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Plastics — Phenolic resins — Determination of electrical conductivity of resin extracts

*Plastiques — Résines phénoliques — Détermination de la conductivité
électrique des extraits de résine*

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Reference number
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Foreword

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Plastics — Phenolic resins — Determination of electrical conductivity of resin extracts

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a method for the determination of the electrical conductivity of phenolic resin extracts at $23\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.

The method is important for applications in which such resins are used as impregnating materials.

2 Principle

An acetone/water mixture is added to a solution of the resin. The precipitate thus produced is allowed to settle, and the conductance of the suspension remaining above the resin is measured. The conductivity is then calculated from the measured conductance.

3 Reagents

3.1 Acetone, reagent grade.

3.2 Water, deionized, conductivity less than or equal to $20\text{ }\mu\text{S/m}$.

3.3 Acetone/deionized-water mixture, containing 8 volumes of acetone (3.1) and 4 volumes of deionized water (3.2).

4 Apparatus

4.1 Conductivity cell, with known cell constant k .

4.2 Conductance-measuring instrument, capable of measuring conductance to a minimum reading of $1\text{ }\mu\text{S}$ with a precision of 5 %, in the frequency range 50 Hz to 3 000 Hz. Alternatively, a resistance-measuring instrument with the same precision may be used.

4.3 Beaker, nominal capacity 250 ml.

4.4 Magnetic stirrer.

4.5 Balance, scale interval 1 mg.

5 Procedure

5.1 Preparation of test portion

In the case of resin solutions, weigh out $10\text{ g} \pm 0,05\text{ g}$ of the solution into a 250 ml beaker (4.3). In the case of powdered solid resins, take 8 g of the resin and dissolve it in acetone (3.1) in a ratio by mass of 1:1. Weigh out $10\text{ g} \pm 0,05\text{ g}$ of the resin solution thus obtained into a 250 ml beaker (4.3).

5.2 Determination

Add 10 g of acetone (3.1) to the test portion prepared in 5.1. Stir the mixture with a magnetic stirrer (4.4) until the liquid is homogeneous.

With vigorous stirring, add 100 ml of acetone/deionized-water mixture (3.3) in drops. Adjust the dropping rate so that the resin does not coagulate but initially forms an emulsion. When all the acetone/water mixture has been added, stir for a further 3 min and then allow to settle for 3 min. Pour off the milky-turbid suspension above the resin into the conductivity cell (4.1) and bring the temperature of the suspension to $23\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. Measure the conductance of the suspension, but not for longer than 3 min.

WARNING — When measurements are made, persistent contamination of the measuring cell may occur. For this reason, the cell shall be cleaned and recalibrated before each measurement. Cleaning may be done by boiling in concentrated acid or as described in *Anal. Chem.* Vol. 51, May 1978, page 741.

5.3 Alternative method

In special cases, the following method may be used.