

TESTING OF PLASTICS





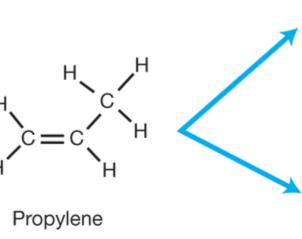


Plastics in general

- What is plastic?
 - a plastic material is any of a wide range of synthetic or semi, synthetic organis solids
 - plastics are usualy organic polymers of high molecular mass
 - they often contain other substances
 - they are usually synthetic but many are partially natural

Production of plastics

- Monomer polymer
 - polymerization
 - polycondensation
 - polyaddition
- Polymers
 - > Elastomers
 - > Plastics
 - ➤ Thermo plastics
 - ➤ Thermo setting plastics



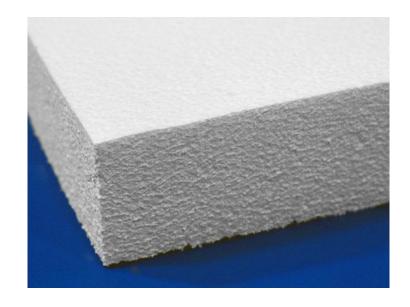
Polypropylene (Syndiotactic)

THERMO PLASTICS

- Can be softened by heating
 - ➤ hardened by cooling
- Possible to reshape them by means of heat and pressure
- · Can be reused
- PVC, polystyrene, polyethylene etc.



- Application of thermo plastics
 - Cover electrical machines, tubes
 - Insulation of electrical cables
 - · Ropes, belts





THERMOSETTING PLASTICS

- Originally soft/liquid
- Or soften oce upon heating
- They harden permanently
- 127°C -177°C
 - They set permanently
 - Further application of heat doesn't effect them
- Above 343 °C the charring occurs

- Application of thermosetting plastics
 - Sheet molding compounds
 - Insulating foams, mattresses, coatings, car parts
 - bakelite

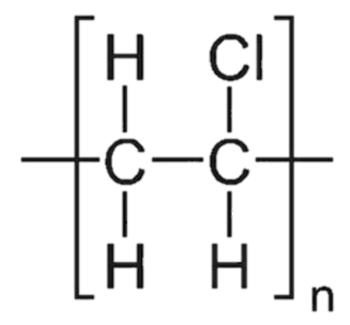






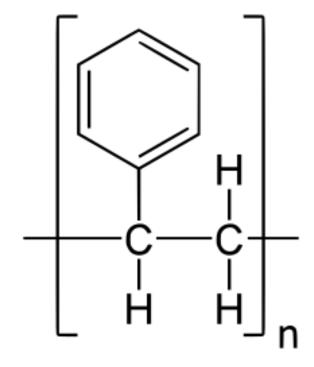
PVC

- Polyvinly chloride
 - The third most widely produced plastic
- It can be made softer and more flexible by the addition of plasticizers
- Used in construction
 - More effective than copper, iron or wood
- Also used in
 - Clothes
 - Upholstery
 - Electrical cable insulation
 - Window/ door frames
 - pipes



