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

GB/T 4616-2008

Replacing GB/T 4616-1984

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

塑料 酚醛模塑料 丙酮可溶物（未模塑态材料的表观树脂含量）测定

(English Translation)

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Foreword

This standard is identical with ISO 308:1994 "Plastics --- acetone-soluble phenolic molding plastic (not apparent resin material molded state Content) Determination "(in English), with the main differences are as follows.

--- "This International Standard" by "this standard";

--- Deleted international standards foreword;

--- With a decimal point instead of the international standard decimal symbol "., ", ";;

--- For the ISO 308:1994 and other international standards referenced in our country is equivalent to using the standard, this standard with reference to our country Standard home instead of corresponding international standards.

This standard replaces GB/T 4616-1984 "Phenolic molding acetone-soluble matter (apparent resin content of material molded state) determination." this standard and GB/T 4616-1984 The main differences are as follows.

--- Standard name change to be consistent with ISO standards;

--- Added "Normative References" chapter;

--- Added "Terms and Definitions" chapter;

--- Editorial changes.

This standard was proposed by the Petroleum and Chemical Industry Association.

This standard by the National Standardization Technical Committee of plastic (SAC/TC15) centralized.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the method for the determination content by weight of acetone extract from phenolic molding powder in the vicinity of its boiling point solubles.

This standard applies only to novolak resin substrate molded plastic, does not apply to resole resin substrate molded plastic, because After a resin can not be completely dissolved in acetone.

This standard, the number of the acetone soluble resin content is apparent, although the extract is mainly composed of phenolic resin and hexamethylenetetramine group %, But there are often alternative acetone soluble component (such as a lubricant, colorant or filler from natural resins), are collectively referred to as resin.

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 2035 plastic terms and their definitions (GB/T 2035-2008, ISO 472:1999, IDT) GB/T 1404.1 powdered phenolic molding plastics - Part 1. nomenclature and base specification (GB/T 1404.1-2008, ISO 14526-1:1999, IDT)

3 Terms and Definitions

GB/T 2035 and GB/T 1404.1 prescribed phenolic resins, novolak, resole phenolic resin-based mold Terms and definitions apply to this standard plastics.

Principle 4

Heating acetone extract powder soluble matter from the sample, dried solubles and weighed.

5 Reagents

5.1

acetone, AR.

6 Instruments

6.1

grinding equipment, the crude material was ground to a powder device.

6.2

scale, indexing is 0.001g.

6.3

extractor shown in Figure 1 (can be used instead of a single layer of filter paper extraction thimble).

Single extraction thimbles can be separated from the acetone-soluble matter, as well as cotton piston also be separated from the acetone solubles. It should be in an oven (6.4) Bake in 105 °C 2h, and then into the dryer (6.5).

You can use the improved Soxhlet extractor to ensure that a single layer of material extraction thimbles is reached the boiling temperature of the solvent sieve. Equally to use any device can achieve the same effect.

6.4

drying oven, the temperature can be controlled at about 105 °C.

6.5

dryer.

6.6

weighing bottle with ground glass stopper.

GB/T 4616-2008/ISO 308:1994