



SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN ISO 10366-2:2000

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Plastics - Methyl methacrylate/acrylonitrile/butadiene/styrene (MABS) moulding and extrusion materials - Part 2: Preparation of test specimens and determination of properties (ISO 10366-2:1994)

Kunststoffe - Methylmethacrylat/Acrylnitril/Butadien/Styrol (MABS)-Formmassen - Teil 2: Herstellung von Probekörpern und Bestimmung von Eigenschaften (ISO 10366-2:1994)

Plastiques - Méthylméthacrylate/acrylonitrile/butadiene/styrene (MABS) pour moulage et extrusion - Partie 2: Préparation des éprouvettes et détermination des propriétés (ISO 10366-2:1994)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 10366-2:1999

ICS:

83.080.20 Plastomeri Thermoplastic materials

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EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
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EN ISO 10366-2

May 1999

ICS 83.080.20

English version

Plastics — Methyl methacrylate/acrylonitrile/butadiene/styrene
(MABS) moulding and extrusion materials — Part 2: Preparation
of test specimens and determination of properties
(ISO 10366-2:1994)

Plastiques —

Méthylméthacrylate/acrylonitrile/butadiène/styrène
(MABS) pour moulage et extrusion —
Partie 2: Préparation des éprouvettes et
détermination des propriétés
(ISO 10366-2:1994)

Kunststoffe —

Methylmethacrylat/Acrylnitril/Butadien/Styrol
(MABS)-Formmassen —
Teil 2: Herstellung von Probekörpern und
Bestimmung von Eigenschaften
(ISO 10366-2:1994)

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This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

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CEN

European Committee for Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart 36, B-1050 Brussels

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INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD

ISO
10366-2

First edition
1994-11-01

**Plastics — Methyl methacrylate/
acrylonitrile/butadiene/styrene (MABS)
moulding and extrusion materials —**

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Part 2:

**(Preparation of test specimens and
determination of properties**

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*Plastiques — Méthylméthacrylate/acrylonitrile/butadiène/styrène (MABS)
pour moulage et extrusion —*

Partie 2: Préparation des éprouvettes et détermination des propriétés



Reference number
ISO 10366-2:1994(E)

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 a vote.

International Standard ISO 10366-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*, Subcommittee SC 9, *Thermoplastic materials*.

ISO 10366 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Plastics — Methyl methacrylate/acrylonitrile/butadiene/styrene (MABS) moulding and extrusion materials*:

- Part 1: *Designation system and basis for specifications*
- Part 2: *Preparation of test specimens and determination of properties*

Annex A forms an integral part of this part of ISO 10366.

Plastics — Methyl methacrylate/ acrylonitrile/butadiene/styrene (MABS) moulding and extrusion materials —

Part 2:

Preparation of test specimens and determination of
properties

1 Scope

This part of ISO 10366 specifies the methods of preparation of test specimens and the test methods to be used in determining the properties of MABS moulding and extrusion materials. Requirements for handling test material and for conditioning both the test material before moulding and the specimens before testing are given here.

Procedures and conditions for the preparation of test specimens and procedures for measuring properties of the materials from which these specimens are made are given. Properties and test methods which are suitable and necessary to characterize MABS moulding and extrusion materials are listed.

The properties have been selected from the general test methods in ISO 10350. Other test methods in wide use for or of particular significance to these moulding and extrusion materials are also included in this part of ISO 10366, as are the designatory properties specified in part 1: Vicat softening temperature, melt flow rate, impact strength and flexural modulus.

In order to obtain reproducible and comparable test results, it is necessary to use the methods of specimen preparation and conditioning, the specimen dimensions and the test procedures specified herein. Values determined will not necessarily be identical to those obtained using specimens of different dimensions or prepared using different procedures.

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2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 10366. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 10366 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 62:1980, *Plastics — Determination of water absorption.*

ISO 75-1:1993, *Plastics — Determination of temperature of deflection under load — Part 1: General test method.*

ISO 75-2:1993, *Plastics — Determination of temperature of deflection under load — Part 2: Plastics and ebonite.*

ISO 178:1993, *Plastics — Determination of flexural properties.*

ISO 179:1993, *Plastics — Determination of Charpy impact strength.*

ISO 180:1993, *Plastics — Determination of Izod impact strength.*

ISO 291:1977, *Plastics — Standard atmospheres for conditioning and testing.*

ISO 293:1986, *Plastics — Compression moulding test specimens of thermoplastic materials.*

ISO 294:—¹⁾, *Plastics — Injection moulding of test specimens of thermoplastic materials.*

ISO 306:1994, *Plastics — Thermoplastic materials — Determination of Vicat softening temperature (VST).*

ISO 527-1:1993, *Plastics — Determination of tensile properties — Part 1: General principles.*

ISO 527-2:1993, *Plastics — Determination of tensile properties — Part 2: Test conditions for moulding and extrusion plastics.*

ISO 527-4:—²⁾, *Plastics — Determination of tensile properties — Part 4: Test conditions for isotropic and anisotropic fibre-reinforced plastic composites.*

