 ether [60-29-7].

4.5 Determination of the viscosity before the plasticizer must be viscometer with a solvent oil, light petroleum ether or gasoline washed with ether, if there is dirt viscometer, Then carefully washed with chromic acid lotion, etc., distilled water or ethanol, then placed in a drying oven or hot air filtered through cotton dry.

4.6 Use Load plasticized product's viscosity meter (see Figure 1) the determination of

kinematic viscosity, the inner diameter to meet the requirements of clean and dry capillary viscometer Agent. The hose before loading on the support tube 6, and stick a finger tube spout body B, while an inverted viscometer. The tube was then inserted into the body

4 Container containing the sample, in which case the use of rubber ball, water pump or other vacuum sucked liquid marking b, taking care not to make the tube body 4, Expansion of parts 2 and 3 of the liquid air bubbles or cracks, when the liquid level reaches marking b, instituted viscometer from the container and quickly returned to normal status. While the excess sample tube barrel end of the outer wall 4 of the stained cleaned it off and remove the hose sleeve in the tube body 4 from the manifold 6.

4.7 will be equipped with viscometer immersed in a sample ready in advance of the thermostat, and the viscometer with clips fixed on the bracket in a fixed position When set product's capillary viscometer must be expandable portion 3 is immersed half. Another use a thermometer to clamp fixed, the mercury should position the ball Set close to the central point of the capillary 1 level, it is best to make a thermometer temperature scale located on the thermostat level 20mm.