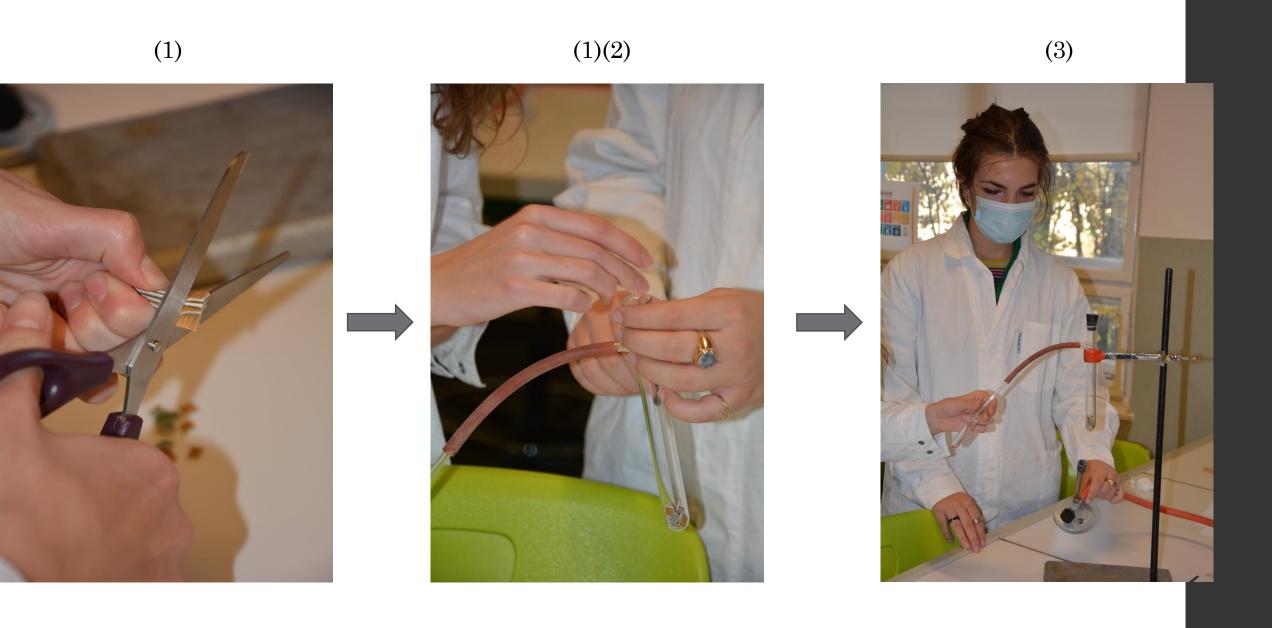
POLYSTYRENE

- · Can be solid or foamed
- Made from the monomer known as styrene
- Low melting point
- One of the most widley used plastics
 - Several million tonnes/year
- Used for
 - Protective packaging
 - containers, lids, trays
 - Phonograph records



PVC EXAMINATION

- (1) pour PVC pieces into a dry test tube.
- (2) Close the test tube with a single-hole cork stopper, in which there's a glass tube bent twice at right angles.
- (3) Heat the PVC with a gradually increasing flame, guide the flames into a silver-nitrate solution.
- (4) Keep the wet universal indicator paper in the way of the gases.



(3)







Observation

- White precipitate is formed
- the universal indicator becomes red

Explanation

- the PVC decomposes on exposure to heat.
- Hydrochloric acid gas produced at the time of decomposition is detectable with indicator paper and silver nitrate solution.
- HCL + AgNO 3 -> AgCl + HNO 3 (white precipitation)
- HCl + H 2 O -> Cl + H 3 O + (acidic pH)

POLYSTYRENE TEST

- (1) Put a piece of polystyrene in a dry test tube.
- (2) Close the test tube with a single-hole cork stopper, in which there is a glass tube bent twice at right angles.
- (3) Gently heat the test tube
- (4) Lead its end into bromine water.

(1) (2) (3)

Observation:

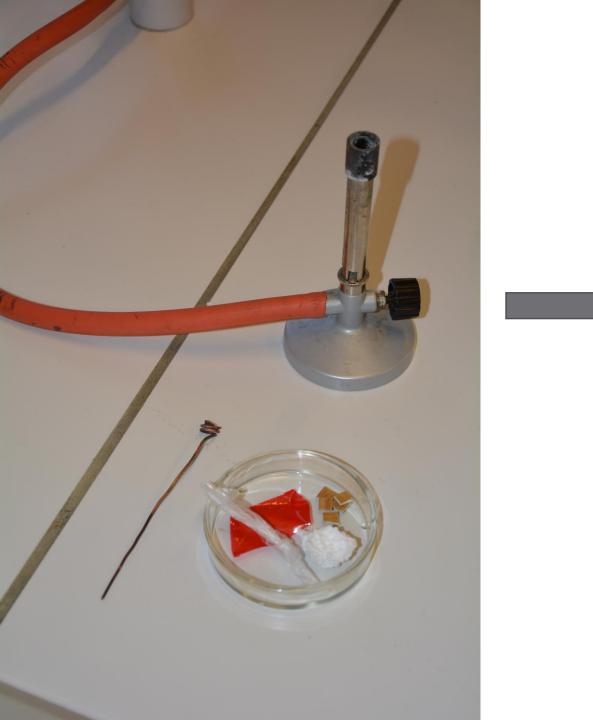
• During heating the polystyrene remains colourless, its decomposition product discolors the bromine water.

