

SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN ISO 2818:2000

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Polimerni materiali - Strojna priprava preskušancev (ISO 2818:1994)

Plastics - Preparation of test specimens by machining (ISO 2818:1994)

Kunststoffe - Herstellung von Probekörpern durch mechanische Bearbeitung (ISO 2818:1994)

Plastiques - Préparation des éprouvettes par usinage (ISO 2818:1994) (standards.iteh.ai)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 2818:1996

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83.080.01 Polimerni materiali na splošno

Plastics in general

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Plastics - Preparation of test specimens by machining (ISO 2818:1994)

Plastiques - Préparation des éprouvettes par usinage (ISO 2818:1994) Ten SIANDARD PRE durch mechanische Bearbeitung (ISO 2818:1994) (standards.iteh.ai)

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Foreword

The text of the International Standard from Technical Committee ISO/TC 61 "Plastics" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) has been taken over as an European Standard by Technical Committee CEN/TC 249 "Plastics", the secretariat of which is held by IBN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 1997, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 1997.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard ISO 2818:1980 has been approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 2818

Third edition 1994-08-15

Plastics — Preparation of test specimens by machining

iTeh SPlastiques APreparation des éprouvettes par usinage (standards.iteh.ai)



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 VIEW a vote.

International Standard ISO 2818 was prepared by fechnical committee I) ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Mechanical properties*.

This third edition cancels and dareplaces cattle stase condst/aeditione-9ee9-4b49-a821-(ISO 2818:1980), which has been revised with despect to the following on points:

- normative references for the geometry of cutting tools and abrasive tools and products;
- introduction of notching;
- extension of the table for recommended machining conditions.

Annex A of this International Standard is for information only.

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International Organization for Standardization

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Introduction

The preparation of test specimens by machining influences the finished surfaces and, in some cases, even the internal structure of the specimens. Since test results are strongly dependent on both of these parameters, exact definitions of tools and machining conditions are required for reproducible test results with machined specimens.

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Plastics — Preparation of test specimens by machining

1 Scope

This International Standard establishes the general principles and procedures to be followed when machinina and notchina test specimens from compression-moulded and injection-moulded plastics, extruded sheets, plates and partially finished or wholly finished products.

In order to establish a basis for reproducible machin-PREVIEW ing and notching conditions, the following general 3h Definitions standardized conditions should be applied. It is assumed, however, that the exact procedures to be used will be selected or specified by the relevant For the purposes of this International Standard, the material specification or by the standards on the part 2818 following definitions apply: ticular test methods.https://sufficientlyh.adetailedstaprords/sist/4a751e4e-9ee9-4b49-a821cedures are not thus specified, it is essential that/theen-iso-2818-2000

interested parties agree on the conditions to be used.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 3002-1:1982, Basic quantities in cutting and grinding - Part 1: Geometry of the active part of cutting tools — General terms, reference systems, tool and working angles, chip breakers.

ISO 3017:1981, Abrasive discs — Designation, dimensions and tolerances - Selection of disc outside diameter/centre hole diameter combinations.

ISO 3855:1977, Milling cutters — Nomenclature.

ISO 6104:1979, Abrasive products - Diamond or cubic boron nitride grinding wheels and saws - General survey, designation and multilingual nomenclature.

ISO 6106:1979, Abrasive products - Grain sizes of diamond or cubic boron nitride.

ISO 6168:1980, Abrasive products - Diamond or cubic boron nitride grinding wheels - Dimensions.

3.1 Milling

In this machining operation, the tool has a circular

primary motion and the workpiece a suitable feed motion. The axis of rotation of the primary motion retains its position with respect to the tool, independently of the feed motion (see ISO 3855). Complete dumb-bell and rectangular test specimens, as well as notches in finished specimens, may be prepared by milling.

3.1.1 Geometry (see 3002-1 and figure 1)

Only a few details of the exact geometrical conditions of the milling tool and its position with respect to the workpiece given in ISO 3002-1 are relevant to this standard, as follows:

3.1.1.1 tool-cutting-edge angle, α_r : The angle between the tool-cutting-edge plane P_s and the assumed working plane Pf, measured in the tool back plane Pr.

3.1.1.2 tool back clearance, α_p : The angle between the flank A_{α} of the cutter and the tool-cutting-edge plane P_s , measured in the tool back plane P_p .