



**SLOVENSKI STANDARD**  
**SIST EN ISO 3673-1:2000**  
**01-maj-2000**

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Plastics - Epoxy resins - Part 1: Designation (ISO 3673-1:1996)

Kunststoffe - Epoxidharze - Teil 1: Einstufung (ISO 3673-1:1996)

Plastiques - Résines époxydes - Partie 1: Désignation (ISO 3673-1:1996)

**Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 3673-1:1999**

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**ICS:**

83.080.10      Duromeri      Thermosetting materials

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EUROPEAN STANDARD  
NORME EUROPÉENNE  
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 3673-1

August 1999

ICS 83.080.10

English version

Plastics - Epoxy resins - Part 1: Designation (ISO 3673-1:1996)

Plastiques - Résines époxydes - Partie 1: Désignation (ISO 3673-1:1996)

Kunststoffe - Epoxidharze - Teil 1: Einstufung (ISO 3673-1:1996)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 2 July 1999.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

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.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION  
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION  
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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

**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 February 2000, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 2000.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, 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 3673-1:1996 has been approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

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NOTE: Normative references to International Standards are listed in annex ZA (normative).

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ALINVOIR ANI 1998  
EN ISO 3673-1:1996  
OP. NORM. IN CEN/TC 249  
AF 1998  
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**Annex ZA (normative)**  
**Normative references to international publications**  
**with their relevant European publications**

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN</u>	<u>Year</u>
ISO 1675	1985	Plastics - Liquid resins - Determination of density by the pycnometer method	EN ISO 1675	1998
ISO 3001	1999	Plastics - Epoxy compounds - Determination of epoxy equivalent	EN ISO 3001	1999
ISO 3219	1993	Plastics - Polymers/resins in the liquid state or as emulsions or dispersions - Determination of viscosity using a rotational viscometer with defined shear rate	EN ISO 3219	1994

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# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**ISO**  
**3673-1**

Second edition  
1996-12-15

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## Plastics — Epoxy resins —

### Part 1: Designation

*Plastiques — Résines époxydes —*

*Partie 1: Désignation*

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Reference number  
ISO 3673-1:1996(E)

## ISO 3673-1:1996(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 3673-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*, Subcommittee 12, *Thermosetting materials*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 3673-1:1980), of which it constitutes a minor (editorial) revision.

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ISO 3673 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Plastics — Epoxy resins*:

- *Part 1: Designation*
- *Part 2: Preparation of test specimens and determination of properties*

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# Plastics – Epoxy resins – Part 1: Designation

## 1 Scope

This part of ISO 3673 specifies a method of designation for epoxy resins.

The objective of this designation method is to allocate to each commercial product a group of digits, called the "designation", giving in a coded form certain information on the product: chemical base, approximate values of main properties and the nature of modifiers, solvents or additives.

Thus, all products having similar characteristics and therefore likely to have the same uses will have the same designation, so aiding users in their choice, provided that manufacturers quote the designation in their data sheets.

## 2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 3673. 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 3673 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 1183: 1987, *Plastics — Method for determining the density and relative density of non-cellular plastics.*

ISO 1675: 1985, *Plastics — Liquid resins — Determination of density by the pycnometer method.*

ISO 3001:—<sup>1)</sup>, *Plastics — Epoxy compounds — Determination of epoxy equivalent.*

ISO 3219: 1993, *Plastics — Polymers/resins in the liquid state or as emulsions or dispersions — Determination of viscosity using a rotational viscometer with defined shear rate.*

## 3 Designation system

Epoxy resins shall be designated by the symbol "EP" for epoxide, followed by a group of five digits (corresponding to principal properties), followed by a space, followed by three digits (corresponding to secondary properties) as follows:

- each digit, except the first two digits which shall be taken together, shall correspond to one of the properties given in table 1,
- the position (I and II, III, IV, etc.) of each digit in the group shall indicate the property to which it refers,
- each digit for a property shall indicate the class (1, 2, 3 etc.) corresponding to a certain range of values of the property, as given in table 1.

NOTE 1 Not every combination of property classification will be achievable in practice. Note also that the designation of a material will not correspond, except by chance, with a horizontal row.

NOTE 2 The value of each property in positions III, IV and VI to be taken into consideration in defining the class to which a product belongs is the mean value found in manufacture and normally given in data sheets.

1) To be published. (Revision of ISO 3001:1978)