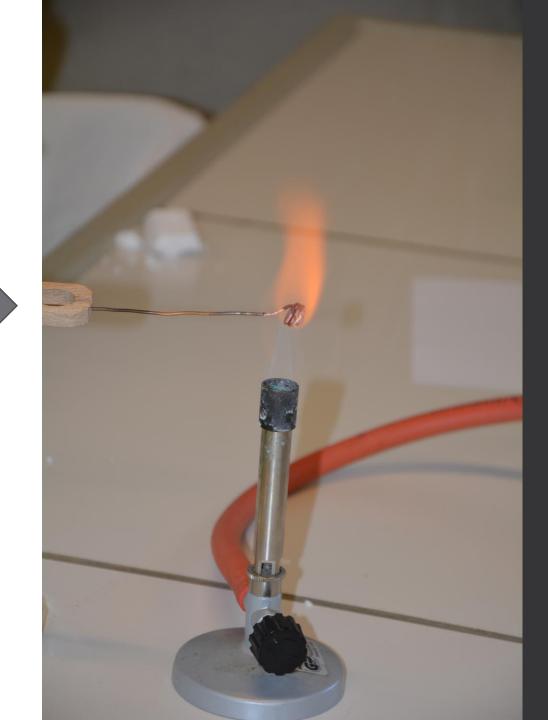
• Explanation:

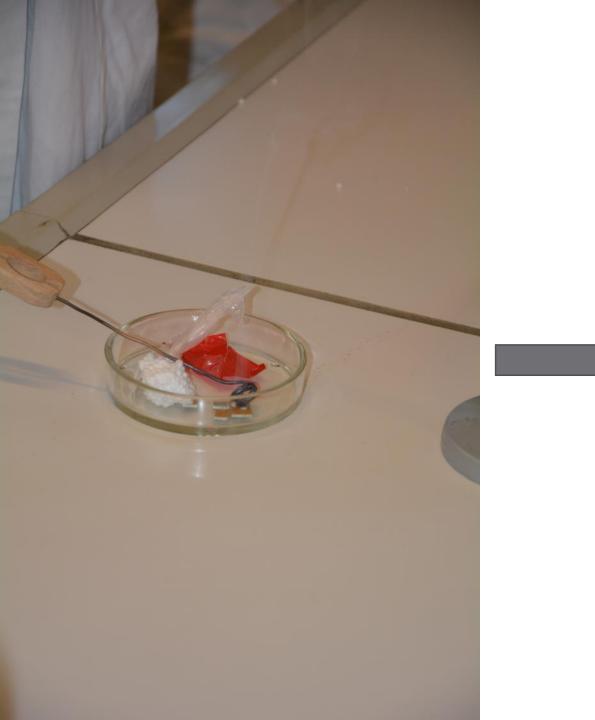
- The polystirol depolymerizes at about 150 °C and is converted back into styrene.
- The unsaturated binding of styrene adds to bromine.
- $\cdot C_8 H_8 + Br_2 -> C_8 H_8 Br_2$

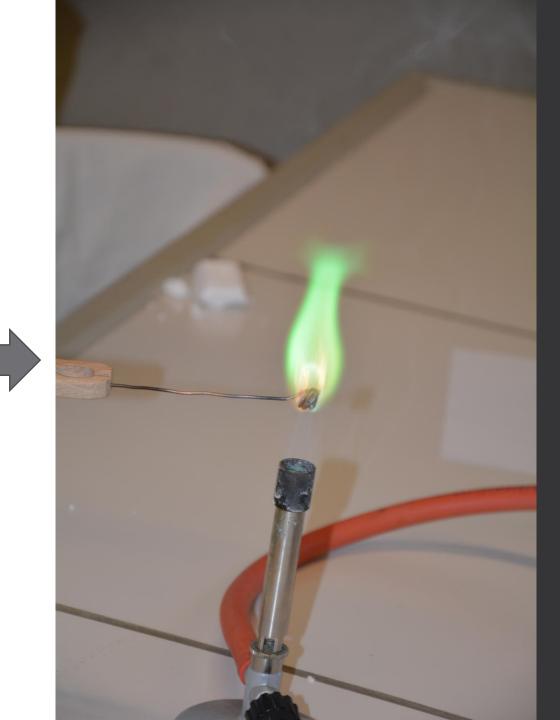
DETECTION OF CHLORINE IN PLASTICS

- Touch the incandescent copper wire to the test plastic and hold it into the Bunsen-burner's flame.
- > If the plastic contains chlorine (e.g., PVC), green flame painting is visible.
- > If there is no chlorine in the plastic, the flame painting is yellow.









THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!!









DemEcol22

Democratic participation and Ecology: Project to develop European consciousness and democratic behaviour in a sustainable environment