ISO 899-1:1993, *Plastics — Determination of creep behaviour — Part 1: Tensile creep.*

ISO 1133:1991, *Plastics — Determination of the melt mass-flow rate (MFR) and the melt volume-flow rate (MVR) of thermoplastics.*

ISO 1183:1987, *Plastics — Methods for determining the density and relative density of non-cellular plastics.*

ISO 1210:1992, *Plastics — Determination of the burning behaviour of horizontal and vertical specimens in contact with a small-flame ignition source.*

ISO 1656:1988, *Rubber, raw natural, and rubber latex, natural — Determination of nitrogen content.*

ISO 2561:1974, *Plastics — Determination of residual styrene monomer in polystyrene by gas chromatography.*

ISO 2818:1994, *Plastics — Preparation of test specimens by machining.*

ISO 3167:1993, *Plastics — Multipurpose test specimens.*

ISO 4581:1994, *Plastics — Styrene/acrylonitrile copolymers — Determination of residual acrylonitrile monomer content — Gas chromatography method.*

ISO 4589-2:—²⁾, *Plastics — Determination of burning behaviour by oxygen index — Part 2: Ambient-temperature test.*

ISO 4589-3:—²⁾, *Plastics — Determination of burning behaviour by oxygen index — Part 3: Elevated-temperature test.*

ISO 8256:1990, *Plastics — Determination of tensile-impact strength.*

ISO 10350:1993, *Plastics — Acquisition and presentation of comparable single-point data.*

ISO 10366-1:1993, *Plastics — Methyl methacrylate/acrylonitrile/butadiene/styrene (MABS) moulding and extrusion materials — Part 1: Designation system and basis for specifications.*

IEC 93:1980, *Methods of test for volume resistivity and surface resistivity of solid electrical insulating materials.*

IEC 112:1979, *Method for determining the comparative and the proof tracking indices of solid insulating materials under moist conditions.*

IEC 243-1:1988, *Methods of test for electric strength of solid insulating materials - Part 1 : Tests at power frequencies.*

IEC 250:1969, *Recommended methods for the determination of the permittivity and dielectric dissipation factor of electrical insulating materials at power, audio and radio frequencies including metre wavelengths.*

IEC 296:1982, *Specification for unused mineral insulating oils for transformers and switchgear.*

IEC 1006:1991, *Methods of test for the determination of the glass transition temperature of electrical insulating materials.*

3 Preparation of test specimens

It is essential that specimens are always prepared by the same procedure (either injection moulding or compression moulding), using the same processing conditions.

The procedure to be used for each test method is indicated in tables 3 and 4 (M = injection moulding, Q = compression moulding).

1) To be published. (Revision of ISO 294:1975)

2) To be published.

The material shall be kept in moisture-proof containers until it is required for use.

Moisture content of filled or reinforced materials shall be expressed as a percentage of the total mass of the compound.

3.1 Treatment of the material before moulding

Before processing, no pretreatment of the material sample is normally necessary.

3.2 Injection moulding

Injection-moulded specimens shall be prepared in accordance with ISO 294, using the conditions specified in table 1.

Table 1 — Conditions for injection moulding of test specimens

Material	Melt temperature °C	Mould temperature °C	Average injection velocity mm/s
All grades	245	60	200 ± 100

3.3 Compression moulding

Compression-moulded sheets shall be prepared in accordance with ISO 293, using the conditions specified in table 2.

The test specimens required for the determination of the properties shall be machined from the

compression-moulded sheets in accordance with ISO 2818 or stamped.

4 Conditioning of test specimens

Test specimens shall be conditioned in accordance with ISO 291 for at least 16 h at 23 °C ± 2 °C and (50 ± 5) % relative humidity.

5 Determination of properties

In the determination of properties and the presentation of data, the standards, supplementary instructions and notes given in ISO 10350 shall be applied. All tests shall be carried out in the standard atmosphere of 23 °C ± 2°C and (50 ± 5) % relative humidity unless specifically stated otherwise in tables 3 and 4.

Table 3 is compiled from ISO 10350, and the properties listed are those which are appropriate to methylmethacrylate/acrylonitrile/butadiene/styrene moulding and extrusion materials. These properties are those considered useful for comparisons of data generated for different thermoplastics.

Table 4 contains those properties, not found specifically in table 3, which are in wide use or of particular significance in the practical characterization of methylmethacrylate/acrylonitrile/butadiene/styrene moulding and extrusion materials.

NOTE 1 Izod impact strength is a designatory property in part 1 of this International Standard. However, after 1998 only Charpy impact strength will be used for designation, and consequently Izod impact strength will be cancelled.

Table 2 — Conditions for compression moulding of test specimens

Material	Moulding temperature °C	Cooling rate °C/min	Demoulding temperature °C	Full pressure MPa	Full pressure time min	Preheating time min
All grades	220	10	≤ 60	4 ± 0,5	5 ± 1	5 ± 1